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Part One
Pages 1-8

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THE ENTIRE LAW MAY GO

Possibilities of a Rehearing of the Income Tax Cases.

JUSTICE JACKSON WILL ATTEND

Attorney General Olney's Brief Looks to a Possible Reversal of the Decision of the Lower Courts.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Justice Jackson of the United States Supreme Court is reported from Nashville as saying that if a rehearing shall be ordered in the income tax cases at this term of court, he will come to Washington to make up a full bench. He is growing stronger daily.

In the brief filed by Attorney General Olney in the income tax case, he asks the Supreme Court to reopen the whole case, if a rehearing shall be granted, and not to order a rehearing as to those points only respecting which the court is divided. At the time of the decision in the income tax case it was understood that the Justices stood five to three on the proposition that certain provisions of the law are unconstitutional. The brief of the Attorney General involves the possibility of a reversal by the court as to certain points of the decision which has just been rendered. Such a request proceeds upon the assumption that the Supreme Court may reverse a decision which it has just made, or abandon the doctrine of stare decisis.

Unless some of the most eminent lawyers connected with the case are deceived, it is due solely to the fact that two, at least, of the Justices adhered to the ancient legal dogma of stare decisis as an essential bulwark of jurisprudence, and as necessary to the safety of the Republic that the income tax law, as a whole, was not declared unconstitutional by a vote of at least six of the eight Judges.

If that belief is well founded, and if the Justices, for any reason, shall deem it expedient to surrender the views which they are said, in part at least, to maintain as to the principle of spare decisis, the extraordinary result might follow the reopening of the whole case, as requested by the Attorney General, that the Supreme Court may yet declare the entire law unconstitutional, and reconsider the decision by which the decision of the lower court must stand, only because the appellate tribunal could not agree that the law is unconstitutional.

Certainly, the lawyers say, if the Supreme Court may reverse its decision a week old, what would prevent it from disregarding a precedent of a former decision thirty years old, rendered by a court of whose members only one survives, under conditions of civil war? If the dogma of stare decisis is to be disregarded, so that a decision just rendered may be overturned, why should that doctrine be maintained as to the old income-tax decisions? And if that dogma is to be disregarded, and two of the four Justices who refused to vote that the income tax law was unconstitutional, and who did vote that it was constitutional, did so merely because the Supreme Court twenty-five years ago so voted, why, if a rehearing shall be granted on such conditions, may it not be expected that the court will decide that the whole income-tax law is unconstitutional?

Some time necessarily must elapse before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will be able to give any definite information as to the extent of the returns from the income tax. About 125,000 returns have been made. Several Collectors of Internal Revenue have not yet reported. Commissioner Miller said this afternoon that the figures relating to some of the largest districts in the country had not yet been received, and that probably he would be unable to estimate the entire amount of the tax before Saturday. It is the opinion of persons who have given close attention to the subject that the receipts will not exceed $15,000,000, and some declare that the total will not be much above $12,000,000.

Many errors have been made by Collectors in their telegraphic reports to the Commissioner. Some of these reports contained only the number of returns received last Monday, while others included all that had been received from the beginning. A number of them contained in their figures all returns, including those below the four-thousand-dollar exemption, while others included returns on which no tax is payable.

It is undoubtedly true that a large percentage of the number of persons subject to the tax have made no returns at all. In consequence the officials see ahead of them a vast amount of litigation and trouble. Most of the Internal Revenue Collectors have incomes in excess of the four-thousand-dollar mark, their Federal salary alone being $4,500, yet in several instances the Collectors entirely overlooked their own obligations in the matter and failed to make the prescribed returns. These delinquents will consequently be put to the necessity of enforcing the 50 per cent. penalty against themselves. It is supposed that in their anxiety to see that other people complied with the law they forgot their personal obligations in the same direction.

BOSTON, April 18.—Internal Revenue Collector Donovan estimates the income tax from the District of Massachusetts at $1,250,000.

Big Claim Against the Fair Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The attorneys and executors of the Fair and Stanford estates have been given a surprise by the receipt by the First National Bank for collection of a note for $300,000 involving both estates. The note was forwarded by William G. Howell of New-York, who is not known in connection with either estate. J. S. Angus, one of the Fair executors, admitted the existence of such a note, but was not prepared to say it was genuine. He said it purported to be drawn by Mr. Fair to the order of Leland Stanford, dated five years ago, and was then within a short time by its face of being due. Both signatures are fairly good.

A Fine Specimen of the Blue Crane.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 18.—John H. Thornton has in his possession a blue crane which was shot yesterday at English Creek. It measures 5 feet 5 inches from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other, and from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail is 6 feet 3 inches. The bird is rare in this section.

To Honor Georgia's Founder.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 18.—The Georgia Society of Colonial Dames of America held its annual meeting here to-day. The society decided to co-operate with the Sons of the Revolution in erecting a monument to Gen. James Oglethorpe, founder of Georgia.

Ex-Gov. Wickliffe Very Ill.

RICHMOND, Ky., April 18.—Ex-Gov. Robert Wickliffe is critically ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. C. Beckham, near Shelbyville, and his death is thought to be imminent. All the members of his family have been summoned.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MICROSCOPY

Dr. Henry G. Piffard Tells the Academy of Medicine About Them and Gives Illustrations.

"Further Improvements in Microscopical Technique" was the subject of a paper read at the stated meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine last night by Henry G. Piffard, M. D.

President Joseph D. Bryant was in the chair, and announced that as the next regular meeting will be devoted to a memorial service in tribute to the late Prof. Alfred L. Loomis, all other business will be disposed of at the succeeding regular meeting. A resolution indorsing Senate Bill 261, which provides that the Mayor may appoint a physician as President of the Board of Health, was laid over under the rule.

Dr. Piffard's paper was, as suggested by the title, scientific and technical, and illustrated by apparatus and slides thrown on a screen by a Hopkins arc lamp fed by an incandescent current through a Darlot lens and regulated by a shunt variation system.

The lecture treated of means to obtain critical illumination and its advantages over non-critical illumination; lenses for microphotography; the ridicule with which foreign microscopists received many American inventions, and their discomfiture when the value of our devices was tested and proved by microphotographs; the cost of foreign condensers and the value of Spencer's achromatic condenser, N. A., 140; dry and immersion lenses, and high aperture condensers.

Much of the lecture was devoted to media giving high indices for diatom and other mountings. The various media were named and their merits instanced. Dr. Piffard favored liquid amber for general use, and talked of the value of such media as cassia and cedar oil for bacteriological and other studies, which are ruled by expedition. The method of obtaining refracting indices of media was illustrated by the refractometer.

Fifty slides were thrown on the screen. All were interesting, many beautiful, and none without some special bearing on the lecture. Some were test objects to show diffraction or the value of apparatus. Of the interesting ones were the teeth on the tongue of a blow fly and those on the tongue of a cat, Echinus spiralis, spirillum, bacillus of chicken cholera, and anthrax, scale of an eel, lycopodium powder, diatoms, skin sections, and a section of a hair.

In the discussion of the paper C. F. Cox, Vice President of the Canada Southern Railroad, took part to agree with Dr. Piffard, except in regard to high apertures.

Dr. Adoniram B. Judson, the Statistical Secretary, reported the deaths of Drs. Gustave Frauenstein, B. F. Westbrook, James R. Taylor, and M. Depew Van Pelt.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT REVIEWED

Gen. McLeer and Staff Present at the Brooklyn Armory — Long-Service Medals Presented.

The Fourteenth Regiment, National Guard State of New-York, was reviewed in the North Portland Avenue armory, Brooklyn, by Gen. James McLeer, commanding the Second Brigade, National Guard State of New-York, last evening. Gen. McLeer was accompanied by his staff.

The old armory was crowded with friends of the gallant soldiers, and many of the old veterans of the "Fighting Fourteenth" were present. They presented a different picture to that which caused their being termed on the battlefield of Gettysburg the "Red-Legged Devils."

The regiment paraded in full ranks in full-dress uniform. After the review, Gen. McLeer presented the State decorations for long and faithful service to the following members:

For Twenty-five Years—Col. Harry W. Michell and Capt. John J. Dixon, Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Twenty Years—Lieut. Col. Austin O. Crane, Battalion Adjt. Hassell Nutt, Second Lieut. John P. McNamara, Drum Major R. L. Cornell, non-commissioned staff; Color Bearer W. J. Le Pine, non-commissioned staff; Private William McDermott, Company I; Private Michael McNamee, Company E, and Private Cornelius McLaughlin, Company E.

Fifteen Years—Major Adolph L. Kline, Surgeon F. L. R. Tetamore, First Sergt. Patrick Fay, Company E; Private Samuel Newell, Jr., Company H, and Private Walter G. Chambers, Company D.

Ten Years—Capt. John L. J. Haggstrom, Capt. Edmund H. Mitchell, Capt. Neil B. McBride, Assistant Surgeon L. J. Cardona, First Lieut. Charles W. Bridges, First Lieut. Carl L. Holmberg, First Lieut. Frederick H. Stevenson, Battalion Sergt. Major W. J. Mullen, non-commissioned staff; Ordnance Sergt. P. J. Farrell, non-commissioned staff; Quartermaster Sergt. F. C. Dillman, non-commissioned staff First Sergt. E. H. Beasley, Company H; Quartermaster Sergt. C. F. Anderson, Company G; Quartermaster Sergt. Patrick Casey, Company E; Quartermaster Sergt. G. W. Vernon, Company C; Quartermaster Sergt. Charles Ahlen, Company G; Corporal William H. O. Green, Company D; Musician Albert E. Morgan, Company A; Private John H. Newell, Company H; Private Edward D. B. Logan, Company H; Private George W. Capstick, Company C; Private William C. McFeeley, Company A; Private William Crawford, Company H; Private Thomas B. Smith, Company A; Private Stephen H. Nichols, Company E; Private John J. Roche, Company D; Private William B. Degnan, Company D; Private John H. McLaughlin, Company D, and Private Edward W. Tempany, Company D.

After the military evolutions, the soldiers and their friends enjoyed a dance.

FLASH IN THE HARLEM OPERA HOUSE

The Insulation of an Electric Wire Was Broken, but No Danger.

As the curtain was descending at the close of the first act of "Captain Lettarblair," which E. H. Southern is playing at the Harlem Opera House, last night, there was a flash of light from the wings at the left of the stage.

The curtain descended immediately, and those of the audience who were curious were told by the ushers that there was no fire.

The flash was caused by the breaking of the insulation on the wires used in the electric bunch light on the stage. The wires are inclosed in a tin box, and there was neither danger nor damage.

Has George C. Warner's Bank Book.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 18.—The third crazy man to reach Niagara Falls within two weeks is lodged at Police Headquarters to-night. According to a bank book found in his pocket he is George C. Warner of Greenwich Village, Mass. The book shows that Warner has about $4,000 on deposit in the Athol Savings Bank of Greenwich. He is well dressed, apparently about sixty-five years old, wears a full dark beard tinged with gray, and is 6 feet in height. He cries continually, and will not say a word about himself.

Wheat and Cotton Both Active.

Wheat added to its recent advances in yesterday's market, the price increasing 1⅛ to 1⅛ cents a bushel, with exceptionally active trading. Sales for the day reached 12,765,000 bushels. May sold at the close of business at 63¾ cents a bushel, and July at 64 cents. Both prices were nearly the best for the day.

The cotton market was also active, sales amounting to 270,200 bales, but the sharp gains of the last few days tempted profit taking by traders and quotations closed slightly lower than on Wednesday.

SENATORS MUCH ANNOYED

They Object to the Serious Charges of Corruption.

SENATOR RAINES DEEPLY GRIEVED

He Secures the Appointment of a Committee to Investigate Regarding the Firemen's Salary Bill.

ALBANY, April 18.—The charges that were originally made in The New-York Times to the effect that money had been sent here to kill certain bills have borne fruit at last, and to-day, after an unusually exciting session, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, on motion of Senator Raines, (Rep., Ontario,) appointed a committee to investigate a New-York morning newspaper that made the assertion that Senators Raines of Ontario, Coggeshall of Oneida, and Robertson of Westchester had demanded $45,000 from the New-York firemen to pass the bill that would increase their pay.

The committee which the Lieutenant Governor appointed consists of Senators O'Connor of Broome, Mullin of Jefferson, Pound of Niagara, Republicans; and Parker of Albany, and Cantor of New-York, Democrats. It will begin its operations in the new municipal building, New-York City, on Saturday at 10 o'clock. The committee will not retain counsel, as every member is a practicing member of the bar. Up to this evening, twenty persons have been subpoenaed, including Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg, and his enterprising business manager, William Leary, who arrived in Albany early this morning, and was in the Senate Chamber while the greater part of the debate on the alleged corruption fund was taking place.

Mr. Leary expected to be arrested on the charge of criminal libel, and had taken the precaution to provide bonds amounting to over $100,000.

While the investigation into the firemen's salary increase bill may be considered befitting, to assuage the dignity of the Senate there is no question but that Gov. Morton and some of the leading Republicans in Albany, favor an extension of the investigation to the methods that have been used to strangle the Police Reorganization and the Police Magistrates bill. Common rumor in Albany for over a month has asserted that over $50,000 were sent here by the Skull and Bones Society of the Police Department to buy a sufficient number of votes to destroy all chances of the passage of this bill. The Police Justices themselves have admitted that over $17,000 have been raised by contribution to employ counsel for the purpose of frustrating the efforts to put the Police Magistrates bill on the statute books.

So long as the potent influence of this corruption fund prevails, Gov. Morton sees the futility of attempting to pass any reform legislation. Therefore, the reason is easily explainable why the impression is abroad in the land to-night that the committee, while it is examining the alleged corruption in the firemen's increased salary bill, should extend its inquiry to the infamous and scandalous work that has been done to kill the reform police bills for New-York City.

Immediately on the opening of the Senate session Senator Raines rose to a question of privilege. He said he deemed it his duty to the Senators with whom he had the honor to sit, to all who voted for him, to himself, and all his friends, to call attention to an article in The New-York Press. It is headed "Boodle, $45,000; a Legislative Scandal, &c." Then follows an editorial in regard to the matter.

He also called attention to another article alluding to the Judicial Sales bill. He understood a gentleman named Quigg was the responsible editor. He was at a loss to know what prompted the article, but proposed to find out. The Lieutenant Governor had told him he had not heard one lisp that would reflect on his action in the Senate. He valued that. Some months ago Quigg urged him personally to vote for the Firemen's bill, because he was under obligations to the firemen for election work. He had supported the bill, not for this reason, but because it was an act of justice.

Quigg also asked him to vote for the Judicial Sales bill, because the men interested in it had contributed $3,500 to his election. Quigg also said it was a personal matter with him to have the bill pass, and any friend of his would vote for it. He had not voted for it in committee. No one had asked him not to do so, but Quigg had, under penalty of his supreme displeasure.

"I shall not characterize this newspaper article, but have telegraphed my brother to sue the paper for libel if the article proves to be actionable."

He said he had done his duty to himself, and would by the Senate, by a resolution calling for an investigation. He asked that the resolution be adopted at once. He also asked for a roll call on the resolution. Senator Raines's telegram to his brother follows:

Hon. George Raines, Rochester, N. Y.:
Examine carefully The Press article on first page and bring action for libel at once if the statements are actionable.
J. RAINES.

Senator Coggeshall said he was not in the habit of dignifying with notice unwarranted, unjustifiable, libelous, and unfounded attacks on himself. If persons who wrote such articles got satisfaction out of them he did not care. Some journalists had the instincts of a hyena and the habits of a polecat. He favored the Firemen's bill from the first, and did not try to delay it at any stage. He called on Senator Ahearn to certify to this. The editor was a ship scuttler and a throat cutter, and ought to be held up to the execration of all fair-minded men. He hoped the investigation would be thorough and searching, and felt certain it would vindicate the Senators who were unfairly assailed.

Senator Ahearn testified willingly to Senator Coggeshall's position on the bill. He said that the Senator told him at the inception of the bill that he would help it all he could. He made this statement with great pleasure.

Senator Robertson said he was surprised by the article, which he had only just seen. He hoped the investigation would be so complete and thorough that a lesson would be taught irresponsible men who put before the public such outrageous stuff as appeared in The Press. He had always favored raising the firemen's pay, and had voted for the bill. He understood that a similar bill had been in the Senate two years ago.

The resolution was adopted by 30 votes, and reads as follows:

Whereas, It is charged by The New-York Press of this date that a corruption fund was recently raised in order to influenced certain Senators in voting for a bill to increase the salary of the members

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THE WHISKY TRUST A BORROWER

Gen. McNulta Receives Authority from the Court to Provide Money for Current Expenses.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Receiver McNulta of the Whisky Trust petitioned Judge Showalter this morning for authority to borrow $350,000 and renew a note for $50,000. The Judge granted the order.

In his petition the receiver set forth that at the time the Whisky Trust went into the hands of the receivers, there was not sufficient working capital to conduct the business. Authority was secured to make a note for $50,000 for sixty days, which it now was desirable to renew. The receiver estimated that it would require during the next sixty days an average of $13,000 a day to conduct the business of the trust. The receipts were barely sufficient to pay the cost of production, and the demand for goods was light. Heavy sales would probably be made as usual between July and January of each year, and it was necessary to produce goods during the dull season so as to be prepared for the coming demand.

The order allowing the receiver to borrow money was obtained at the request of the reorganization committee. The plan of reorganization provides for an additional working capital of $1,400,000. That amount will be raised from the bonds of the new company. The entire issue already has been sold, the amount being payable in four installments. Two of the installments, or $700,000, have been paid in and the other two are payable respectively next Monday and the week thereafter.

The reorganization committee will advance to the receiver the money which he has been authorized to borrow, upon the furnishing of security therefor. The committee is thus carrying out the plan of furnishing the working capital.

Receiver McNulta this afternoon gave out a statement to the effect that the $50,000 note he wished to renew was held by the German-American National Bank of Peoria. He further said that since he had been receiver he had borrowed only $30,000 and $25,000 of that amount was returned within six days after the date of borrowing. He also called attention to the fact that the amount he had been authorized to borrow was just one-third of the amount which ex-President Greenhut had estimated would be necessary.

The new Directors of the company will hold a meeting in Chicago Saturday morning for the election of officers and transaction of other business.

In speaking of the libel suits filed against himself, Gen. McNulta, the experts employed to investigate the books of the Whisky Trust, and certain members of the Reorganization Committee by Joseph B. Greenhut, at Peoria, yesterday, Attorney Levy Mayer had this to say this afternoon:

"There is considerable humor in these suits. The man has been driven to bay, and now seeks pretended shelter under cover of damage suits. It is, indeed, ridiculous to attempt by action for slander to prevent Gen. McNulta from continuing his investigations and exposing the practices of Greenhut and his associates.

"Far more absurd are the suits for $150,000 against the three experts who are collating and summarizing in official reports to the court the amazing and unparalleled showing of the corporate books and accounts.

"The investigation by the receiver, by his experts, and by the stockholders' committee will continue and the exposure yet to come I will not now even outline."

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS FOR CATHOLICS

That Is What the Canadian Bishops Demand for Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, April 18.—Archbishop Langevin was asked to-night by a reporter if he had received from Rome a letter to the Canadian Bishops condemning the attendance at Protestant or neutral schools by the Catholics of Manitoba. His Grace answered that a communication had been sent by Cardinal Ledochowsky to the Canadian Bishops commending them for their united action on the matter of their Catholic schools. His Grace added:

"But this is nothing new. The Church will not sanction Godless schools. We want Catholic schools for Catholics. In a word, denominational schools are what we seek. Religion and scientific education must go hand in hand. We want Catholic schools for Catholics, and let the Protestants have Protestant schools. There is nothing new in the letter from Rome."

NORTH DAKOTA MILLING ASSOCIATION

Trouble in the Management Leads to an Assignment.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., April 18.—The North Dakota Milling Association made an assignment this afternoon, and attachments were levied on its property. The assets are $700,000, and the liabilities are $400,000. It is said that all the mills of the company in the State have been attached and closed.

BISMARCK, N. D., April 18.—The local mill of the North Dakota Milling Association was closed to-day on an attachment issued out of the Cass County Court, on suits aggregating about $50,000, brought by the former management against the present management.

It is expected that an arrangement will be made so that the mills will not stay closed long.

A Young Girl Shot by a Careless Man.

Emma Andreini, thirteen years old, of 227 Sullivan Street, was shot and seriously wounded yesterday forenoon by Giacomo Boggio, a baker, twenty-five years old. The shooting was accidental.

Boggio is a boarder in the house, and he was trying to extract a bullet from an old rusty revolver when the accident happened. He was so sure that there was no danger that he placed the muzzle of the weapon against his abdomen and pulled the trigger several times. Finally the weapon was discharged suddenly and the bullet struck the girl in the left side.

Boggio was arrested.

These Cruel Wars Are Over.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Secretary Lamont to-day, replying to a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, has informed Secretary Smith that the first Seminole war in Florida, from 1836 to 1842, was officially announced as closed Aug. 14, 1842, and that the second Florida Seminole war began Dec. 20, 1855, and was officially declared closed on May 8, 1858.

Cadets Appointed to West Point.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Cadet appointments to the West Point Military Academy have been made as follows: Harry H. Pierce, Holly, N. Y., alternate; John Watson, Shawnee, Kan., with J. P. Robinson of Ottawa, Kan., alternate; Frederick Hunter, Washington, Ga.; Claude Shuford, Tyler, Texas, alternate.

Dropped Dead at a Convention.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., April 18.—While reading a paper before the State Medical Association, in session here, this morning, Dr. J. P. Wall, of Tampa, Fla., dropped dead. He was one of the ablest physicians in the State.

ACCUSES HER SON'S WIFE

Mrs. Flora Adams Darling Thinks He Was Poisoned.

SHE IMPLICATES A DETROIT DOCTOR

After Young Darling's Death the Doctor Married His Wealthy Widow —District Attorney Fellows Is Investigating the Case.

The District Attorney's Office, this city, is busy trying to unravel the circumstances attending the death of Edward Irving Darling, a composer of music, who died in Mount Clemens, a suburb of Detroit, Mich., Feb. 13, 1894.

The man's mother, Flora Adams Darling, who made a reputation during the war as a correspondent, and as the author of several novels, believes that her son was poisoned by his young wife and a Detroit physician, Dr. Francis Xavier Spranger, who, on March 6 of this year, married the widow at the Corpus Christi Cathedral, in Baltimore.

Mrs. Darling, after the wedding, laid the matter before the District Attorney's Office. She also left with Col. Fellows for analysis a quantity of medicines prescribed, as alleged, by Dr. Spranger, for her son, and administered, she claims, by the young wife. Chemists, it is said, have found the medicine contains antimony, nitro glycerine, and other drugs calculated to cause slow death.

Mrs. Darling lives with her brother, John Quincy Adams, at 101 West Eighty-first Street, in this city. She has two sisters, also residing in New-York. One, Mrs. Devolney Everett, lives at 93 Madison Street, and the second Mrs. Le Roy Smith, makes her home with John Quincy Adams.

Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Darling, and the two aunts were found at 101 West Eighty-first Street last evening, and readily consented to tell the story of the death of the son and nephew.

The mother told of her son's accomplishments. He composed the opera "The Viking," to be produced in this city on May 2 at Palmer's Theater by Estelle Clayton for the Actors' Fund benefit. In addition to composing a number of operattas, songs, &c., he wrote a book of poems, "Echo of the Lakes," also the novels "The Jolly Bachelors" and "A Gentleman Savage," and short stories.

The aunt, Mrs. Everett, said:

"On Sept. 15, 1885, my nephew married a Miss Beatrice J. Klinger, the daughter of J. P. Klinger of Washington, D. C., and a well-known millionaire of that city. She at that time was eighteen, and he twenty. After a short residence in New-York young Mr. Darling took his bride to Detroit, Mich., where he had been engaged as manager of the music house of Grinell Brothers. The young couple at once began housekeeping at 17 Jay Street, Detroit. After they had been there a year, Mr. Darling fell out of a second-story window and broke a number of bones. Dr. Francis Xavier Spranger was called in to treat the injured man. He was young, handsome, and accomplished, and she, well——"

"She fell in love with him, and had eyes for no one else," interrupted the mother.

"Well," said Mrs. Everett, "my nephew recovered after a long illness, and on July 4, 1892, Mr. Klinger died in Washington, leaving his estate of $1,000,000 to his daughter. They went to Washington to attend the funeral, and took rooms at the Ebbett House. While there, Mr. Darling became violently ill, just after drinking a glass of milk. Dr. Harrison, who attended him, said the milk had in some way becomepoisoned."

"My son began to fail from that day," again interrupted the mother, "and it was then she began her fiendish work."

"They came back to New-York," said Mrs. Everett, "but he did not seem to get better and returned to Detroit. My sister, his mother, went on there, and, after watching things, openly accused the young wife of trying to poison her son. She only laughed in answer. On Nov. 25, 1892, my sister brought him to New-York and had Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton examine and prescribe for him. He began at once to improve. On Jan. 24, 1893, the wife left Detroit and came to New-York, bringing medicine prescribed by the young Detroit physician, Dr. Francis Xavier Spranger.

"She insisted on his taking it, and he complied. He at once grew rapidly worse, and as she insisted, he returned with her to Detroit on June 20 of that year. She took him to Mount Clemens in January, 1894, because the mother, whom the sick man had told that his wife and the young doctor, were poisoning him, insisted upon a change and a new physician.

"Despite the attention of new men of medicine, who at once pronounced it a case of poisoning of some kind, the young composer died on Feb. 13, 1894.

"Before his death he made an ante-mortem statement, in which he said he believed he had been slowly poisoned by his wife and the young doctor. She also, he said, at one time offered him five houses in Washington if he would publicly retract the statement he had made to friends that he feared foul play at her hands. The young man also left a request that his body be cremated after death, as he did not wish his wife to obtain possession of it.

"This was done. My sisters, brother, and myself tried hard to obtain possession of the two children born to the couple, Nancy, aged six, and Tiernan, aged four. They are now in the custody of relatives of the mother, near Washington.

"We then laid the matter before District Attorney Frazier of Detroit, but he was afraid there was not enough evidence to convict, and a motive was apparently lacking. He advised us, if she ever married the young doctor, to then place the matter in the hands of the authorities.

"This event occurred in the Corpus Christi Cathedral in Baltimore, on March 6 of this year. We then took the matter to Col. Fellows, and the investigations are now being conducted by his office. We kept a quantity of the medicines prescribed by the young doctor, and gave them to Col. Fellows, and understand damaging evidence has been obtained by chemists from them. We hope to see justice done some day."

The young Detroit doctor and his bride are said to be traveling now in Southern California.

None of the Assistant District Attorneys would discuss the matter yesterday other than to admit that such an investigation was under progress. They would not confirm even any of the facts, nor tell where Mrs. Darling could be found.

Col. Fellows referred all questioners to one of his assistants, George Gordon Battle, who has charge of the case.

Breckinridge Aims at the Senate.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 18.—It is announced that W. C. P. Breckinridge will become a candidate for the United States Senate, and thus settle accounts with Senator Blackburn, who helped to defeat him in his memorable fight for renomination to Congress.

A BIG FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA

An Entire Block on the River Front Threatened—The Wilson-Sass Bakery and Dreydoppel's Soap Factory Destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Fire started at 1:20 o'clock this morning in the third story of the Wilson-Sass Bakery Company, at 210-214 North Front Street, and quickly spread throughout the building and to seven small dwellings in the rear.

The big bakery building was destroyed and so were the dwelling houses. The occupants of some of the dwellings were rescued by the firemen. As far as known no one was injured.

The fire spread south to 208 North Front, occupied by the Dreydoppel Soap Works, and at this hour it is still burning fiercely, and the entire block bounded by Front, Race, Vine, and Second Streets is threatened with destruction.

The rear portion of Dreydoppel's soap factory was gutted, but here the firemen succeeded in confining the flames and at 2:45 this morning the fire is practically under control.

Three firemen were buried under falling walls, but they were quickly dug out and hurried to the hospital, so that it was impossible to learn at the scene how badly they were hurt.

Even an approximate estimate of the loss of the fire cannot be given, as there is no one on the ground who seems to have any knowledge of the amount of destruction done.

OIL SPECULATORS ARE CAUTIOUS

They Watch the Standard's Movements and Are Now Disposed to Keep Exchange Prices Lower Than Standard.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 18.—The leading feature of to-day's oil market was the advance of 10 cents per barrel, to $2.60, posted by the Standard at its different purchasing agencies, notwithstanding yesterday's big slump in Exchange prices.

The speculative market opened at $2.25 bid for the May option, or 35 cents lower than the price fixed by the Standard. After it became known, however, that the Standard thought pretty well of oil the Exchange market was bid up to $2.57½. While this advance was taking place on the Exchange very few transactions were made, the price being simply bid up by offers for small lots of from 1,000 to 5,000 barrels.

Toward the close the market again became weak, and oil was offered down as low as $2.40 just before 3 o'clock.

In this wide fluctuation in price, probably not 10,000 barrels were traded in. The fact that the Standard controls the bulk of certificates leaves very few outstanding for speculative purposes. These few, however, seem to make very wild markets. It is plain to be seen that the holders of these outstanding sertificates get badly frightened if they hear a rumor that the Standard is liable to reduce the purchasing price. The Standard, however, is taking all oil offered at $2.60, and did a greater business at the local purchasing agencies to-day than at any time since the boom began. One firm sold a batch of 34,000 barrels that it had been holding, receiving $88,400 for the same. Many others received small fortunes for their crude.

After the Exchange market closed this afternoon news was received that Murphy and Jennings had struck a 500-barrel-per-day gusher on the Hardman farm, in the McGreggor district, Doddridge County, West Va. It is a high-grade crude. The well is a wild cat, pure and simple, being situated about the centre of the farm, which contains 1,000 acres and is fully two miles from any previous developments. This may cut a figure with the Exchange market to-morrow. But if the Standard maintains to-day's price there is no reason to believe that the gusher will cause a break in the speculative market.

FINDLAY, Ohio, April 18.—It is rumored that C. C. Harris has sold all his oil interest to the Standard Oil Company for $500,000. Harris refuses to deny or affirm the report. He is the heaviest producer in the Ohio fields.

SAYS THE GOFF BILL IS DEAD

Senator O'Connor, Down from Albany to See Mr. Platt, Talks.

Senator O'Connor came down from Albany last night and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel to see ex-Senator Platt. While waiting for the latter to come in, Senator O'Connor said that he had come down to attend the session of the special committee appointed at the request of Senator Raines to investigate certain charges that had been made against Senators in certain newspapers.

He thought that Lemuel Ely Quigg would be one of the witnesses called for Saturday's session. He said that he believed that no more would be heard of the Goff bill. He also said that he believed the Lexow Police Reorganization bill would ultimately be passed without the amendment allowing appeals to the courts and that the Police Magistrates bill would also pass.

California Raisin Raisers Protest.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The Senators from California have been asked by the Fruit Exchange of this city to protest against the free entry of currants, on account of a decision of the Board of General Appraisers that all except Zante currants are entitled to free admission. The dispatch sent to the Senators informs them that the decision of the Appraisers will become operative May 1, unless an appeal shall be filed with the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the effect of the decision, if it shall stand, will be disastrous to the raisin industry of California.

Mayor Mindful of His Gout.

Mrs. Sofia Monte Loebinger, President of the Monte Relief Association, and Mrs. G. W. Teschner, its Secretary, called on Mayor Strong yesterday and asked him to be present at the opening of the May festival of the association, at the Grand Central Palace, on May 22.

"Every time I make any engagement like this," said the Mayor, "the gout attacks me, and I guess I had better not make one now."

Secretary Carlisle's Brother Dead.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—George W. Carlisle, sixty-nine years old, a brother of Secretary Carlisle, died this evening at his home in Independence, Ky., sixteen miles south of this city. He had been ill several months with cancer of the stomach.

The Katahdin's Harbor Test.

BOOTH BAY HARBOR, Maine, April 18.—The Ammen ram Katahdin was tested in the harbor to-day, and showed wonderful speed over the mile course, and much agility in manoeuvring.

CHARITY AND LEGISLATION

What the State Aid Association Has Accomplished.

LONG BATTLE FOR BETTER LAWS

Men at Albany Scored by Carl Schurz at a Meeting in Chamber of Commerce.

MR. CHOATE ON THE AMENDMENTS

Speeches by Bishop Potter, Mrs. Lowell, James C. Carter, ex-Judge Howland, and Others.

Criticisms of a severe nature were made upon the present Legislature and its apparent unwillingness to grant this city the measures of reform it demands by Carl Schurz at a largely attended meeting held under the management of the State Charities Aid Association, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon.

While the meeting was strictly non-political in its intent, the State Charities Aid Association has been obliged so frequently to call upon the Legislature to pass measures relating to the care of the pauper insane and other matters that the talk drifted into discussing the obstacles that have from time to time been thrown in the path of the association by successive Legislatures.

Joseph H. Choate talked upon the "Constitutional Amendment;" ex-Judge Henry E. Howland on "State Care for the Insane" and "The Epileptic Colony," Carl Schurz on "The State Charities Aid Association in Relation to Government," James C. Carter, "The Value of Volunteer Aid to Official Work;" Jacob A. Riis, "Work in Behalf of Children," and Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, "Work of County Visiting Committees."

The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New-York, presided, and made an informal address at the opening, and John P. Faure closed the proceedings with a brief speech, in which he told why, in his opinion, Mayor Strong had appointed him a Commissioner of Charities and Correction.

Some of Those Present.

The attendance was largely made up of women prominent in charitable work. Among those present were Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt, Mrs. William B. Rice, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, Miss Rosalie Butler, William H. Bellamy, Prof. Charles F. Chandler, Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, E. L. Godkin, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Dr. Charles Hitchcock, Dr. George G. Wheelock, John A. McKim, Mrs. L. M. Hoyt, Charles H. Marshall, Homer Folkes.

Morris K. Jesup, William E. Dodge, Hugh N. Camp, Jacob H. Schiff, Charles H. Ludington, James Speyer, Mrs. C. R. Lord, James Talcott, Oscar A. Schmidt, Charleton T. Lewis, Horace White, John S. Barnes, Henry W. Cannon, Frederick Taylor, A. C. Burnheim, Mrs. R. M. Hunt, Mrs. Goodridge, Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin, Mrs. Wheelock.

Mrs. Lowery, Mrs. Carnochan, Miss Amy Townsend, Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild, Col. George E. Waring, Jr., James Higginson, Mrs. John P. Faure, Frederick J. de Peyster, Joseph H. Wright, Miss Alice Sterne, Robert W. De Forest, Dr. Joseph A. Andrews, George Blumenthal, Simon Sterne, Louis Windmüller, and Kiliaen Van Rensselaer.

Bishop Henry C. Potter.

Bishop Potter called the meeting to order at 3 o'clock. He said:

"It belongs to me first of all, I am sure, so far as I have the authority of representing the State Charities Aid Association, to express our grateful sense of the hospitality of the Chamber of Commerce. This is a wide departure in many respects from the ordinary uses of these rooms. But I venture to think that it is one in accordance with the higher conception of those relations which men who are represented by the Chamber of Commerce sustain in this great city.

"I remember some few years ago hearing two gentlemen discuss the character and work of two great and representative men in the commercial world in New-York. One of them spoke of one of these gentlemen as a great merchant. Whereupon the other instantly said: 'Don't call him a great merchant. Call him a great haberdasher. He never thinks of anything but shop.' Certainly it has not been the characteristic of the merchants of New-York that they have thought of nothing but the shop; and the use of these rooms for such a service as this is an illustration of that larger spirit of which their benefactions, of which their activities, of which their whole history in this great city is full.

"I think, however, that we ought not to begin what we are to do here to-day without expressing our recognition of this hospitality, and of it as an illustration of that great and really glorious fact.

"The State Charities Aid Association was organized in the year 1872. It exists, because the moment that you create a public institution and place it in charge of officials who are salaried employes, you create a situation which requires something more than the activity and the oversight of the paid employe, and it was on account of the evils which have grown up out of such a condition of things that in the year 1844, I think, Mrs. Dorothea Dix concerned herself first of all among philanthropic people in the history at any rate of this State in the condition and well being of these institutions.

Charities Aid Association Work.

"The story of that time and of their condition is a very melancholy one, but is was not until long afterward, awakened, in part, by what she had to say and effort that the citizens of New-York recognized the use of such an organization as this. Ladies and gentlemen, it will always be of use. The time will never come when, having created an institution of beneficence, of charity, which is maintained by the State, when it will be possible to leave it to the administration of those who are employed for a wage to take care of it. It is not that human nature is irresponsible or indifferent or inhuman.

"It is that when the objects of public charity are largely removed from the public eye and when the sense of responsibility is not quickened by a constant interest in their behalf that oversight, superintendence and care are very apt to degenerate into something which is commercial first and then very easily into something that is corrupt.

ginning. It has had its difficulties; it has had its abundant discouragements, but step by step it has made its place in the large confidence of people of every name and condition, and to-day it exists as a good angel for the care of the poor and the suffering and the sick in all our public institutions.

"A Senator, I think it was in Montana, or somewhere else, the other day, when they adopted the act which gave women the ballot, proposed next day at a public dinner this toast: 'Ladies and gentlemen, I give you woman—heretofore our superior, henceforth our equal.' Ladies and gentlemen, Mrs. Lowell incarnates them both in one."

Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell.

Mrs. Lowell sketched the shocking condition of the poorhouses and other places for the reception of the pauper insane at the close of the war.

"The State Board of Charities," said Mrs. Lowell, "was established in 1869, and among its manifold duties was that of visiting the county poorhouses once in two years. There were fifty-eight poorhouses and only eight Commissioners, but, nevertheless, they did good service in exposing many evils. Its work was much increased by the formation through Miss Louisa Schuyler of the State Charities Aid Association. During the last twenty-three years it has done untold good and has been a great aid to the people of the State. Its plan was the formation of county visiting committees for the purpose of investigating county poorhouses. At the present time these committees exist in forty-eight out of sixty counties, and have a membership of 650."

Mrs. Lowell recited the hostile reception accorded the committee when it first visited Bellevue Hospital in 1872, and added that two or the young physicians attached to that institution asserted that no decent woman ought to visit that hospital.

"To give you some idea of the condition of Bellevue Hospital at that time," continued Mrs. Lowell, "I remember Dr. James Ward telling me that it was impossible to prescribe stimulants for the patients, since the nurses drank them. He told me the nurses used to drink the alcohol out of the specimen bottles. On one occasion, he said, he went into a ward and found three dead bodies among the beds of the sick patients, and the nurses drunk on the floor. Such was the condition of affairs when the New-York Visiting Committee was appointed."

Joseph H. Choate.

Bishop Potter, in introducing Joseph H. Choate, said:

"We have been greatly favored in the State Charities Aid Association in the co-operation of busy and eminent men, and it is its distinction to-day that one presides over it who includes in himself both those descriptions conspicuously. I do not care to estimate the value of Mr. Choate's time commercially. I know that I should never venture to approach him on any legal relation upon that basis, but should simply throw myself upon his mercy. He has given his time and, better still, his gifts, his great gifts, to this work in the splendid and most serviceable manner in which he has given them to every other good cause. After what we know of him during his distinguished services last Summer, after what the State of New-York owes to him in connection with those services, certainly he would need no introduction from me when he is to speak to you concerning the constitutional amendment."

Mr. Choate spoke in part as follows:

"The Bishop is altogether too modest in calling for my aid at any time. He ought to remember that my profession always serves his gratuitously, and expects a return in the same kind, and I am sure that we shall be much the gainers by that mutual exchange.

"Now I appear here to-day only as the nominal head of this association which has been for these twenty-three years doing so much good. Its real head to-day, as it always has been, is a woman, and the president serves merely as the mouth-piece of the vice president; and it is under her instructions that I come here to say a few words in respect to the service that the association rendered in securing proper constitutional provisions in aid of its work, say in aid of its work, because it was purely limited to that. Its work has been going on with a pertinacity and a tenacity of purpose, which, to my mind, is almost unequaled.

"This association has been at work with varying success until to-day, when there is a bill awaiting, I believe, and to receive the immediate approval of both branches of the Legislature and government by which that great part of this association's work is to be completed, the reduction of the poor insane from the counties of New-York and Kings to the State at large.

"There is a little question pending between the State and the association, if you please, or the city, with respect to the passage of that bill, growing out of the millions on the part of the city during the last two years to pay its quota of the State charge for that purpose. But, as Mayor Strong said the other day in the special message that he sent to the Board of Aldermen, the request in regard to the small expenses that is to have been undertaken on the part of the city; that they were taxes of which the city was fully bound to pay its share. I have no doubt that the little difference will be accommodated, and that that bill within a week of the present time will become a law, and the State of New-York, thanks to the persistent efforts of the women of this association, will at last be in discharge of its full duty in regard to all the poor insane of the State, some 18,000 to 20,000 in number, as I believe.

"Now, if this association had done nothing else, that would be a very great piece of work achieved in the interest of humanity and for the people of the State, and when we appear here before the bankers and merchants of New-York to ask for pecuniary support, the financial benefit which this has been or will be, to the counties of New-York and Kings alone, far exceeds, in my judgment, in one year all that is asked by this association now for the purpose of establishing an endowment fund.

The Constitutional Amendment.

"Now, in regard to the constitutional amendment about which I have been instructed to speak. The share of this association has been very interesting, and has been much larger than I think they are willing to take the credit of. When the convention there was great excitement on the part of charitable institutions in the State who were receiving public money for aid and support of poor children, dependent children, in institutions established by private means, and it was attempted to be forced upon the attention of the members of the convention that those abuses existed to such a great extent, especially with a view to sectarian purposes, the idea being that very large amounts of money were received from the public under the guise of charity which were used for purely sectarian purposes; that there was a very large party in the convention for the immediate cutting off of all public aid to private institutions.

"Well, now, I am very happy to say that an investigation of that subject, which, I believe was conducted with great fidelity and great research, satisfied us all that no such abuse as that existed, but there were other abuses connected with and growing out of the free and lavish distribution of public money among those private institutions, of which I should like to say a word before I sit down. The article first prepared by the State Charities Aid Association was the one that finally received the approval of the convention, and was adopted by the people of the State by a very large majority.

"It was very simple. It consisted in rescuing from vacillating legislative control the bodies that were to have the supervision of charities and of lunatics and of prisons. There was nothing to prevent the Legislature exercising its own will at any moment for change for any purpose, however good or however bad. The idea was conceived that that in itself was a very bad state of things, not that we failed to appreciate the efforts of that Legislature and of all Legislatures. Nobody can more emphatically express the sense that we all have of the reliance and confidence that is to be placed always in the Legislature of the State of New-York than I can. But at the same time if you can have a constitutional body charged with the supervision of these great departments of public charity that shall be free from constant intervention and constant change, you accomplish an immense object at once. So the amendment that was sent up to us was discussed and adopted, and changed many times, and finally brought back to its original shape, indicating the wisdom of those who had opposed it. That amendment was to put upon a permanent constitutional basis, in the first place, the State Board of Charities.

A Word About the Children.

I want to say a word about the children, because it was a subject that interested me very much, and I think appeals very strongly to everybody who takes an interest in such an association as this. We did conclude that the system which the State had adopted and had practiced for twenty years of having its poor children taken care of by private institutions, who should receive money for their maintenance from the State or cities in which they happened to be situated, ought not to be wiped away; that there was no grievance growing out of it that would justify that, although it ought to have never been established. The State ought always to have been obliged to take care of its own poor. But for twenty years this system had been going on.

It turned out that out of the population of 1,800,000 in this city there were 18,000 of them, one out of a hundred, classed as dependents or pauper children. About one child in thirty was a pauper child supported by the State, and mostly in these private institutions. Well, there were very great

"1806 Laundry Soap." Colgate & Co., established 1806.

evils connected with that. That itself demonstrated that there were tremendous evils, and it turned out upon an examination of the subject that there were evils growing out of the load of admissions of these children to those private institutions, where they received $2 a head per week, or $100 a year, for each child.

Parents were very glad to surrender their children, whom they ought to support, because they were able to support them themselves. They did not enter these institutions under the stigma of pauperism, but the parents could refer to their children or some of them as having gone to college for the time being.

Several things were accomplished by that amendment; one was that the State should never hereafter be able to compel by act of Legislature the City of New-York or any other political division of the State to apply any money in aid of any particular charity.

"It only needs, I think, that the work of this association in its various departments should be known to the people, to call into the treasury of this association the little amount of money, for it is really very little, that they need for the purpose of an endowment that shall enable them to proceed regularly and methodically always in their work, knowing that at least they have the means to pay the necessary expenses of keeping their offices open and paying the expenses of the various visiting committees.

"Our friend the Bishop has been called away to make two more people happy, having done so much to entertain you, and has imposed upon me, as President of this association, the duty of occupying the chair for the rest of the meeting, and it is now my very great pleasure to present to you Mr. Jacob Riis."

Jacob A. Riis.

Mr. Riis made a lengthy speech, in which he referred more particularly to the work being accomplished through the instrumentality of the Children's Aid Society. Referring to the Home for Dependent Children, at Newburg, Mr. Riis said:

"The State Charities Aid Association had always regretted the founding of this home, believing it not only unnecessary, but also badly conducted. Children were admitted without investigation, and were retained, in a number of cases, over seven years, no effort being made to secure them good homes in families or to have their parents care for them."

Ex-Judge Howland.

Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland was the next speaker. He said, in part:

This association called the attention of the public to the condition of the poorhouse asylums in 1865 through their county visiting committees, and they made reports, but it did not attract the ear of the public. Finally, after having continued this for some three years, in 1868 they went before the Legislature with a bill prepared by Prof. Dwight, and therefore, carefully and wisely prepared, asking for a law to compel the transfer of these poor people from the county asylums into State care. It attracted no attention; the Legislature would not listen to it, but this association kept that thing before the public and before the Legislature, and in 1889 it came to the Legislature again.

The bill was beaten right there. It passed one branch but was lost in the other. With that same perseverance they came up smiling, the ladies did, who controlled this association, like a prize fighter in the ring for another round, and this time they laid them out. It met the persistent and active opposition votes, and those poor people had time. Again in the Senate of the State of New-York I heard a Senator get up in opposition to this bill and picture the beauties of the poorhouse in his county in such eloquent language that he shed tears at his own words.

He said it was almost worth while to become insane in order to enjoy the pleasures of that institution. There was another one, who is there to-day, and I notice that The Evening Post—I am sorry Mr. Godkin has gone—publishes his opinion on certain matters. Why, that man has no stars except such as are represented by dollars and votes. He is in the Senate to-day, and voted against that bill right straight through, and the next year tried to get it repealed. I have no feelings but contempt for the men who in their pursuit of such an exhibit which was placed before the Legislature, voted against that bill.

Credit is due the representatives from this city—every Tammany Hall Senator voted for it. There was only some men from the rural districts who are yet in the Legislature for what they can make and who want votes behind them, who voted against it, but the bill became a law.

The next business that this business association undertook was the establishment of the epileptic colony. Those institutions have been in existence in France forty years and in Germany for twenty-five years. New-York took the lead in this country, with the exception of the State of Ohio, which in 1891 established one within the borders of that State. It took three years to get that bill through. That is the history of legislation.

"It is superhuman work where there is no money in it. The first thing you have to do is to investigate it yourself and find out your facts and lay them before the people and give them to the press, and the next is to introduce the bill in the Legislature, and get some one to father it and bring it forward. Then begins the weary work of labor. When men have material interests to attend to, and think these poor people are well enough taken care of, they do not want to be bothered with it, because there is no glory or money in the matter; but there are good-hearted men in the Legislature, if you can once get their ear. So we found here. This bill was finally introduced, and we labored and finally got it through the Legislature, and the Governor vetoed it. That was disheartening. Finally, the next year there was a little change of heart and a slight change in administration, and the bill went through."

Carl Schurz.

Carl Schurz, who followed Judge Howland, said:

"I am instructed to discuss the relations of the State Charities Aid Association with the Government, a somewhat large subject, and my remarks may take a wider sweep than those of my predecessors. In the first place, I have to ask your pardon for saying some things, of which I am aware are not new, but which cannot be repeated too often, especially on an occasion like this.

"Charity is originally an affair of the human heart, the noble influence of one to help a suffering human being and extending to him our sympathy. But the ambitions of the human heart are apt to run away with our reason and make us do foolish things, so that charity, without the guidance of mature judgment, but lavishly given without due consideration of the consequences, is apt to produce results entirely opposite to those which were intended. It may be to divert those who are shiftlessly inclined from honest effort and to encourage begging and to make mendicancy a regular profession, and one of the fine arts, and to foster pauperism in its worst form, and thus the giving to become, instead of a blessing, a curse.

"To obviate the evils growing from this random philanthropy and to direct charity into genuine and permanent channels, has been a great subject of study in this and other countries for many years. The organization and direction of charity is one of the things that goes to make up what we call social science. We have to deal with problems difficult of solution, and we have to judge very largely from expert knowledge and skill in the judicious establishment and administration of public charities, as it is one of the essential parts of good government. They are affected by the political organizations, both State and municipal. We have to arrange an agency with expert knowledge, which is never abundant and usually shines by its absence, but it is this political aspect of the case that requires remarks at my hands.

"The science of politics has for its object the public good, and the direction of public affairs in the right direction. The science of politics in this country rather aims at the pursuit of selfish ends by the instrument of party, or by placing as near as possible at the public crib as many political workers as possible who happen to be out of a job. This is a sad truth. I do not belong to that crowd of pessimists who tell us that in a Democracy everything is bound to go to the dogs. I have faith in the capacity of civilized men to govern themselves sensibly, and to hope that in the future we may make a better showing than we do now. I believe that our present political condition with its organized selfishness and its bosses and its machine and spoils, is only one of those developments of Democracy, through which that form of government is obliged to pass. I believe that we have already seen the worst of that.

Scorns the Legislature.

"I believe that the recent uprising of public spirit with so many glorious young men in the van is not a transient event, but that they are real and true symptoms of a vigorous process going on below the surface, in a formative process, which, in the course of time, not very far distant, will manifest itself upon a wider field of action. I do believe that we shall see a higher inspiration in public life, and this higher inspiration will impose higher standards upon our Government in political affairs with which we shall have to deal.

"We cannot count upon a great deal of singleness of elevated purposes or of knowledge or wisdom, even in the State Legislature of New-York. As to the present Legislature, I should be most seriously glad to say that it is high above all purposes of greed and selfishness; that it spurns the influence of bosses and machines; that it scorns the ideas of spoils and patronage, and that it jumps at every opportunity to serve the public interest by reforms, and that its deliberations are full of wisdom and knowledge.

"I should be heartily glad to say this of the present Legislature, but, upon my word, I cannot conscientiously do so. Under such circumstances the agencies of a free people who are accustomed to self-government and self-help must come to the rescue.

"What the governmental agencies lack is loftiness of purpose in devotion to the public good; in knowledge and wisdom, information and skill; that must be supplied by the organized effort of private citizens, who possess those requirements, and this is the position of the State Charities Aid Association with respect to the eleemosynary institutions of this State.

"Armed by a permission of the Government to visit all those institutions, it has already made itself a terror to corrupt and inefficient officers and employes. By carefully studying the condition and the needs and opportunities of the different charitable institutions of the State and by gathering information by research and correspondence and what is thought and said and tried and accomplished in other States and in foreign countries, it equips itself with a fund of knowledge which is of the highest value in devising a perfect legislation, and thus it gives with regard to the matter of charitable institutions to the constituted authorities just that aid which is most needed.

"It would be a useful institution if our political institutions were much better than they are. It is a necessary and absolutely indispensable institution so long as our political conditions are what they are.

"I have been requested to call to your attention two points—two matters, one of which has been accomplished and one of which is now in process of accomplishment by the State Charities Aid Association. After four or five years of effort, such effort as has been described by Judge Howland, it has at last succeeded in securing the passage of an act to abolish "the old rounder." Probably most of you do not know what 'the old rounder' is. The 'old rounder' is a man or woman, who, for intoxication or vagrancy or disorderly conduct, is committed to the workhouse, and then, having been there five days, is discharged, and repeats the offense, who is again committed and again discharged; who again repeats the offense, who is again committed, and again discharged, and so on in an endless round, using the workhouse as a very convenient boarding place between drunks and brawls.

To Punish "the Old Rounder."

"This rounding practice has become exceedingly popular in this State, as I will show you from a table which I hold in my hand. In the year 1893 there were committed to the workhouse 10,321 males, 7,739 females. Of the men, 4,384, or 42½ per cent., acknowledged previous commitments. Of the women, 6,552, or 84·2-5 per cent., acknowledged that they had been previously committed. Of the 4,384 men, 1,981 had been there twice, 800 had been there three times, 1,603 had been there from four to twenty or more times. Of the 6,552 women, 605 acknowledged two previous commitments, 403 acknowledged that they had been there three times, and 5,481 had been there from four to twenty or more times.

"Some of them develop a remarkable perfection in their trade. I have a statement showing that there were two men who in three years were committed seventeen times, and another twenty-seven times, and a woman who in twenty-five months was committed no less than twenty-eight times, for thirty days each time. The name of this worthy lady was Minnie Wren.

"The passage of the act has been secured, that when a person is committed for the first time, five days may be enough; when for the second time, he or she shall be detained for ten days, and when committed for the third, fourth, or fifth time, then each time double the number of days of his or her previous detention. It is therefore called the Cumulative Sentence act.

"The effect of that has taken away from the workhouse that which is the charm of having a comfortable, snug hostelry for drunken vagabonds, and it has taught those vagabonds that if they continue a very desolate period of absolute sobriety, coupled with some work, not to exceed six months, will follow, and that may be the time made some of them aware that it may be better for them, after all, to keep out of the clutches of the law and to avoid the workhouse, which was formerly so charming a place for them. It has transformed the workhouse from what might be called almost a place of convenience for the dissolute into a corrective institution, and it has, at all events, reduced the expenses of the city by the reduction of the number of commitments.

"Another attempt made by the State Charities Aid Association to benefit this community by legislation is a bill now before the Legislature providing for the division of the City Department of Charities and Correction into two departments, one of Charities and the other of Correction.

"It seems to me, and it must be clear to the plainest understanding, that two things so essentially different and incongruous as the care of the unfortunate and the corrective treatment of the vicious must be kept distinct and separate, and that the arguments of pretended economy or of administration are offered to defeat this are wrong. No fair minded man can fail to see that the inmates of an institution of public charity, who are the victims of misfortune, and a great many innocent young people among them, have a commanding right to be protected against every contaminating contact with the inmates of another institution which harbors the vilest scum and refuse of human society.

"And this is what the present system fails to accomplish. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the supreme consideration of justice to a class of human beings so very much entitled to our sympathy will scarcely admit of the objections which are made to this most righteous matter."

James C. Carter.

James C. Carter, in speaking on "The Value of Volunteer Aid to Official Work," said:

"It assumes that the State, the public, the whole community, really undertakes the great business of charity; really undertakes the great business of relieving the helpless. We must rely upon the public after all for the proper provision, for the work is so prodigiously large that it cannot be managed by private hands. It is the State, therefore, that undertakes that work. It raises a prodigious fund by taxation; it provides a place for the accommodation of the unfortunate people whom society cannot endure among them, and it provides a corps of surgeons and nurses and physicians to see that this great work is properly done and that the fund which is raised for it is properly expended, and yet at the same time this language expresses a suggestion that all this by itself does not necessarily constitute any charity at all, and I think that is perfectly true.

"Charity, I take it, is sympathy, compassion, help, and aid, and in this public provision, in this public scheme, we find no provision at all for the display of any of these qualities. The public provision, therefore, without this voluntary aid and assistance, is really no charity at all. It simply affects a separation and removal of the unfortunate victims of society, puts them out of our sight and out of our thoughts, and there it stops, and in that there is no charity; it is all selfishness, and selfishness alone. It is no more charity than if we removed them to the midocean and buried them there in its depths.

"Now, why is this? It is, I take it, for the simple reason that all this provision is compulsory, whereas charity is, in its own nature, voluntary, and cannot be compelled.

"Much undoubtedly remains to be done, and much always will remain to be done, but still, the improvement has been incalculable, and must be felt as an abundant reward of all those who have been engaged in the work."

John P. Faure.

John P. Faure, who was the last speaker, said, among other things:

"It has been my privilege to have been identified during the last few years with the work of this society. It is undoubtedly in my mind, the knowledge which our good Mayor has had, through being a fellow-worker with me in one of our charities for a number of years past; it is that knowledge of my share, which was the chief motive on his part in asking me to assume the duty and official relation to the poor and the helpless of our city under the care of the Department of Charities and Correction."

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IT ALL LIES WITH THE MAYOR

What a Correspondent Says of His Power to Bring About Reforms.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your columns, as well as the columns of all the respectable newspapers of the city, are filled with complaints and denunciations of the conduct and position of our Legislature toward the several reform bills now pending at Albany. I cordially agree with all these expressions. The most unfortunate circumstance barring or hindering reform here has been, is, and will be the fact that we depend so largely on the action of the Legislature, on men who either do not know or do not care for the wants and will of the people of this city. Our foolish and disgusting enslavement to party has brought on this result.

No one ought ever to have expected city reform through any political party as such, for both parties and all parties will, by the very nature of party tendencies and party ties, follow partisan interests in preference to public interests in any case of real or imagined conflict between the two. Tammany is no worse in this respect than the Republican Party. Platt is no better than Croker. Indeed, The Tribune's phrase which pictures Platt as Croker's "understudy" happily and truly characterizes the relations of the two bosses.

The fusillade on our Legislature from all wings of our reform army is right, and should be kept up; but in the plainly possible contingency of the passage of none of the real city reform measures now before the Legislature—I mean, of course, the bills indorsed or proposed by the Committee of Seventy—it may be well to see where we shall stand.

I firmly believe we can have real reform, the abatement of all our main grievances, and the establishment of good government here, without a line of new legislation, though the new legislation great or small by the Committee of Seventy is all wise and needful. Even Dr. Parkhurst seems to me to rely too much on legislation and to tend to discourage us by the prospect which he paints, if the Legislature fails to act or to act rightly.

What hinders to-day, this very day, the work of true reform in our police, from its top to its bottom? Mayor Strong can remove and appoint at will. If he considers Byrnes an obstacle, he can compel his removal. Our city school system can be reformed, radically and fully, under the present laws, though better laws can be and should be passed. Tax Street and Building Departments, as well as that of Public Parks, have been reformed and can be kept so. Even the worst of all Tammany's legacies—the present Police Justices—can at least be made harmless if the police of the city in all its grades is reformed and purified. Doubtless there are hardly any greater criminals in our city than some of these Justices, so called, but they can be cowed into harmlessness or frightened into outward decency whenever the rest of our machinery is properly manned and run.

In a word, it all depends at last on the Mayor. Bi-partisanship cannot muzzle him; non-partisanship cannot remove him. It is the Mayor himself who can give us reform or defeat it, and not Platt nor Fish nor O'Connor nor Lexow. It is self-help we most need, not help from Albany.

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings."

I do not think or imply that Mayor Strong is acting unwisely now. I only say that when he gets ready to move we can have reform, real reform, and plenty of it. Let us not care too much for Albany. Our hopes there should be slight. Let us look at home, at the laws we now have, and the weapons which are now resting in our hands. I am an independent, with as little love for the Republican Party, as related to this city, as for Tammany, but I do not ask Mayor Strong to create feuds in his own party if he thinks that by waiting he can avoid them. Let him wait. I am ready to trust his judgment as to the time for the onset, but I want all our friends to understand and never forget that Mayor Strong has to-day power enough in his hands to give us reform in every branch and corner of the City Government. If city reform is delayed, it is because Mayor Strong does not choose to act. The power has been ours ever day since the Power of Removal act was passed, nearly three months ago.

I only add I think Mayor Strong assumes a pretty heavy responsibility by such delay.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

40 Wall Street, New-York, April 18, 1895.

THEY HANDCUFFED THE SHERIFF

Indian Police in Nebraska Resist Arrest and Capture the Officer— Trouble Grows Out of a Land Lease Dispute.

PENDEN, Neb., April 18.—Sheriff Mullen left for the Winnebago Reservation this morning to arrest the Indian police. The police handcuffed him and marched him off to the agency.

The arrest took place at Westernan's place on the edge of the reservation. When the Sheriff arrived and attempted to read his warrant for the arrest, three or four of the Indians seized him and handcuffed him, while others stood around with drawn revolvers..

The trouble grew out of the refusal of the Flourinoy Land Company and its lessees of Iidian lands to vacate the property in favor of persons to whom the agen, Capt. Beck, has leased directly. The land company leased the land from the Indians direct, while the other faction leased from the agent. The Indian police are with Beck, acting under his orders, while the Flourinoy Company is upheld by the County Sheriff. Some time ago the Sheriff went out to arraest the Indian police for unlawful assemblage, and the Indians hid themselves.

Sheriff Mullin reached here at 10:30 to-night. The posse which collected when his arrest was known, to release him, finally determined to wait awhile. He was released by order of Capt. Beck. The Sheriff is very angry at the Indian police, and swears he will have revenge, but to-morrow he says he will go with six deputies to capture the Indian police, and if they resist there will be trouble, as all factions are highly aroused.

President Faure Has Three Hats.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The Pope is not, it appears, the only European potentate who enjoys the distinction of a triple tiara. That uncrowned sovereign, the President of the French Republic, rejoices in a somewhat similar privilege, but, like a sensible man, he wears his three hats in turn, and not all at once. Everybody who has witnessed the long and trying ceremonials that the Chief of the State is perpetually going through must have felt admiration and surprise at the unruffled gloss of his hat and the general spick-and-span trimness of his civilian attire. It is now revealed that whenever M. Faure goes out for the day he takes with him three hats, three changes of clothes, and two valets. The severe simplicity of a republican régime does not, therefore, exempt the chief actor from those "quick-change" feats that make so serious a demand on the energies of royalty; only the result is not perceptible to the public eye. M. Faure, by the way, intends to devote himself more strenuously than his predecessors to the sporting duties of his office. The shooting and hunting on the State domains is to be organized next season so as to meet the requirements of genuine chasseurs. It is odd to hear of a reform like this in a democratically-governed country, when our own radicals are clamoring for the suppression of the Queen's stag hounds.

Latest Arrival.

SS Old Dominion, Couch, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

LAUTERBACH EXPLAINS

He Wrote His Address as a Citizen, Not as Chairman.

VIGOROUS WORDS FROM GEN. M'COOK

An Interesting Meeting of the Republican County Committee— The Chairman Will Sign a Statement.

Gen. Anson G. McCook made good his right to be designated as "one of the fighting McCooks" at the meeting of the Republican County Committee last night.

In the midst of rather humdrum proceedings, Gen. McCook arose "to a question of the highest privilege," and for five minutes he enlivened the meeting by a vigorous denunciation of the recent action of the Republican State Committee's officers in sending out to country editors the address of Edward Lauterbach, the Chairman of the County Committee, abusing Mayor Strong and complaining because Police Commissioners Kerwin and Murray are to be removed.

Gen. McCook's emphatic and warlike utterances had the effect of driving Chairman Lauterbach to a very close corner, out of which he glided by declaring that he had signed the address, not as Edward Lauterbach, Chairman, but as Edward Lauterbach, citizen.

Some resolutions condemning State Chairman Charles W. Hackett and Executive Chairman Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., for their confidential letter to country editors, giving this address the appearance of an official declaration from the County Committee, were introduced by ex-Justice Charles A. Flammer. Later they were withdrawn.

The incident came very near causing an exhibition of all the bad blood that exists between the Platt and anti-Platt factions in the committee.

It was the regular meeting of the committee, in the hall in the headquarters building, in West Thirty-eighth Street.

Ex-Justice Patterson, who was recently appointed Quarantine Commissioner, was there, signifying that he has not yet qualified for his new office. Cornelius Van Cott had a seat well up toward the front. Abraham Gruber, the Platt man from the Twenty-third District, had a side seat. John Simpson was missing for the first time in years. His selection for a public office had cut short his term of service. His vacant seat caused envious eyes. The hall was hot and stuffy and thick with smoke.

The first bit of interesting business came over a report from Abraham Gruber, that he, as Chairman of the Committee on Election of Officers, had sent to all election district officers a request for names eligible for poll and ballot clerks, at the election next Fall. There are to be about 4,000, all told. Under the law the Chairman of the organization will recommend a list to the Police Board for appointment. Mr. Gruber had asked that the names be sent to him before May 1.

The anti-Platt men suspected that this was a scheme to allow Mr. Gruber and other Platt men to weed out or to freeze out their opponments, so that Chairman Lauterbach might recommend to the Police Board a complete set of Platt men.

Mr. Oppenheimer, a Brookfield man, suggested that there was no need of getting the names so early; it was unusual. He asked Mr. Gruber why not wait until after the May moving, and the redistricting of the city. The notices sent out by Mr. Gruber are causing trouble, he said.

Mr. Gruber said there was no "nigger in the wood pile." His object had been simply to attend to the selection of election officers in time. Every man's character was to be scrutinized before he was recommended. This precipitated a discussion, and several amendments were submitted were defeated. Col. Cruger wanted the time extended to July 1. Egbert T. Kroyer, a Platt man, suggested June 1. Others suggested May 15 and June 15. In the course of the debate Eugene Bailey of the Fifth said:

"If May 1 is insisted upon, many men in my district will be disappointed."

"I do not want to add to the army of the disappointed," replied Mr. Gruber, and there was a laugh.

"Is Mr. Gruber referring to Mr. Grace?" asked President Lauterbach.

"No, to my friend Dr. Parkhurst," replied the little Platt man.

An amendment extending the time to May 15 was then carried by a vote of 66 to 46. The greater part of the sixty-six were Platt men, though the line was not strictly drawn.

When the order of miscellaneous business was reached, Gen. McCook proceeded to arouse the somewhat sleepy gathering. He was in the front seat. He spoke as if he meant business.

"I rise," he said, "to a question of the highest privilege, as I consider it, because it is one affecting the dignity of the County Committee, and whenevr our rights as a committee are infringed upon, it is our privilege, and duty to speak from that infringement or condemn it."

President Lauterbach tapped the table gently with his forefinger, and the buzzing crowd in the rear of the room kept still.

"I refer," went on Gen. McCook, "to statements made in the public press, in which it is charged that a communication has been issued by the State Committee to Republican editors of the State, making statements and inclosing an address coming from Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the County Committee, and requesting that this address of the Chairman be published in their papers."

This allusion to the attempt of the State Committee to take a hand in Mr. Platt's local fight caused a little ripple of applause by the anti-Platt men. Gen. McCook warmed to his work as if he enjoyed it.

"Let me be distinctly understood," he said, impressively. "I fully understand that it is the privilege of Mr. Lauterbach to issue an address as an individual on any question. The matter of the propriety of his doing so while he is the Chairman of this committee belongs to him, but as one of the representatives of the Twenty-first District I desire to protest against any man or any men issuing a document which purports to come from the County Committee unless they are duly authorized to do so."

Then there was loud applause.

"I have nothing to say as to many of the statements in this document which has been read to you," he said, "but I do say that Mr. Lauterbach had no more right or authority to prepare a statement purporting to give the views of the County Committee than any other member. I do not charge connivance on his part with the members of the State Committee.

"This matter should be investigated. We should not let it go to the people of the State as the utterance of the County Committee. I hope there will be but one opinion here, for this matter is one of the highest privilege."

Mr. Lauterbach instantly gave evidence that he is a hard man to disturb, and that he is somewhat skilled in the use of language. When Gen. McCook sat down Mr. Lauterbach arose and said deliberately:

"I agree wholly with Gen. McCook. I think if the presiding officer of this committee issued a statement as coming from the County Committee he erred. There was no such address issued by authority of this County Committee, or that of any of its committees."

Then occurred this reminder of "The Mikado":

"But," said Mr. Lauterbach, speaking of himself in the third person, "Edward Lauterbach, as an individual, has never assumed that the fact that he is President of the County Committee deprived him of his functions as a citizen and a Republican.

Among these functions is that of free speech, if the statements made are true."

Having thus intimated that Edward Lauterbach, citizen, is not Edward Lauterbach, Chairman, he continued:

"I agree that if any person or body has assumed that any address issued by Edward Lauterbach comes from the County Committee, then the County Committee should have redress I do not know that any such action has been attributed to Edward Lauterbach, by the County Committee. In the address, when Mr. Edward Lauterbach was spoken of, it was not by the pronoun I, but by the name, Mr. Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the County Committee, thereby making the personages distinct. Edward Lauterbach signed the address as a citizen, as an individual, and any individual may address the public on any subject."

This declaration of duality brought applause from the Platt men.

Mr. Lauterbach said he hoped the committee would take the same view of it. When the proper time came, and an investigation could be had, at some subsequent meeting, the action of the State Committee could be resented if it seemed best. He implored Gen. McCook not to attack the State Committee then and there.

"At some subsequent meeting," he said, "let the question come up, and Gen. McCook may make such motion as he may deem advisable."

"How about patronage?" shouted some irreverent spoilsman in the rear of the hall.

But ex-Justice Flammer was not in the waiting mood, and while one or two Platt men were moving to adjourn, he deliberately began an address, showing that the State Committee had sent out the address on almost the day Mr. Lauterbach had issued it, and had credited it to "Mr. Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee."

With very great deliberation Mr. Flammer reached into his inside pocket and produced some resolutions, which, he said, he would read. He thought they covered the ground "in mild language." He proceeded to read them as follows:

Resolved, That the committee explicitly declares that no officer or member of the committee has received authority, or has the right to speak for it, except in the manner and form prescribed by our Constitution and laws, and that any attempt to depart from the wise and proper limitations therein contained is repudiated and condemned by us.

Resolved, That any address or statement that has been issued or circulated over the signature of Edward Lauterbach is not the address of the Republican County Committee, and that it is entitled only to the weight that should attach to his individual opinions and utterances.

Resolved, That whoever is responsible for circulating a personal address in such form and manner as to induce reliance thereon as if an official utterance should hasten to repair, as far as possible, the mischief and wrong involved.

Mr. Lauterbach objected to the resolutions, and suggested that they be "softened so as to cast no animadversions on the State Committee."

"Will the Chairman write a statement over his own signature saying that the address was not issued by him as Chairman of the County Committee?" asked John Sabine Smith.

Mr. Lauterbach said he would sign a document, and send it to the newspapers, saying that he had signed the circular simply "as Edward Lauterbach."

"I think his promise is sufficient," said Gen. McCook.

Then ex-Justice Flammer withdrew his resolutions.

TALKS ON JOURNALISM IN BOSTON

Charles Emory Smith, Before the Merchants' Club, Says the Standard Is Higher Now—Other Speakers.

BOSTON, April 18.—The Merchants' Club of Boston held its monthly dinner at the Algonquin Clubhouse to-night, and its members listened to a discussion of "Journalism," in which several well-known newspaper men took part.

Besides the President of the club, Gen. Charles H. Taylor, the speakers were Charles Emory Smith of The Philadelphia Press, Charles A. Boutelle of The Bangor Whig and Courier, George A. Marden of The Lowell Courier, and William E. Barrett of The Boston Advertiser.

Frank M. Stanwood of The Boston Journal and Col. Charles E. Hasbrouck of The Boston Traveller were also guests. Charles Emory Smith said:

"No development of the last quarter of a century has been more remarkable than the growth of journalism. It has become a business and a profession; it has become a great business, and yet it has resulted in tremendous intellectual development.

"The newspaper, in the ardor of its battles, is not always as considerate as it might be, and sometimes it is dogmatic in assertion and prophecy.

"There is danger of sensationalism, and yet journalism is higher than it ever was before, and is steadily advancing. We sometimes hear a lament that the glory of the elder day has departed, and that the great journalists have forever gone by. But if there are fewer names to-day standing out pre-eminently, it is because all journalism is higher to-day."

Congressman Boutelle, who followed, said that everyone recognized the power of the press. The question is how to control it. He confessed to being a believer in the potency of personality, and sometimes doubted if the press has gained much in certain ways over the time when personal journalism was more common than to-day. The press is a great power as an educational instrument, but in great crises the press must lead, as Abraham Lincoln led, by conducting the people in the paths which they ought to follow.

Some of the sensationalism of to-day should be eliminated, and the people be guarded rightly.

"The newspaper man," he said, "must be guided by an elevated public sentiment. The public must become sensitive on this point, and the newspapers must soon reflect that feeling. What we want is an elevated public sentiment, which will purge not only the newspapers, but our literature and our theatres and our concert rooms."

G. A. Marden and W. E. Barrett made brief speeches.

Tyras's Opinion of German Affairs.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

We wonder what Tyras thinks of the state of affairs in Germany, Tyras, we need not say, occupies the important position of head dog to Prince Bismarck. It appears that it is his birthday also, and some English ladies have made him a present of a handsome eating dish. So like some English ladies! Other presents include a barrel of beer apiece from the Bavarian brewers—this is not meant for Tyras, but for the Prince—an old Buddhist incense burner from German residents in Japan, and an autograph letter from the Prince Regent of Bavaria. Prince Bismarck will be glad when it is all over. So, probably, will Baron Buol, the new President of the Reichstag, who is to be received by the Kaiser on the 1st of April. He is invited to a Bismarck banquet that night. It is a very neat little manoeuvre of the Kaiser's. In itself it looks like an act of ordinary politeness; if the new President refuses, he will appear unmannerly; if he accepts, he will stultify himself by eating and drinking congratulations which he and his friends refused to vote.

**Earnings of Successful

CONDEMN JUDGE WATSON

Brooklyn Physicians Aroused Over His Latest Decision.

WHY WAS ANGERMAN RELEASED

The Record of John Roesch, the Lawyer Who Appeared for the Young Man — Indicted for Grand Larceny.

The medical fraternity in Brooklyn is aroused over the action taken by Police Justice William Watson in the case of Ehrich Angerman, the young student who was charged with practicing medicine without a license.

Commenting on Justice Watson's course, a prominent lawyer said the Judge had taken a position most unfortunate to himself by attempting to throw the responsibility for the failure of the prosecution on the shoulders of District Attorney Ridgway.

"The law provided," said this authority, "that the burden of proof was on the prisoner, to show he was a licensed physician. This he could not do, by his own admissions. If there is a reasonable prospect for conviction on a full trial, it is the duty of a Police Magistrate to hold a defendant for the action of the Grand Jury."

It was said by some of those who are familiar with the run of things at the Fourth District Police Court that Student Angerman's discharge was probably due not so much to the failure of the District Attorney to appear as his prosecutor, as to the fact that he was defended by Lawyer John Roesch. It is generally considered a good omen at that court when Mr. Roesch comes forward as the counsel for a prisoner.

Lawyer Roesch has chiefly confined his practice to Justice Watson's Court, where he has had enviable success, and has been blessed with an abundance of clients. The records show that he was counsel for many of the riotous striking trolley men, whose hearings he succeeded in getting adjourned from time to time. Few of the trolley men were convicted before Justice Watson, and it was the latter's conduct in these cases which led to his impeachment by Mayor Schieren and his censure by the General Term of the Supreme Court.

Lawyer Roesch has practiced in the Fourth District Police Court for many years. He was a practitioner there during the term of Justice Charles Naeher, who preceded Justice Watson on the Ewen Street bench.

John Roesch's record is not one of which the average lawyer or citizen would feel proud. He was in trouble several times while practicing before Justice Naeher. Once he was indicted.

He was arrested in October, 1885, on a warrant issued by Police Justice Charles Naeher, charging him with grand larceny. The offense alleged was obtaining money under false pretenses. The complainant was Joseph Bachrach, who described himself as a merchant doing business at 162 Powers Street, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. Mr. Bachrach, it appears from the records on file in the office of the Court of Sessions, fell into the tolls of Anthony Comstock's net. Agent Oram seized certain "goods" which Mr. Bachrach was very anxious to recover.

According to Bachrach's affidavit, Lawyer Roesch got $100 out of him by pretending that he coud "fix "Oram, and that he "held all the wires in his hand." Bachrach first, it is charged, gave Roesch a check for $75, and on the following day he gave Roesch $25 in cash. Roesch promised to send the "goods" that night by express to Bachrach's house, but failed to do so. When asked about the matter he said he had "fixed" Oram. All this appears from Bachrach's affidavit.

Roesch was arraigned, but Mr. Bachrack repented, and nothing more ever came of the case. On Justice Naeher's return to the Court of Sessions is written in his own hand: "Complaint withdrawn by consent of the District Attorney. Defendant discharged."

At about the same time, on Oct. 31, 1885, Roesch was arrested, charged with failing to support his wife and children. He was held in $300 bonds, in default of which the penalty was fixed at six months in jail. The bond was forthcoming. In March, 1886, Roesch was discharged from the bond by consent of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Roesch was again arrested in January, 1886, charged with stealing $333.33 from Christian Gunkel. He was arraigned before Justice Naeher, and was held for the Grand Jury. Roesch was indicted on Feb. 12, 1884, by the Grand Jury for grand larceny in the second degree. The case dragged along quietly for months, and finally, nearly two years later, on Jan. 5, 1886, the indictment was dismissed. On the indictment appears the indorsement: "The complaint does not wish to prosecute."

Roeschwas again in trouble in June, 1886, when he was arrested on a warrant issued by Police Justice Naeher, charged with extortion by Charles Waischenmeyer of this city. Waischenmeyer, it appears from his affidavit, got drunk while in Brooklyn, and was arrested and taken before JusticeNaeher, who fined him $10. Roesch, as his counsel, paid the fine and then sent a man with Waischenmeyer to a savings bank to draw out $50, of which $40 was paid to Roesch. Waischenmeyer afterward swore he never employed Roesch, nor authorized him to pay the fine, and he declared the money had been extorted from him while he was not in full possession of his senses. Roesch was held by Justice Naeher, and the case was transferred to the police court presided over by Thomas J. Kenna, late County Register. The return of Justice Kenna to the Court of Sessions is marked "discharged," but there is nothing to show whether there was a hearing or whether the complaint was withdrawn.

Dr. Frank E. West, a member of the Council of the Kings County Medical Society, speaking individually and not officially for the society, said: "I regard it as a public calamity that the prosecution of Angerman failed of result. It is a public calamity when any prosecution of this kind fails. The law forbidding the practice of medicine without a license is a good law, framed for the protection of the citizens. To break it is to tamper with human life.

"Police Justices and other public officials hold office for the enforcement of the law. If they do not enforce the law, why do we have such public officials? Of what good are they? The law is on the books to be enforced. If it is not enforced, what is the use of the law?

"There can be but one opinion, one judgment, on the question of the character of the offense charged against Angerman. It is a serious offense, and it is of the highest importance to the welfare of the citizens of this community that the law respecting the practice of medicine should be enforced. To let off a man who violates this law is a direct encouragement to others to engage in this unlawful practice.

"I have reason to believe that there is a good deal more of this illegal practicing of medicine going on in Brooklyn than is suspected by the public. It is by no means as uncommon as most people think, and it is of the greatest importance to punish those who are guilty. The Kings County Medical Society has never prosecuted cases of this nature because it has no available funds for the purpose."

Dr. Richard M. Wykoff, Deputy Health Commissioner of Brooklyn, said: "It is for the welfare of the public to have those persons prosecuted who practice medicine without a diploma or license. The law under which Angerman was prosecuted was put on the statute books for the benefit of the people at large, and they are the losers if the law fails to be carried out. It is certainly for the general welfare of the community to have all offenders of this class prosecuted and punished. It is a misfortune if one of the guilty escapes. They should be given no loophole for escape. The law is a just and good one.

"Young Angerman is not registered in our department as a physician, and that proves he is not licensed and has no right to write prescriptions. Every physician is compelled by law to register with us, and also with the County Clerk. Our list is an exact copy of the County Clerk's list, and is an official record of physicians. We did not know anything about the Angerman case. So far as I am aware, the Health Department has not prosecuted those who practice medicine without a license. We leave that to the regular law officers."

A prominent physician, who preferred, for reasons of his own, to withhold his name, said: "It was admitted by Angerman that he was not a licensed physician. He admitted writing the prescription. The detectives told Judge Watson they were prepared to show this was not his first offense. Under these circumstances, even if the District Attorney or his representatives was not present, why did not the Judge hold the defendant to await the action of the Grand Jury? That is a proceeding very commonly taken by magistrates. But the uppermost question in my mind is, Why was not the District Attorney notified of the Angerman case? This is the vital point."

JUST AT THIS SEASON.

What Is It That So Strangely Effects People Now Days?

"There is an epidemic of tired feelings at this time of the year."

The speaker was a prominent man.

"This weather is very exhausting," he added, "and even the strongest people feel its debilitating effects.

"There are few men or women who do not get up in the morning with a sense of exhaustion and a desire for more rest. This," he said, "shows that the system is in a low condition and needs stimulating. To overcome this weary condition I know of nothing better than the use of a pure whiskey, because it quickens the blood and purifies the body as nothing else can do."

It should be remembered, however, that there is only one pure whiskey recommended by physicians, and that is Duffy's Pure Malt. It is unlike all other whiskies, being entirely free from impurities and adulterants. That is why it is universally prescribed for medical use. It is healthful, because it stimulates without depressing, aids digestion, and imparts fresh vitality. Generally and more beneficial, however, it soothes and rests and brings consoling quiet to the routine of life.

Under no circumstances permit any druggist or grocer to deceive you on these points, for they are truths which have been proven in the history of hundreds of men and women.

SENATE CHANGES NOT PLEASING

President Green of Greater New-York Commission Objects to the New Consolidation Bill.

Andrew H. Green, the President of the present Greater New-York Commission, is evidently not pleased with the changes which have been made by the Senate Committee on Cities in the bill which was originally prepared under the direction of the commission and introduced into the Senate by Mr. Lexow.

These changes were chiefly the constitution of a new commission, consisting of the President of the present Greater New-York Commission, the Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City, the State Engineer and Surveyor, and nine persons nominated by the Governor, to draft the charter for the enlarged municipality; the insertion of a provision for attaining an equal and uniform rate of taxation throughout the area of the proposed enlarged municipality, and the substitution of the phrase "shall be consolidated" for "is hereby consolidated."

Mr. Green is on record in opposition to any change of the personnel of the present Greater New-York Commission beyond adding the names of the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn. He said to a reporter for The New-York Times last night:

"I am anxious above all things that consolidation should become an accomplished fact. At the same time, I must not be understood as expressing my indifference to the means by which the scheme will be carried out.

"I have not yet had an opportunity to consult with my colleagues in the present Greater New-York Commission on the changes which have been made by the Senate Committee on Cities in the original bill, so that I cannot express their sentiments. They are all gentlemen of ability and discernment, thoroughly representative of the districts in which they live, and experienced in the difficulties of the problem to be solved.

"There seems to be some difference of opinion as to the personnel of the commission which shall draft the new charter, and the amendments in this direction seem to be made in accordance with a message from the Governor on this subject sent to the Legislature some time ago.

"In regard to the proposition which has been made to annex the remaining portion of Westchester County to New-York City without waiting for the consummation of the Greater New-York scheme, I have only to say that the same result would be better accomplished by carrying out the original design of the present Greater New-York Commission.

"Let us have all the territory which it is proposed to include brought together in one great municipality as soon as possible. That is the object for which we should reserve all our energies.

"Until I have seen a certified copy of the bill as it stands at present amended, and have had time to consider it carefully, I cannot discuss it more fully. But the great point to be gained before the present Legislature adjourns is the consolidation of the various municipalities into one great city."

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn was found at his home, 405 Clinton Avenue, last night by a reporter for The New-York Times, and was asked what he thought of the amended Greater New-York bill, as published in The New-York Times of yesterday. He said:

"I cannot speak freely about the bill, but from what I have read it seems to me to be not the kind of a bill that the people of Brooklyn want. I think the Legislature should have some consideration for Brooklyn and its interests."

Mayor Schieren was asked what kind of a bill he was in favor of. He replied that at this time he did not care to enter into any discussion regarding the matter.

F. T. Keith's Name Was Forged.

Frederick T. Keith, manager of the Astor House, appeared as complainant in the Tombs Police Court yesterday against John Gunn, forty-eight years old, who refused his address.

Gunn was charged with having made use of a subscription list for a funeral to which Mr. Keith's name was forged.

Mr. Keith declined to make a charge of forgery. Justice Voorhis held Gunn in $300 bonds for good behavior for two months.

Welch Defeats Schmeck.

READING, Penn., April 18.—The second shoot of the match at live birds between Robert A. Welch of Philadelphia, champion amateur wing shot of the United States, and James Schmeck of this city took place this afternoon at the Spring Valley grounds, three miles north of Reading, and was won by Welch.

The match was for $150 a side, 100 birds, 30 yards rise, and the best out of three. Welch won the first shoot on the grounds of the Riverton Gun Club, at Riverton, N. J., a week ago, and by winning to-day's shoot wins the match. Welch killed 80, missed 15, dead out of bounds 5. Schmeck killed 72, missed 20, dead out of bounds 8.

Schmeck and Thomas Dando of Philadelphia had a double-bird event, two birds being released at once. Ten pairs were shot at by each, and Schmeck again lost. The score was: Dando killed 15, missed 5; Schmeck, killed 11, missed 7. The loser paid for the birds.

Consumption

is amenable to treatment. Hope, courage, proper exercise, and from the inception of the disease the continual use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites, are absolutely necessary.

Keep up good courage, and with the use of this most nourishing and fattening preparation recovery is certain in the first stages, and may be accomplished even when the lungs are seriously involved. Stop the excessive waste (and nothing will do it like Scott's Emulsion), and you are almost safe.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

COL. WARING'S CAB HIRE

Controller Fitch Failed to Understand Some of the Items.

CONTRACTED BEFORE HE TOOK OFFICE

Began His Duties Before Formally Taking Charge—Thus the Colonel Explains Why the Bill Was Turned in.

Controller Fitch received a bill a few days ago from Henry Puvogel, the owner of a livery stable at 393 Fourth Avenue, made out on the Department of Street Cleaning paper. It is attested to by Col. Waring, and runs as follows:

Jan. 3, brougham, 10:15 A. M., Century Club, time, 4 hours	$6.00
Jan. 4, two-horse coupé, 9:30 A. M., time, 5½ hours	8.25
Jan. 9, coupé, 10:10 A. M., Century Club, time, 3 hours	3.00
Jan. 10, brougham, 12 M., time 2¾ hours	4.12
Jan. 16, coupé, 9:30 A. M., time, 4½ hours	4.50
Jan. 19, coupé, 7:45 P. M., 908 Fifth Avenue; return, 10:30; time, 3 hours.	3.00
	$28.87

The Controller scanned the bill, and then looked up the date when Col. Waring formally took office. He found that it was Jan. 15. Puzzled to know how the Colonel could contract a bill of the kind before he took office the Controller wrote and asked for an explanation. This was the letter as given out:

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

Dear Sir: There has been presented at the Finance Department for payment a bill of Henry Puvogel of 393 Fourth Avenue, for $28.87, a copy of which I enclose, which bears your personal indorsement, "This was all for public service. G. E. W., Jr.," It is also certified to in the following words: "I certify to the necessity of the above work or supplies, and that the expenditure therefor has been duly authorized and appropriated. G. E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner D. S. C."

It also bears the following certificate: "I certify that I have examined the bills of Henry Puvogel which are hereunto annexed and specified in the above schedule, and amounting to $28.87, and that they are correct and just, and that the services have been performed for the Department of Street-Cleaning solely, for its use, and were necessary for the lawful uses and purposes of the said department. ——— George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning."

The records of this department show that you took your present office at 12 o'clock on the 15th day of January. I shall be glad to have your explanation why those livery stable bills incurred before you took office are charged to the appropriation of the city for the Department of Street Cleaning. Sincerely yours,

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Controller.

Curiously enough, the first intimation Col. Waring had of the letter, according to his statement, was when a reporter called last evening and showed it to him.

"It's all news to me," he said as he took the letter and read it. "It strikes me as being a rather roundabout way of conveying information. I have, as yet, received no letter from the Controller."

Then, taking the bill and looking it over carefully, he added:

"It's all right, though, and it is only another evidence of the Controller's watchfulness. I can solve the puzzle for him, though, and, I hope, satisfactorily.

"It is true that I did not assume my position formally until the 15th of the month. By an understanding, however, between Mayor Strong, Commissioner Andrews, and myself, I began my duties on the 2d of the month. During that time I was initiated into the duties of the position, and practically performed them all. The weather was exceedingly rough at that time, and there was a great deal of territory to cover. Part of the time I had to have two horses. There was an agreement, as I have said, that I should do the work for this half month, and I certainly have never before or since worked harder.

"The salary for that half month went to Mr. Andrews. When this bill for carriage hire came in, I suggested that it be held over until the end of the month, as I would likely contract some more expenses at the same establishment. When the total bill was handed in, there were several items charged up to me for private hire. I struck off those items, for which I have a receipt, and sent in the rest of the bill. To make sure that the items struck off would not be confused with the others, I wrote on the bill, 'This was all for public service.'

The Colonel concluded by saying that he did not pretend to be a very systematic accountant, but that he had a clerk who could not be lost when it came to figures, and that his accounts would stand any amount of scrutiny.

HONOR TO GEN. WOODFORD

Brooklyn's Union League Club Tenders Its New President a Reception—The "Worth Bill" Denounced.

While Gen. Stewart L. Wodoford was in Egypt recently he was elected President of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, and last night the members of the club gave an informal reception to him at the clubhouse.

Abel E. Blackman, the retiring President, presided, and spoke of the good work done by the club in the past, and said that with Gen. Woodford at the head of the club it would become one of the greatest social-political organizations in the State.

Gen. Woodford was then introduced, and delivered one of his pleasing and witty speeches, in which he referred to his recent travels abroad.

The bill now before the Legislature providing for a single Commissioner of Charities in Kings County, and known as the "Worth bill," was vigorously denounced by all the speakers. Gen. Woodford was especially severe in characterizing the measure as infamous, and the general sentiment of the speeches was that it was a scheme to give a place to Jacob Worth.

The club decided to telegraph to the Governor and ask when he can receive a protesting delegation.

A committee of 100 members of the club, headed by Gen. Woodford, will go to Albany as soon as an answer is received.

After the speeches Gen. Woodford shook hands with the members of the club, and a social chat was enjoyed for the remainder of the evening.

There were many prominent Brooklyn Republicans present, including Mayor Schieren, Police Commissioner Welles, Excise Commissioner Forrester, Howard M. Smith, Col. Andrew D. Baird, R. Ross Appleton, Clarence A. Barrow, Fire Commissioner Wurster, Congressman Charlese G. Bennett, William Berri, Irving L. Bragdon, Dr. E. B. Coombs, Archibald Edmonstone, Ethan Allen Doty, Jesse Fuller, U. S. Hoxie, Jr., Alderman Welch, Charles H. Cotton, Charles E. Nevins, George K. Gilluly, William P. Rae, Joseph Puels, Charles H. Russell, Jackson Wallace, and Wayland Nash.

Can Influence Men to Leave Work.

About forty-five of the union horseshoers employed by the Syndicate Horse Railroad were locked out on Monday by Superintendent J. O. Blodgett.

Mr. Blodgett appeared in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday as complainant against Michael McGrath of 247 West Sixtieth Street, whom he charged with intimidation. McGrath was one of the men who were discharged, the Superintendent said, for failing to do his duty.

The differeni lines affected by the differences are the Twenty-third Street, Forty-second Street, and Eighty-sixth Street crosstown lines, and the First Avenue line.

McGrath, who was foreman of the horseshoers on the Forty-second Street line, said the men were locked out because the Superintendent wanted cheaper labor. He denied that he or any other of the men intimidated their fellow-workmen.

McGrath was discharged, Justice Ryan saying: "There is no law against one man influencing another to leave his work."

Jumped into the East River.

Rose Bolvn, a pretty Bohemian girl, nineteen years old, attempted to kill herself by jumping into the East River, at the foot of East Seventy-first Street, last evening. She was rescued by workmen employed in the East River Tunnel, which has its New-York entrance at that point. When rescued the girl was suffering from shock incidental to her cold bath, and she was removed in an ambulance to the Presbyterian Hospital. She will probably recover.

TELEPHONE RATES.

The improved New-York City Exchange Telephone Service, metallic circuit lines, long-distance equipment, is now offered by us at rates which bring it within reach of even the most moderate users. The prices per year are as follows:

Combination Line - - $80.00
Direct Line - - $120.00

AND UPWARDS, ACCORDING TO USE.
NO EXTRA INSTALLATION CHARGE.

The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co.,
18 Cortlandt St.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Governor General Lord Aberdeen Opens the Session and Forecasts the Government's Policy.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 18.—The fifth session of the seventh Parliament of the Dominion was formally opened at 3 o'clock this afternoon by Governor General Lord Aberdeen. In his speech from the throne his Excellency referred to the death of the late Premier, Sir John Thompson, as a grievous loss to the country, and continued as follows:

Satisfactory assurances have been received from her Majesty's Government respecting the interpretation of certain clauses in the treaty of commerce with France. Ratifications will be exchanged as soon as necessary legislation has been passed.

The recent action of the Imperial Parliament enabling the various Australian Governments to enter into preferential trade relations with the other self-governing colonies of the empire affords gratifying proofs that the suggestions of the colonial conference are being favorably entertained by her Majesty's Government.

In conformity with a recent judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to the effect that the dissident minority of the people of Manitoba have a constitutional right of appeal to the Governor General in council against certain acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba in relation to the subject of education, I have heard in council the appeal, and my decision thereon has been communicated to the Legislature of the said province. The papers on the subject will be laid before you.

The depression in trade which has prevailed throughout the world for the past few years has made itself felt in Canada, but fortunately to a less degree than in most other countries. Although this has not resulted in any considerable decrease in the volume of our foreign trade, yet, owing to low prices and recent reductions in and removal of taxation, it has been followed by a serious decrease in revenue derived from customs and excise. In order to produce equilibrium between revenue and expenditure for the coming year it will be necessary to observe the greatest possible economy in the appropriations for the various branches of the public service.

The Government of Newfoundland having intimated its desire to renew negotiations looking to the admission of that colony into the Dominion of Canada, a subcommittee of my advisers has recently met in conference a delegation from the Newfoundland Government, and discussed with them the terms of union. It will be a subject of general congratulation if the negotiations now pending result in the incorporation of her Majesty's oldest colonial possession into the Canadian Confederation.

Among the important measures to come before Parliament this session are those relating to bankruptcy and insolvency and joint stock companies, and amendments to the Insurance act, to the act repealing Dominion notes, the Dominion Lands act, the Indian act, the Northwest Territories Representation act, and also a bill respecting the land subsidy of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The result of the by-elections in the Dominion yesterday gives very little hope to the Government of being able to carry the country on the question of giving separate schools to Manitoba. In the Protestant County of Haldimand, where W. H. Montague was returned, the Government won by a large majority. In the Catholic County of Verecheres, Quebec, and also in Quebec West, where an Irish Catholic was running against a Protestant, they lost both constituencies. In Antigonish, which Sir John Thompson held by 230 majority, the Hon. Mr. McIsaacs, Liberal, was elected by almost 100 majority.

In all four constituencies the school question was forced upon the people as the issue by the Government, and the result has been sadly disappointing to the Administration.

MEETING OF GENERAL SESSIONS JUDGES

Recorder Was Present—Patronage Not Discussed, They Declare.

According to notices sent to all the Judges of the Court of General Sessions, a meeting was held in the chambers of Judge Fitzgerald yesterday afternoon. The Recorder and all the Judges were present.

The meeting lasted for over an hour. Judge Cowing afterward said it had been most harmonious. The discussion, he said, was general, and touched upon almost everything of moment to the court and the Judges, except that of patronage. That was not broached.

Judges Fitzgerald and Allison corroborated the statements of Judge Cowing, and characterized the meeting as very harmonious, and that it, to use Judge Allison's expression, "broke the ice."

The Recorder made practically the same statement.

Stamp Counterfeiters Caught.

CHICAGO, April 18.—George Morrison, leader of the postage-stamp counterfeiters, and C. O. Jones, a newspaper artist of this city, have been arrested. Morrison was traced from Canada to this city by Post Office Inspectors.

Jones's office, in the Birt Building, was searched, and a camera, perforator, presses, and other paraphernalia used in the manufacture of bogus stamps were found.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807.
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

PRICE TO-DAY $3.15. Imported French Couch Cover, Oriental designs, and fringed all around, 5x10 ft. and worth $5.00.

OUR SPRING CARPETS ARE FILLED FULL OF ELEGANCE, GOOD WEAR, AND LOW COST. THE PRICES WE ARE ASKING ARE SUCH AS TO ASTONISH ALL BARGAIN HUNTERS.
Furniture on the most liberal terms.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St

If tired, aching, nervous mothers knew the comfort, strength, and vitality in Cuticura Anti-Pain Plasters, they would never be without them. In every way the sweetest and best made.

SENATORS MUCH ANNOYED

Continued from Page 1.

of the New-York City Fire Department recently before this body, and that corrupt negotiations were entered into in favor of said bill.

Resolved, That a special committee of five Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, be and it is hereby authorized and empowered to investigate the aforesaid charges and publication of such corrupt negotiations, and that said committee be and is hereby authorized and empowered to send for persons and papers, and to sit and examine witnesses in the City of Albany and elsewhere in the State in reference to said charges, and for that purpose the said committee shall report to this body, with its recommendations, on or before the 1st day of May, 1895.

Senator Reynolds then arose, saying his position was more ludicrous than the others. The Advertiser last night had an article headed: "Was in a Deal, &c.; Sounds of Revelry, &c.; Reynolds Will Foot the Bill."

He read sections of the article, saying that he gave a wine supper at one of the hotels to legislators, rejoicing over the defeat of the Police Reorganization bill. The World had a cartoon representing liveried servants carrying the wine to the room. He said he had a theatre party on the night in question with some Brooklyn friends. He retired at 11:30 o'clock. The same newspaper correspondent had written untruthful things about him last year. He thought such articles were indecent and hoped the papers would do him justice.

Senator Coggeshall then asked for a correction of the report sent out by one correspondent to the effect that he had joined Senator Cantor, the Tammany Hall leader, and kept the Judiciary Committee from reporting on the Police Magistrates bill. The fact was that Senator Lexow had moved amendments which required the bill to be reprinted. He voted to report it, and had never done anything to retard action on the bill. He was always willing to vote for it. He regretted such unfair action on the part of the newspapers. He hoped that in the future the reporters would get the true facts before assailing Senators.

The Lieutenant Governor named as the investigating committee under the Raines resolution Senators O'Connor, Mullin, Pound, Cantor, and Parker.

FIREMEN MAKE DENIALS.

J. D. Clifford Says No Fund Was Raised to Bribe Legislators.

An article published in a morning newspaper yesterday, charging that a demand had been made upon the firemen of this city for a fund of $45,000 for the purpose of inducing favorable action increasing the salaries of the members of the Fire Department, and that from $7,000 to $10,000 was actually raised for this purpose, caused a great commotion among the firemen.

The bill referred to was originally introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman Pavey, and was passed without opposition. It affected only the compensation received by the firemen, but after it reached the Senate and had been referred to the Committee on Cities, it was amende dby adding to it a provision increasing also the salaries of the officers of the force, and in this form it was favorably reported to the Senate.

This action was objected to by the firemen, who believed that it would jeopardize the passage of the bill. Mayor Strong had expressed himself in favor of increasing the salaries of the firemen, but as the amendment increasing the pay of the officers was mandatory, it was thought that the city authorities would object to it. After the firemen had made a protest against the amendment, Senator Robertson, who had introduced the bill in the Senate, consented to the re-committal of the bill to the Committee on Cities for further consideration.

The published article charges that at this juncture Fireman James D. Clifford, who is President of the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association, an organization which has a membership of 912 and includes all the firemen in the department, and in which officers are not eligible to membership, was approached by one of the officers of the department with a proposition that the firemen and officers should unite in the raising of a corruption fund, to which the firemen should contribute $80,000 and the officers $15,000, to promote the passage of the bill. Clifford, it is alleged, spurned the proposition, and said that the firemen would get their pay without bribery or not at all. The original bill passed the Senate and has been signed by the Governor.

The bill for the increase of the officers' pay was then introduced as a separate measure, and it is still pending. The officers of the department have an organization of their own, known as the Associated Officers of the Fire Department of the City of New-York. It is charged that Foreman John J. Burns of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Foreman Frederick W. Gooderson of Engine Company No. 35, and Assistant Foreman Gooderson Smith of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2 were selected as a Sub-Committee on Legislation, and through their efforts from $7,000 to $10,000 was raised as a corruption fund.

When President La Grange of the Fire Department read the article referred to he decided upon an immediate investigation. He sent for Fireman Clifford and questioned him about the matter. President La Grange said after his interview with the fireman that Clifford had denied all knowledge of the charges as made in the publication. The members of the officers' association named above will be called before the Board of Fire Commissioners to-day and will be asked to explain their connection with the matter.

Fireman Clifford was seen at the quarters of Engine Company No. 22, in East Eighty-fifth Street, yesterday, and to a reporter for The New-York Times he said:

"There was no fund contributed for the purpose of promoting the passage of the bill for increasing the pay of the firemen. When I became President of the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association last December I drew up the bill with the assistance of other members of the association. We took the draft of the bill to ex-Assemblyman James R. Sheffield, now a Fire Commissioner, who put the bill in proper shape for presentation to the Legislature. Assemblyman Pavey introduced the bill in the Assembly and Senator Robertson in the Senate. It passed the Assembly unanimously, but in the Senate there was some fighting over it. It was finally passed and the Governor signed it."

"Were you approached by any one with a proposition for a fund of $45,000 to promote the passage of the bill?" asked the reporter.

"I will not answer that question now," replied Fireman Clifford. "There is going to be an official investigation, and therefore I will not say anything further about it now. But you can say that there was no money raised by the firemen for any such purpose."

Foreman Gooderson and Assistant Foreman Smith both denied that any money had been raised to promite the passage of the bill. Smith said this was the third time that a bill of a similar nature had been before the Legislature, and on each occasion a cry of "boodle" was raised for the evident purpose of defeating the measure.

Congressman Quigg, the editor of The Press, made the following statement yesterday concerning the remarks of Senator Raines at Albany:

"Mr. Raines's declaration that I asked him to vote for the Judicial Sales bill on the ground that persons interested in that measure had contributed $8,500 to the expenses of my recent election to Congress is a falsehood."

SENATOR CHILDS'S THREAT.

His Resignation Ready if His Normal School Bill Is Vetoed.

ALBANY, April 18.—Senator John Lewis Childs of Floral Park, Long Island, one of the wealthiest members of the Senate, drew up his resignation to-day, and threatened to send it in, should Gov. Morton veto his Jamaica Normal School bill.

Senator Childs has had hard luck with this bill from its introduction. The State has no normal school south of the Harlem, where 50 per cent. of the State taxes are gathered. The first trouble he experienced was when he found that Senator O'Connor had amended the bill and substituted Binghamton, which is in Broome County, for Jamaica, which is in Queens County, removed over 250 miles from Jamaica. Having straightened this unpleasant episodo out, the Senator succeeded in pushing his bill through the Legislature, only to find yesterday that Gov. Morton proposed to veto it.

The Senator was badly broken up by the news, and last night refused to accept the Governor's hospitality. This morning he wrote out his resignation. Within half an hour he was labored with by Lieut-Gov. Saxton, Senators Mullin, O'Connor, Pound, and Kilburn.

Childs was obdurate. The Lieutenant Governor proceeded to the Executive Chamber, and talked the matter over with the Governor, who asked that Senator Childs drop down and see him. The interview between the Governor and the Senator lasted half an hour. The Governor refused to yield.

The Senator was much affected. "I have given the best years of my life to the Republican Party," he said. "No man has been more generous with his contributions than I. The bill I ask for is a simple one, one upon whose passage I have set my heart. If it is vetoed I want nothing more to do with public life."

Gov. Morton can hold the bill until Monday night. Senator Childs's resignation at this particular time would make no end of political legislative complications.

STATUS OF THE POLICE BILLS.

Gov. Morton's Dinner Did Little to Insure Their Passage.

ALBANY, April 18.—Gov. Morton's pacificatory dinner at the Executive Mansion last night, to the Republican Senators, was not an overflowing success. Senator Reynolds, whose presence was absolutely essential to the success of the entertainment, failed to accept the invitation.

The Governor has set his heart upon the passage of the Police Magistrates bill, and he earnestly exhorted his guests last night to do all in their power to help him. Speaker Fish has promised that the Reorganization and the Police Magistrates bills will pass the Assembly sure enough. The only obstacle in the way is the lobby and the boodle that has been here for the past six weeks to defeat these bills.

Early in March The New-York Times asserted that a legislative investigation was possible, in view of the money that was unquestionably being used to delay and defeat these bills. To-night the feeling is strong that the Magistrates bill will reach Gov. Morton, but that the Reorganization bill is dead, and that the money from the skull and bones police society of New-York killed it.

In the meantime the Revision Committee of the House reported this morning that the Iexow Bi-Partisan New-York City Police bill and the similar bill of Mr. O'Grady were identical, and upon his motion, Mr. O'Grady's bill was retired for Senator Lexow's bill, which was made a special order for next Tuesday, at 12 o'clock noon.

The echo of last night's indignation meeting in New-York against the Pavey School bill has reached Albany, and to-day Senator Parsons, Chairman of the Cities Committee of the upper house, at the request of Eugene Durin, the Bishop of Holy Hill, set down a hearing for next Wednesday, at 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN POLICEMAN'S PLUCKY WORK

Complimented by His Chief for the Capture of a Burglar.

Policeman Sheridan of the Atlantic Avenue Station, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning heard a noise in the butcher's shop of Frederick Fey, at 1,430 Bergen Street, and he saw two men behind the counter rifling the money drawer.

Sheridan put his shoulder against the door, forcing it in, and ordered the men to surrender. One of them threw a butcher's cleaver at the officer, which missed its mark, and the officer pulled his revolver and fired two shots with the idea of frightening the burglars. They jumped out of a rear window, with the policeman after them. They scaled five fences, and one of them escaped, but just as they were going over the last fence the policeman fired, and one of the burglars dropped.

The policeman closed in on him, and then they had a fight, the burglar endeavoring to stab the policeman with a butcher's knife, but was finally subdued by the night stick.

At the station house he said he was John Dougherty, without a home. He was locked up on the charge of burglary, and in the Gates Avenue Police Court, yesterday, he pleaded not guilty, and was held for examination on Thursday. His companion was not caught.

Superintendent McKelvey issued an order complimenting the policeman on his plucky work.

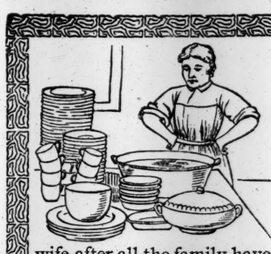
ACTING COLLECTOR M'KINNY

Thinks He Will Be Reappointed Deputy in Brooklyn.

John C. Kelley, who on Wednesday was appointed United States Collector of Internal Revenue by President Cleveland, called at the office in the new Federal Building, Brooklyn, and had a few minutes' chat with Acting Collector Alexander McKinny.

When he left, he said he would not call again until he had received his commission. He will have to furnish bonds in the sum of $200,000.

Mr. McKinny believes that he will be reappointed Deputy Collector under Mr. Kelley, that being the office he held under Mr. Healy. In a few days a representative from the Treasury Department at Washington will call and transfer the office accounts. Mr. Kelley will have the appointment of a Deputy Income-Tax Collector at $1,500 and one clerk at $1,000. Both are non-civil service places.



A Mountain of Dishes

confronts the average housewife after all the family have dined. They are *greasy* dishes, too, and hard to get *perfectly* clean with ordinary soap and water. A good many thoughtful wives have discovered that the best, easiest and quickest way to wash dishes is to use

GOLD DUST
Washing Powder

in the dish water. It acts like magic—cuts the grease and makes the dishes *clean*. All cleaning is made easier by this great cleanser. It is cheap, too—that's the best of it. 25c. for a large package. Sold by all grocers.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

INFORMATION SOUGHT REGARDING BEEF

Officers of the Agricultural Department Will Make Inquiries.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The following are some of the inquiries which the representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry are directed to make by Secretary Morton's letter of instructions relative to the prices of live stock and dressed beef:

What has been the average rise for cattle on foot per hundredweight during the last ninety days? Both buyers and sellers are to be consulted in pursuing this inquiry.

What has been the rise per pound in dressed beef during the same period? This refers to sales to dealers by slaughter houses.

What has been the rise per pound in the price charged consumers by the retail dealers?

Ascertain, if possible, what proportion of the four quarters of dressed beef cuts up into first-class porterhouse, sirloin, rump, and rib steaks, respectively, together with prices at retail; also, prices of other parts of the carcass.

What has been the advance per pound to beef consumers for every cent per pound advance in cattle on the hoof?

What are the transportation rates of dressed beef from the Missouri River points to Chicago and New-York, and any rebate allowed to wholesale shippers?

Is any dressed beef shipped from Missouri River points eastward by any slaughtering concern that does not own its refrigerator cars?

Are there any railroads east from the Missouri River which own and run their own refrigerator cars?

What are the rates on dressed meats going east this year by comparison with the rates of 1892, 1893, and 1894?

Ascertain if possible the terms upon which the railroads haul the refrigerator cars of the large slaughtering companies?

In answer to inquiries on the subject of transportation charges as affecting the price of beef, Secretary Morton stated that, though no replies had yet been received from Bureau officials to the inquiries addressed to them, information received through the press and other sources afforded some light on the subject. "For instance," he said, "rates from Chicago to New-York on dressed beef are quoted at 45 cents per one hundred pounds, in carloads of 22,000 pounds. No rebate, so far as known, is allowed.

"From East St. Louis to New-York the rate is given at 50 cents per hundred pounds. Whether or not there is any rebate is not known. Kansas rates for dressed beef are quoted at 68½ cents per hundred in carloads.

"The increase in the price of dressed beef to retailers is

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Queen's Shilling.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Herrmann.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—Sandow Trocadero Company.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 21st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin, Jr.
CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av-57th St—8:15—Glee Club.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—11:00 A. M.—Stoddard Illustrated Lecture—Norway. 8:00—Midsummer Night's Dream.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—John-a-Dreams.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Exhibition Society of American Artists.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Married, Not Mated.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Lord Chumley.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Puddinhead Wilson.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and The Man Up Stairs.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Emilia Galotti.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—Fortune.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—2:00 and 8:00—Barnum's Circus.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th St—8:00—Aida.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Annual Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
POLO GROUNDS, 157th St-8th Av—4:00—Baseball—New-York vs. Brooklyn.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
333 FOURTH AV—9:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Loan Exhibition of Religious Art.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	47	41	8:30 P. M.	61	60
6 A. M.	47	40	6 P. M.	55	51
9 A. M.	52	46	9 P. M.	51	45
12 M.	61	52	12 P. M.	49	43

Average temperature yesterday.....47¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 42⅞
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1895.

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DEBTS AND CHEAP MONEY.

Will the unlimited coinage of legal-tender silver dollars really relieve those who are in debt? This, in our judgment, is the only question of serious importance involved in the "free" silver agitation; it is, at least, the one that must be answered to meet that argument of the advocates of unlimited coinage which has the most attraction for large numbers of the American people. It is very fairly put by Mr. W. H. Harvey of Chicago, President of the "Bimetallic Executive Committee," in an open letter to President Cleveland, in reply to his recent letter. The general argument of Mr. Harvey—which we have published—is as follows: Since the demonetization of silver in 1873 there has been a steady fall in prices, causing losses in business, manufacturing, and agriculture, and compelling a large increase of indebtedness. This he attributes to the restriction of the volume of money, which has steadily appreciated in value, while its debt-paying quality has not advanced. "If it is an injustice," he says, "to restore prices so that people can exchange their property for a sufficient number of dollars to pay their debts, and bring happiness and prosperity to our land again, it was a greater injustice to destroy the value of property and enhance the value of money by the demonetization of silver and the establishment of a single gold standard. So that when you call the attention of the farmer and wage earner to the fact that rising prices will make them pay more for what they buy, you should at the same time call their attention to the fact that it would enable them to pay their debts and free them from a bondage in which they have been unjustly placed and again make them the owner of homes and free and independent citizens."

Now this is not, as it seems to us, the plea of a demagogue or of one who intends to conceal the truth, in order to mislead. It appears to be the argument of a sincere man pursuing what he believes to be a good purpose, and should be met in a very different spirit from that which Altgeld's spiteful abuse or Bland's fanatical appeals to passion arouse.

The radical assumption on which the argument rests is that the fall in prices—which has been great in some lines though not in others—was due to what is called the demonetization of silver. Of this there is absolutely no proof, while there are many facts to contradict it. So far as our own country is concerned, what is called the demonetization of silver has, in fact, been followed by an enormous addition to the volume of the currency. Of silver, and of notes issued for the purchase of silver, there has been added more than $500,000,000, which nearly doubles the currency then in use. It is plain, therefore, that the fall in prices has not here been due to want of money. Has the fall in the price of other things—of wheat, for instance, which is notable—been due to that cause throughout the world? Certainly there is no proof of that. It is to be explained in great part by the tremendous development of wheat culture, first in our own country, then in Australia, then in the Argentine Republic. Much of this in our country, and nearly all of it in Australia and Argentine, was due to the investment of the capital of Great Britain where, we may remark, the gold currency (with credit) proved ample for that vast enterprise. If such fall in prices as has taken place cannot be due to the restriction of money then a mere increase in the volume of money is not an appropriate remedy for it.

But suppose that it were possible to advance prices by increasing the volume of money, how would that affect the payment of debts? Whatever the effect might be, it would not be permanent, because the cost of production would rapidly tend to correspond with the price of the product. And while the effect lasted it would be confined to the greater profit to be made by the producer. The mere existence of more money would not make it easier to pay debts unless the debtor could get more of it. The debtor has no large stock of salable goods always on hand. In order to get money he must produce the goods, or buy them. If he produce them, what he will have to pay debts with will be his profit. His profit will depend in part on the cost of production—on the price of materials and labor. If plentiful money advances all prices, the margin will be no greater than before, and the debt will be no more readily paid. But profit will not depend solely on the cost of production; it will depend, to a considerable degree, on the general state of credit and on the steadiness of the markets. With an inflation of the currency, credit will be made uncertain, for solid capital distrusts an inflated currency, and the markets will be exposed to fluctuations which may be and usually are frequent and violent. Since, then, the debtor's only advantage is in the annual margin of profit, and this even if increased for a short period is sure to be cut away, and even to be reversed, the inflation of the currency must be a delusive resource. There is no class to which "cheap" money will bring fewer chances of advantage and greater risks than to that of honest debtors.

THE SUPPLY OF CATTLE.

The report of the Department of Agriculture concerning the number of "milch cows, oxen, and other cattle" in the country on April 1, as compared with the number one year ago, does not show a large reduction. The average loss from Winter exposure was 2.1 per cent., as against 1.3 per cent. in the preceding year. The loss from all causes was 4.2 per cent., as against 3.4 per cent. in 1893, 2.6 per cent. in 1892, and 3 per cent. in 1891. The total number of cattle on April 1 was 50,868,845.

It has recently been reported at Chicago that there is a shortage of 40 per cent. this Spring in the supply of corn-fed beef cattle in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. The department's report says that on April 1 there were in these States about 17,500,000 cattle, (or a little more than one-third of the grand total,) and that the losses from all causes in these States during the last twelve months have been less than 3 per cent., ranging from 1.4 per cent. in Wisconsin to 3.6 per cent. in Nebraska.

The loss in Texas (number at present 6,881,044) is reported to have been 7 per cent. In Ohio it was less than 2 per cent. In Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New-Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Idaho there were, on April 1, about 5,500,000 cattle, and the report shows that the loss in those States and Territories during the twelve months had been about 4 per cent.

We do not know how trustworthy the department's enumerations and calculations are, but it is clear that they do not disclose a large reduction during the last year. A loss of 4.2 per cent., which only slightly exceeds the loss in preceding years, is not enough to account for the recent increase of prices. Still, it should be said that receipts at some slaughtering points have been greatly reduced in the last quarter.

VIRTUE IN THE STATE SENATE.

The air of the State Senate Chamber was yesterday heavy with the consciousness of virtue. Messrs. Raines and Coggeshall were conspicuously conscious of their virtue. Mr. Raines produced an oral certificate of character from the Lieutenant Governor, which was negative as well as oral. Mr. Coggeshall explained that it was not his practice to dignify newspaper attacks, which raises a curious question concerning the nature of a newspaper attack upon which the notice of Mr. Coggeshall would confer dignity. He also produced corroboration to the effect that he had expressed himself to another Senator as being in favor of the bill in relation to which his motives had been attacked, before the stage at which the corrupt influences were said to have been at work in its behalf. The inference was that he supported it gratuitously.

These "vindications" are interesting, which is more than is likely to be said of the investigation demanded by Mr. Raines and authorized by the Senate. What Senators need to understand, however, is that where no good motive can be assigned to the action of legislators, the public will assume an evil motive, since even legislators do not act without motives. When Mr. Root said in a public meeting that if any Republican Senator voted against the Police Magistrates bill it would be "because he had been bought," he meant, among other things, that it would be impossible to assign any sufficient motive, except a corrupt motive, for a Republican vote against that measure. Messrs. Raines and Coggeshall would do well to consider this implication. If they take pains, upon all occasions, to cast votes for which public or even party reasons would naturally, or even plausibly, be assigned, then they need not fear the imputation of corrupt motives for their votes, then they may defy libelers, and safely refrain from "dignifying newspaper attacks." Otherwise they cannot do this with safety, but must deny and dignify. Still, they are both of them so extraordinarily cocky about this particular charge that we are inclined to think the libeler may have made a mistake.

WHY DISCARD THE OLD COMMISSION?

The only reasons given by Senator Lexow for reporting the Greater New-York bill with an amendment providing for a new commission are that it accords with the Governor's recommendation and that it meets the objections of the Brooklyn people by providing for a uniform tax rate. If this is the language of the Senator, as reported, it is hardly ingenuous, for the change has nothing to do with the uniform tax rate provision. That was in the original bill.

So little heed has been paid to the Governor's principal recommendation for prompt action that the other plea seems like a pretext. But the Governor's recommendation had every appearance of being hasty, insomuch that it raised a doubt as to whether he was aware of the existence of the Consolidation Commission. He expressed doubt whether the Legislature, "in view of the many duties" that would press upon it during the session, would "be able to fully perform this labor"—of framing a charter for the enlarged municipality—and therefore he suggested that "a commission be at once created, to be composed of the most capable citizens of the localities interested," which should be charged with the power and duty of framing a charter and reporting it to the present Legislature before the close of the session, if possible.

This suggestion has been unheeded, while most of the session has passed, and now it is proposed to have a new commission, consisting of the President of the old one, the Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City; the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Attorney General, and nine other members, to be appointed by the Governor. The bill originally provided for adding the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, and the State Engineer and Surveyor is already a member. There might be no harm in including the Attorney General and the Mayor of Long Island City, but why discard the experienced members of the old commission, who have been working on the problem for five years? They are "capable citizens of the localities interested," six of them appointed by local authorities and six by the Governor of the State. Is there anything against them, or any fault found with what they have done? Would the Governor be likely to find men without the advantage of their experience who would be more competent to perform what he called "a comprehensive, delicate, and important task"?

It seems to us that it would be unwise to dispense with the service of these men just as the results of their study could be made available. It would be more difficult for new men to deal with the task, it would take them longer, and they would be more likely to make mistakes on account of their lack of the preparation which the present Commissioners have had. The proposed change should not be made without some valid reason, and nobody has yet mentioned any.

SOUND DEMOCRACY IN ALABAMA.

Senator Pugh of Alabama has published a long letter on the currency question as an issue in national politics. Briefly described, it is an announcement of his unqualified support of unlimited silver coinage, independent of any other nation, and an elaborate argument in favor of this policy for business and political reasons. This, of course, is no surprise, as Senator Pugh, as well as his colleague, long ago gave himself up to the limitless-coinage idea. What is interesting to the rest of the country is the respectful but relentless condemnation of the Senators by the press of Montgomery and Mobile. This is based particularly on the mischief done to the South by the assumption of the silverites that the country is in a hopeless condition unless unlimited silver be called to the rescue. The Montgomery Advertiser says:

"If the lamentations of Senators Pugh and Morgan and other extreme free-coinage advocates, who are stricken with frenzy because of some fancied assault upon the Constitution in respect of silver, could be hushed, the people of Alabama would not suspect that they are 'perpetually doomed to low prices, dull markets, hard times, labor strikes, mob violence, universal discontent, ultimate revolution, and the employment of military force.' The truth is, the condition of the people of Alabama is better to-day than it has been at any time since the war, and it is little, if any, short of an outrage that the two Senators representing the State in the United States Senate should be constantly proclaiming to the world in their official capacity that 'our business affairs are almost in a state of paralysis, and bankruptcy the common woe of all our people.' There are many indications of increasing prosperity in the Southern States. Capital is seeking investment in every State in the South. That is what the South wants. The people of Alabama and every other Southern State are becoming enlightened upon the money question. They know that as soon as we begin to accumulate wealth more money will come here for the further development of the country. They are rapidly learning that the Government cannot put money in circulation except to pay the current expenses of the Government, and Senator Pugh will discover that his antiquated notions of finance, including the unlimited free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, will find few supporters among the Democrats of this State."

The Mobile Register comments in much the same tone on the Senator's letter, and advocates, as the only safe and sensible free coinage, that of gold and silver, not as legal tender at any fixed ratio, but in coins bearing the Government stamp of their weight and fineness only, leaving their value to be determined—as it is really determined in any case—by the demand.

These are sound Democratic doctrines, to which politicians who think the South is going wild over silver and must be "conciliated" would do well to ponder.

THAT MEETING OF TEACHERS.

Most impressive as to numbers present and unanimity of sentiment expressed was the meeting of teachers at which "vehement protest" was made against the passage of the Pavey Public School Reorganization bill. The citizens of this city should not be misled, however, into thinking that the meeting was impressive in any other respects, or that the views of those who took part in it deserve serious consideration by anybody who has not yet made up his mind as to the merits of this important measure.

It was inevitable that these teachers, having secured their places and holding them under the present system of school organization and control, should be united in the system's support. Any change, whether for the better or the worse, endangers their tenure of office, and it is perfectly natural that they should protest, in many instances, no doubt, with sincerity, that the particular change under consideration is thoroughly bad. Themselves the product of politics, they cannot be expected to appreciate the urgent need of freeing the schools from all political influences, of reforming out of existence the present governing bodies and the present methods of instruction, and of making the scholars, rather than the schools, objects of chief attention.

Of course the Principals took a leading part at this meeting and were especially "vehement" in attacking the motives and the wisdom of those who favor the bill. Some of these Principals are conscientious and competent men; all are vitally interested in a perpetuation of a system that gives them enormous power in some directions where they should have none, and holds them little or not at all responsible for faults and abuses obvious to all. The subordinate teachers are in a different position as regards school innovations. They suffer rather than profit by dependence upon the favor and caprices of politicians, but to offend their superiors and patrons would demand an amount of courage and a degree of immediate self-sacrifice which they cannot reasonably be expected to possess. So they join their vehemence to that of the Principals—and pay the expenses of a delegation to visit Albany and labor against the bill's acceptance by the Senate.

Even its most strenuous advocates do not see in the Pavey bill a remedy for all the evils that characterize our public schools. They regard it with favor simply because it recognizes the existence of those evils and makes manifest a disposition to take at least the first steps toward their abolition. The measure satisfies no advanced friend of public education; such accept it simply as the best thing they can expect to obtain under existing legislative conditions, as very much better than no improvement at all, and as a promise for the future.

AN IMPORTANT SENATOR.

The Journal des Débats has been taking Senator Frye a good deal more seriously than he meant to be taken in his recent declaration about the manifest destiny of the United States to grab everything in sight. It calls Frye an "important Senator," and attributes to his Nation the purposes he has expressed of acquiring the earth. It recalls the annexation of Texas and the filibustering schemes upon Cuba to show that the United States are an annexing and filibustering kind of nation, and that Cuba is in great danger from their designs.

Behold how great a matter a little Frye kindleth. It is proper to point out that, in drawing these large conclusions from Frye, the Journal des Débats has ignored two important facts. One is that the declaration of the important Senator, though in terms general and relating to everything in sight, was in fact but the wail of a stricken spirit concretely wounded by the failure of the Hawaiian cable ring to get its little job through the House of Representatives. The Hawaiian cable ring is not epidemic. It is endemic, and rages with great acuteness on the Republican and Havemeyer side of the United States Senate and in the State of Maine. Its bacillus has not yet been detected, but progress is making in that direction. All the talk of the important Senator about Cuba and Canada and Samoa and Pago-Pago was manifestly an extended expression of the irritation of a victim of the Hawaiian bacillus.

Then again, the historical instances that the Journal adduces to prove that we are a filibustering nation prove nothing of the kind. What they do prove is that the slave power, despairing of the further extension of slavery in the territories of the United States, desired to strengthen itself by the acquisition of new territories in which slave labor would be profitable, and in which slavery already existed, or there was no obstacle in the way of its introduction from popular sentiment. That consideration explains the annexation of Texas and explains the old scheme for the annexation of Cuba. There is no such motive now, and consequently there are no such projects. Undoubtedly there are Americans who are willing enough to sell Cuban insurgents firearms and ammunition, or anything else that can be sold to them at a profit. But there are no Cuban annexationists any longer, and no filibusterers.

A French journal may be pardoned for supposing that there are in view of the absurd jingo talk of Frye. For this reason, Frye, though harmless at home, is mischievous abroad. If we say that Frye is of no account and represents nobody but the Hawaiian cable ring, the French journal may retort upon us that he is a member of the Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs, and such is the shameful fact. When such a man talks unmannerly nonsense about the possessions of friendly powers, it is difficult for any European to believe that he is as irresponsible and unrepresentative as in fact he is. When an important Senator of this kind is appreciated in Europe at his real value the result is not complimentary to the United States. The result is that when a French journal desires to point out that a member of the British House of Commons speaks with no authority and is of no sort of account, it dismisses him with compendious contempt as "a mere Yankee."

MILK AND MEAT SUPPLIES.

For several weeks past committees of the Connecticut and Massachusetts Legislatures have been taking testimony relating to pending bills for the inspection of dairy herds and the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. These hearings have now been closed, but final action upon the question has not yet been taken by either Legislature. In both States the measures advocated by the health authorities and live stock commissions have been opposed vigorously and with much bitter feeling by persons representing dairy farmers and milk dealers, a considerable sum of money having been raised in Connecticut for use in employing counsel to make opposition effective, if possible.

While the hearings were in progress in Connecticut, some forcible object lessons were supplied by the application of the tuberculin test to herds in that State, and by the convincing proofs of the efficacy of that test in these instances. As we have shown heretofore, the expert inspection of dairy herds for the detection of tuberculosis is a novel proceeding in Connecticut, although it is an old story in all the adjoining States. The testimony of medical authorities and other competent observers indicates that the percentage of infected cows is probably larger in Connecticut than in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, or New-York, but until the Hartford County Medical Society took up the subject last Fall there had been scarcely any attempt to direct the attention of the public and the Legislature to the condition of the herds and the need of purification.

The recent inspections of which we have spoken were made at the request of the owners of the cattle. The impressive results of the examination of a herd of costly cows at Meriden have already been noted in The Times. A few days ago the veterinarian who is employed by the State was asked to inspect a herd of fourteen cows belonging to one of the Selectmen of the old town of East Windsor. At the time when the test was applied The Hartford Courant said: "A casual observer would be unable to detect disease of any kind in the herd, as it was regarded as one of the best in town, every cow being fat and healthy looking." The test indicated that eleven of the fourteen were tuberculous, and the indication was confirmed by the autopsies, several of the animals having the disease in an advanced stage. The owner had been sending the milk and cream to a neighboring creamery, but the milk and cream supplied by one of the cows that was in a deplorable condition he had kept for his own table. In the same town, a few days later, another herd, thirteen cows, belonging to a prominent resident, was tested. The tuberculin indicated the presence of the disease in six cases. Some of the neighbors did not believe that the cows were diseased, and others blamed the owner for resorting to the test, "telling him." The Hartford Times says, "that he 'should have kept it quiet,' and should have got rid of the worst cases 'quietly' to anybody who would buy them at a small figure and carry them off." Autopsies confirmed the test, and some of these cows were found to be in very bad condition.

The report of the inspection of another herd in an adjoining town is exceptionally instructive, because it shows how easily "good judges of cattle" may be misled as to the presence of tuberculosis in a cow. This was a herd of nine. All of them were shown by the tuberculin test to be tuberculous; all were killed, and all were found to be diseased. The report says: "A Mr. Copley of Shaker Village made a physical examination of the herd before the slaughter began, and pronounced them healthy as far as he could tell, and he is an acknowledged cattle expert. As head after head was disposed of and the startling condition of the apparently sound cattle was disclosed, Mr. Copley was astonished."

The Hartford Times publishes the following about the sale of tuberculous beef in the neighborhood of the capital: "It [tuberculosis] is especially bad in herds around the cities—Hartford by no means excepted. Unprincipled butchers here are 'making money' buying diseased cattle for $5 or so, paying the owners of slaughter houses $2 per head for the privilege of using their premises and appliances, and then cutting up the diseased beef and selling it at pretty near market rates. A great deal of this bad beef is sold. This work is going on in slaughter houses not five miles from the City Hall."

If the people of Connecticut will not take measures to protect themselves against the sale of tuberculous beef and milk, that is their affair, but the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn are affected by their inaction or their opposition to the purification of their meat and milk supplies. Large quantities of milk from Connecticut are sold in these two great cities, and our health authorities would surely be justified in taking such steps to prevent the sale of infected dairy products here as have been taken in Philadelphia, New-Orleans, and Washington.

Controller Fitch gives good advice about the janitors who live in public schools. They should live somewhere else, every one of them.

American beef costs more in New-York than it does in London. What does it mean?

Apropos of yesterday's fire in a storeroom where the Ninth Avenue elevated road keeps its lamps—a fire that caused much excitement and some peril to surrounding property—does anybody at Albany or elsewhere know what dark fate has overtaken those three bills ordering the Manhattan Company to adopt a modern system of illumination for its cars? They appeared on the surface of the legislative stream only to be engulfed by a committee. The public considered these good bills; it will soon suspect that they were instead only "good things."

Good Government Club B, in the interest of good government, should allow the publication of Mr. Abraham Gruber's letter on the subject of expulsions from clubs. Nothing is likely to serve that interest better than the giving of wide publicity to the views of its foes.

M. Jules Huret of The Paris Figaro having thrust a pen through the honor of M. Catulle Mendès, is challenged by the poet to a duel and thrusts a sword through his arm. This closes the incident, the wound first inflicted—and any lingering hope, on the part of men who don't fight duels, of ever understanding why other men do.

Mrs. Fiske as Mercy Baxter Again.

Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske appeared in her once familiar rôle of Mercy Baxter at the Empire Theatre yesterday afternoon. The performance was given for the benefit of the Maternity and Training School Departments of the Hahnemann Hospital, and the audience was large. Mercy Baxter is the heroine of a four-act play, by H. P. Taylor, called "Caprice," which has the same theme as Tom Taylor's comedy, called "An Unequal Match," and was never esteemed a rational and satisfying drama. A dozen years have aged it so that it seems a veritable antique. But Mrs. Fiske's portrayal of the rustic heroine has not aged. It is to-day brighter, fresher, truer to human nature than ever before.

There was a time, after her prodigious youthful triumphs, when Minnie Maddern was the despair of thoughtful and irritable critics of the stage. She exaggerated her natural mannerisms and seemed to strive to acquire new ones. But that day has passed. She is still the most strongly individual of actresses, but her art has been clarified and simplified by study and practice.

Her portrayal of Mercy is now irresistibly humorous and pathetic and perfectly harmonious. Every detail is exquisite. Its gamut comprehends the note of impish roguery and that of deep and tender pathos as well. It compels alike sympathetic tears and hearty laughter. And its potent charm is vividly retained in the mind. But the good effect is produced by Miss Maddern's acting alone, and in spite of the play, which is shallow, slow, and improbable. Her recent progress in her art has impelled her to discard sundry little devices with which, in "Caprice," she used to charm the multitude. Aiming to secure the effect of perfect truth she has omitted Mercy's song, in the firelight, with orchestral accompaniment, but that divertissement was always appropriate enought in such a play, and it is sadly missed.

ART NOTES.

—Of the various monthly art publications The Magazine of Art is one of the most attractive. Always up to date with new movements of an artistic nature, the reader is certain to be kept thoroughly well informed. The May number contains many attractive papers, that on American artists in Paris being full of interest and well illustrated. Mr. John W. Alexander's "At the Piano" gives evidence in black and white of great charm, both in composition and in dexterous painting, and gives pleasant evidence of his progress. Some "Cigarette Makers," by Walter Gay, show his able powers of painting, and Mr. Bisling's Cattle are treated very artistically. Sir John Tenniel is the subject of an article by Mr. Spielman, wherein the well-known cartoonist of Punch is represented, drawn by himself, looking for all the world like an English Colonel of cavalry, with long, drooping mustache. "Venetian Art," at the "New Gallery," "Art in Australia," and other papers are all fully illustrated. The frontispiece is after a picture by T. Ralli, entitled "In the Church," and is photographed by the Berlin Photographic Company.

—Germany proposes to erect a "Ruhmes Halle," or hall of honor, to the memory of the Emperors William I. and Frederick III. in the City of Barmen, providing in the building for the city library and for the collection of pictures belonging to the Society of Fine Arts there will be a competition, restricted to German architects. Four months are allowed to prepare designs, which are to be mere sketches, and the building is to cost 400,000 marks. Three money prizes are offered of 4,000, 2,000, and 1,000 marks. The idea of spending 7,000 marks, or nearly 2 per cent. of the proposed cost of the building, merely in prizes for the preliminary sketches, would strike an American Court House Commissioner as something wildly extravagant, but the people of Barmen evidently think it good policy for them to do so.

—Edwin A. Abbey has designed a handsome cover for the coming art loan exhibition, to be held at Ortgies', which will be printed in colors by a new process. Several monographs will be published by the committee. One by Mrs. J. Boorman will treat of laces, and will contain a dozen or more illustrations, while that upon book covers, by W. Loring Andrews and Albert Mathews, will have half that number.

—A series of four stained-glass windows was placed in the Shepard Memorial Church last week, at Cambridge, Mass. They are to the memory of the late Prof. Eben N. Hosford, and are the work of Frederick Wilson. Air, earth, fire, and water are the subjects represented, respectively typified by angels or spirits of a bouyant and joyful aspect, and they are from the workshops of the Tiffany Company.

—Sir John Millais, the famous English painter, has been made a member of the Belgian Order of Leopold, with the rank of officer. He has just recovered from a long illness, and will exhibit four pictures this year, one of which is entitled "Speak to Me," and represents the spirit of a young girl returning to her lover while he sleeps.

—Women in Washington are agitating the project of the raising of a fund with which to secure a statue of Washington, which they propose to present to France. The committee in charge of the matter is composed of Mrs. Sweat, Chairman; Mrs. Hearst, Mrs. Field, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Kelley, and Mrs. Fraser.

—William Clark Noble, the sculptor, has completed for the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, his bas relief portrait of the late Bishop Phillips Brooks. He will make a memorial of the same subject for the Church of the Incarnation, in this city, of which the rector is the Rev. Arthur Brooks, brother of the Bishop.

—San Francisco art circles are stirred up over a proposed ordinance against the nude that the Board of Supervisors threatens to pass. The gorgeously-decorated saloons, where hang many pictures of undraped female figures, are falling into line to protest against such action on the part of the City Government.

—John Sargent will exhibit three portraits this Spring at the London exhibitions, all of men. English papers resent the fact that this clever American, whose art lends itself so essentially to the production of women's faces and forms, should have confined his exhibition pictures this year to the sterner sex.

—St. George's Episcopal Church, Baltimore, has a new memorial window of handsome design in stained glass, the gift of Mrs. Harriet Calwell and her children to the memory of Nannie Kelso Calwell. This is one of four very attractive windows possessed by the church.

—The American Surgery Association and the Alumni of Jefferson Medical College will erect in Washington, D. C., a statue to Prof. Samuel D. Gross, late Professor of Surgery in Jefferson College. It will stand on the northeast corner of the Smithsonian Institution grounds.

—Alpena, Mich., has had its art loan exhibition, and at Fitzgerald Hall, in that town, water colors, etchings, books, manuscripts, bric-à-brac, and general art stuff were shown.

How Plovers' Eggs Are Found.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The collectors of plovers' eggs are very busy just now, and it is extremely amusing to watch them at work, as even in this humble art there are two distinct schools. A solid and careful method is to take the fallow moorland or other ground and work it slice by slice, walking each time from end to end, so that not an inch of ground is missed. Nearly every egg is thus scooped into the basket. The other is quicker and more intelligent. It is to trust to the observation of eggs and birds, and search the field irregularly. A boy or woman, often the latter, will in this way collect a small number very quickly.

One cannot help regretting, however, that there is such a taste for plovers' eggs, as the flocks of birds are being visibly thinned. Some day, perhaps, it will be discovered that pheasants' eggs are really much more palatable and cost a great deal less; you may buy them for about 3s. a dozen. Were a demand to arise it would be easily satisfied, since the production of pheasants' eggs for sale has been developed to an extent that might well excite the envy of ordinary poultry keepers.

Pledges That Were Not Kept.

From The London Saturday Review.

Gen. Martinez Campos, who languishes neglected in times of peace, but is always brought to the front like a miracle-working relic when Spain is in trouble, is to proceed in person to put the rebellion down. He has had the task on his hands twice before, and has indeed spent a quarter of his whole long military career in Cuba. It does not add to the prospects of his success now to recall that when he brought the last Cuban insurrection to an end, in 1879, it was done, not so much by force of arms, as by making pledges of reforms and home-rule concessions which the Spanish Cortes afterward flatly refused to fulfill.

The Stairs an Afterthought.

From The London Figaro.

The old story about building a house and forgetting the staircase, which has probably been worked off at the expense of every young architect who has been born since staircases were invented, was actually realized in the case of Montagu House, which the late Dowager Duchess of Buccleuch made famous by her entertainments. When the house was nearly finished it was discovered that no means of reaching the upper floors had been provided, and the grand staircase which had to be added considerably marred the arrangements of the mansion.

MIKADO TO VISIT PEKIN

Project of an Alliance of the Two Empires and of Siam.

RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS ARE EXCITED

John W. Foster Will Accompany Li Hung Chang Bravely to the Chinese Court — Treaty Speculations.

BERLIN, April 18.—A telegram from Tokio says that the Mikado has expressed a desire to visit Pekin and discuss with the Chinese Emperor the project of an alliance. He proposes also to invite Siam to ally herself with China and Japan.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says:

"The newspaper here agree that the cession of mainland territory to Japan will compel Europe to intervene to procure such modifications of the treaty as will safeguard European interests."

WASHINGTON, April 18.—A cable dispatch received in Washington this morning from John W. Foster, adviser of the Chinese Peace Plenipotentiaries, announces that he will accompany Li Hung Chang to Pekin.

The Chinese Viceroy and his party will arrive at Pekin about May 1, between which time and the expiration of the extended armistice on May 8, there will be a week for the Chinese authorities to exchange ratifications of the treaty. It is not doubted that the treaty will be ratified and promptly proclaimed.

The Japanese Legation was officially notified this morning from the Foreign Office at Tokio that a treaty of peace between Japan and China was signed at Shimonoseki yesterday. The official dispatch received at the Legation contains the further announcement that the ratifications of the treaty will be exchanged at Che-Foo within three weeks from yesterday.

At the Japanese Legation the utmost reticence is observed with respect to the exact terms of the treaty, which have been telegraphed to Minister Kurino. The Minister says the information was sent to him confidentially and that it would be a breach of trust to discuss the matter until the treaty has been formally agreed to.

There is no doubt, however, that the indemnity will be much smaller than the original sum of 300,000,000 taels demanded. This amount would be equal to $450,000,000 in silver. As fixed by the treaty, it is not likely to exceed 300,000,000 silver dollars. Whether the indemnity will be actually paid in gold or silver is a question which the Legation officials decline to discuss, and upon which the State Department is still without official advices.

All the reports that Japan is to occupy any part of Chinese territory outside of Formosa and Port Arthur are pronounced untrue.

Even Japan's control of Port Arthur has been materially modified from her original demands. Japan originally asked for the permanent cession of Port Arthur, but she did not insist upon the control of a great stretch of the country to the north, covering a distance of 60 or 70 miles, inasmuch as the land is barren and unproductive, and could not prove of benefit to the Japanese Empire.

Japan did ask for a small slice of the country surrounding Port Arthur, but the utmost extent of this may be but a few square miles. It is thought that the conclusion regarding Port Arthur is that it shall remain in the possession of Japan for a certain term of years for strategic purposes, and be then restored to the control of China.

Formosa, it is said, will be governed as a prefecture, having a local autonomy, and possibly a partial representation in the Japanese Parliament. The island contains but 2,000,000 Chinese, and it is not likely, therefore, for political reasons, that these latter will be given a direct representation in Parliament.

There is still some uncertainty with respect to the Likin tax which China imposes upon all goods transported to points in the interior. It is denied that the tax has been abolished. China, it is pointed out, can not afford to lose so large a revenue. It is said, however, that China has agreed to make the tax uniform, which in itself will be a great convenience to trade, and that the amount will be less excessive than heretofore.

NICARAGUA'S OFFER DECLINED.

Official Authority for Great Britain's Reported Discontent.

LONDON, April 18.—The statement that the Foreign Office declines to accept the reply of Nicaragua to the British ultimatum is made upon official authority.

The discrepancy between this announcement and the statement made last Saturday that the reply was so satisfactory that the Government had abandoned its threatened action against Nicaragua is explained by the fact that the decision of the Foreign Office last week has been revised after consultation between Lord Rosebery and Lord Kimberley, concerning later communications from Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Nicaraguan Minister, Dr. Guzman, replying to a query to-day, said:

"My country has no intention of annulling the contract with the Maritime Company for the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal. On the contrary, we have every desire to see the canal built, and by Americans.

"The contract has a number of years to run, and if it is uncompleted at the expiration of that time, there is no doubt that an extension of time will be granted. If the company shall, for any reason, throw up the contract, Nicaragua will, I am certain, grant a similar concession to the United States if this country desires it."

BERLIN, April 18.—The Vossische Zeitung says in a leader on England's trouble with Nicaragua:

"In this matter England represents general European interests as well as her own. The Central American republics have been guilty of repeated acts of lawlessness against foreigners, and need a salutary lesson. If the United States claim to extend the Monroe doctrine so as to protect these unruly neighbors, they must also undertake the responsibility of fulfilling their international obligations."

SUFFERINGS OF AQUILA CREW.

Food Supply Exhausted and Rations Reduced to a Half Biscuit.

LONDON, April 18.—The crew of the wrecked Norwegian bark Aquila, from Pensacola March 5 for Leith, who were brought to Dunnet Head yesterday by the Norwegian bark Ludwig Holberg, were later conveyed to Kirkwall by fishing boats.

The men were six days in the rigging of the Aquila before they were rescued. The bark had experienced terrific gales, during which the sea swept the deck and carried away everything moveable. The Aquila became waterlogged, and was fast breaking up when the crew were taken off.

The men suffered also from hunger, their supply of food having become so reduced as to necessitate the limit of half a biscuit a day to each man.

ACCIDENT IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA

An Explosion in Barracks Kills One and Wounds Seven Soldiers.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 18.—An accidental explosion in the Grande barracks to-day killed Juan Castilla and wounded seven artillerymen.

The explosion occurred while the soldiers were cooking their dinners. A package of gunpowder or a bomb was left too near the fire and was ignited.

SPANISH TROOPS IN QUANTITY.

Gen. Valdes, Who Knows the Country, and Others Have Arrived.

HAVANA, April 18.—The steamer Ciudad de Cadiz, with 866 troops on board, arrived here from Spain to-day.

Gens. Suarez, Valdes, and Echague, with 1,100 regular troops, who came from Spain with Martinez Campos, arrived at Gibara, a seaport 100 miles east of Puerto Principe, at noon to-day. They were enthusiastically received by the people. Gen. Valdes is well acquainted with the locality and its inhabitants.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS'S ADDRESS.

Promises of Reform and of Pardon to All Except Leaders.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 18.—Before sailing for Manzanillo this afternoon Gen. Martinez Campos issued a proclamation to the people of Cuba, declaring strict enforcement of military law and calling upon all citizens to show obedience and loyalty.

A special proclamation was addressed to the people of the Province of Santiago de Cuba. It says that the troops will be held in strictest discipline and will not disturb peaceful citizens. It offers pardon to all insurgents except the leaders.

While not threatening to punish those who sell or send provisions to the insurgents, Gen. Martinez Campos demands that every citizen shall report to the regular troops the whereabouts of any insurgents, as far as he may know them. He reiterates his well-known opinions as to the advisability of the reforms recently approved by the Spanish Cortes, and promises that the changes shall be made as soon as practicable.

PRESIDENT FAURE IN HAVRE.

Le Petit Journal Tells a Tale Which Will Increase Watchfulness.

HAVRE, April 18.—President Faure drove from his villa to the Sub-Prefecture this morning, amid the cheers of the crowds of citizens who lined the route. At the Sub-Prefecture the President received the local and Government officials and foreign Consuls.

PARIS, April 18.—Le Petit Journal says that the Anarchists have plotted an attempt to assassinate President Faure on the occasion of his visit to Havre.

The paper asserts that twenty-two men are engaged in the conspiracy, and that one of the number, a deserter from the French Army, of the type of Caserio Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, has left London for the purpose of carrying out the part assigned to him, that of actual assassin.

The police are ignorant of the route the man will take, and are watching all the French ports.

It is denied semi-officially that the police or Government had any information regarding a plot against the President.

AMERICAN SOCIETY IN LONDON.

Comments Are Cordial Even if The Telegraph's Diction Be Weak.

LONDON, April 18.—In a leader regarding the inauguruation of the American Society in London, The Daily News will say to-morrow:

"It is curious to notice how completely people on both sides of the Atlantic have outgrown the feeling of mutual distrust and dislike prevailing in the days of Hawthorne and even later. We all are glad that better times have come—glad that there is no longer occasion for us to offer Americans, or for them to offer us, formal assurances of good will."

The Daily Telegraph will comment on the formation of the American Society in London in the same friendly manner as The Daily News. It will say:

"Nothing but good can come of an institution giving our American visitors a home in our midst. The benefits to both parties will be equally great. We heartily wish the undertaking success."

ANOTHER LAIBACH EARTHQUAKE

Buildings in Ruins, Fever, Dysentery, and Scores of Patients.

VIENNA, April 18.—There was another severe earthquake at Laibach a few minutes before 6 o'clock this evening. Several buildings which had been unsettled by previous shocks were thrown to the ground.

The wet weather and the scantiness and poorness of the food have caused fever and dysentery among the families who are camping outside the town. Many children have died, and the sick are numbered by the score.

Emperor Franz Joseph has given 10,000 florins to the sufferers in Laibach. The railway company has provided 500 cars and the War Office has sent all the available tents. Beyond this, however, little has been done to relieve distress of the 50,000 homeless persons in the Laibach district.

Italy Expels a Writer of Letters.

ROME, April 18.—The Messagero says that the ex-priest, Lancella, a Frenchman, who professes to be a Canadian, named Dellacroice, has been expelled from Italy because he wrote news letters to several American newspapers in which he calumniated King Humbert, Queen Margaret, and Premier Crispi and spread false reports concerning the Italian Government.

Non-Sectarian Schools Forbidden.

LONDON, April 18.—The Morning Post is informed from Rome that the Pope, through the congregation of the Propaganda, has addressed a letter to the Canadian Bishops condemning all Catholics who attend the Protestant or non-sectarian schools of Manitoba.

Serious Riot of Strikers in Vienna.

VIENNA, April 18.—A serious riot occurred here to-day between a number of brick carriers and a crowd of striking brickmakers. The latter were the aggressors, attacking the carriers with bricks. The police, using their side arms, finally quelled the disturbance, but not until fifteen men had been wounded.

Kotze Retaliates Against Schrader.

BERLIN, April 18.—Freiherr von Kotze, formerly Court Chamberlain, has begun a libel suit against Baron Schrader, Court Master of Ceremonies, upon charges growing out of the recent scandals which caused von Kotze's arrest.

Medals to Rescuers of Arno's Men.

LONDON, April 18.—A committee presented medals at Lloyds to-day to Capt. Barends of the Hamburg-American steamship Normannia, and several others who took part in the rescue of the ship Arno's crew in midocean last month.

Unfounded Rumor About a Marriage.

LONDON, April 18.—There is not the slightest evidence for a rumor that Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt, recently divorced from Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, and Mr. O. H. P. Belmont of New-York were to be married secretly in London to-day.

British Bark Iron Crag Lost.

HAMBURG, April 18.—The British bark Iron Crag, which sailed from Manta, Ecuador, on Oct 3 for this port, has been given up as lost. She carried a crew of eighteen.

Diaz Greets Our New Minister.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 18.—Matt Ransom, United States Minister, presented his credentials to-day, and was received very cordially by President Diaz.

Report on Tuberculosis Next Week.

LONDON, April 18.—The Lancet says the commission appointed to investigate tuberculosis will present its report to Parliament next week.

American Loan in London.

LONDON, April 18.—The new American loan opened to-day at 121¾, and closed at the same figure.

Bank President Marvin Fined.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 18.—John L. Marvin, President of the Merchants' National Bank of this city, was tried and convicted in the Municipal Court this morning on a charge of carrying concealed weapons, and, as has been the custom of the court in such cases, was fined $500, the full penalty of the law.

The case resulted from Marvin's attempt to shoot City Attorney J. M. Barre a few days ago. The men are bitter political and personal enemies.

Marvin will appeal from the decision. He is yet to be tried on the charge of shooting with intent to kill. The Florida election law is the cause of the entire trouble.

Mr. Knox Ill with Pneumonia.

Charles Knox, the hatter, is ill with pneumonia in his house, in West Tenth Street. He became ill last Monday. It is believed he cannot live. He is seventy-seven years old.

THEY WANT SOUND MONEY

Baltimore's Business Men Voice Their Sentiments.

THE SOUTH IN NEED OF EDUCATION

Judge Patterson of Tennessee Says that a Little Effort Will Make the South Solid for Honest Money.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—Several hundred representative business men met in the rooms of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association to-day to listen to arguments in favor of "sound money." Congressman Josiah Patterson of Tennessee addressed the gathering, and urged that Baltimore be ably represented at the Sound Money Convention to be held in Memphis May 23.

In the course of his speech Judge Patterson said: "The people of the South are the most conservative. They believe in a 16 to 1 ratio simply because their fathers did so. What we need is the propagation of sound ideas, and I believe that they will meet with the right response from the Southern people.

"That is the country where the campaign is to be made. The South and the West united have 18 majority in the Senate of the United States. The West is so immediately interested in silver that it would be of no avail to work there; but in the former good results may be obtained. Jones and Stewart of Nevada, a State which has not as large a population as any Congressional district in the East, are the silver movement's leaders at Washington. There is no hope for sound financial legislation as long as these conditions exist. The far Western States have a direct interest in the silver mines. When the situation is placed before the South by men in whom its people have confidence there will be a revolution of sentiment.

"This is the biggest question that has arisen within a quarter of a century, and the business community must be active if it would preserve the integrity of commerce. So I request Baltimore to send a sound and numerous delegation to Memphis. Returning prosperity, better times, and better prices will greatly aid us in this work, and in 1896 we may see a marked revolution throughout the Southern States."

Mr. Patterson said that Secretary Carlisle had promised to be present at the convention, and will make an address.

Congressman John K. Cowen of Maryland and William T. Dixon, President of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, also spoke. The latter assured Mr. Patterson that the various commercial bodies of the city would take up the matter, and send delegaions to Memphis.

A SILVER MAN'S RETREAT.

The President of the Iroquois Club of Chicago Resigns.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Judge McConnell's resignation as President of the Iroquois Club was formally announced to-day by the Secretary, who had received from the Judge the following letter:

"I hereby tender my resignation as President of the Iroquois Club. From deep conviction, I have been obliged to take position on the currency question, which I know is contrary to that held by a majority of the club. I feel that it would be unfair under the circumstances that I should continue to act as presiding officer of the club."

Judge McConnell, being a silver man, found himself quite out of place in a club the influence of which is strong for sound money. It may be said, too, that the club sentiment was favorable to the course taken by the Judge.

Vice President Stevenson, who is here for a day or two, declines to say anything about the money question for publication. Comment on his timidity is generally in the shape of a comparison between his course and that of the head of the Administration, whose letter in support of sound money has done a great deal of good throughout the West.

A GREAT MAN MR. BRYAN.

He Writes an Open Letter to the President About Silver.

OMAHA, Neb., April 18.—Ex-Congressman Bryan, one of the Nebraska "hasbeens," is out to-day with an open letter to the President. Bryan thinks it is a "big" thing, but most people will size it up as about on a par with some of Bryan's performances in Congress. In the course of the letter he says:

"Since you secured the unconstitutional repeal of the Sherman law you have properly taken the place so long held by the author of that law, Senator Sherman, and are now the acknowledged leader of the gold standard advocates of the United States, both Democratic and Republican, and to you, therefore, the people naturally look for a plain and simple presentation of the argument in favor of sound money, as you understand 'sound money,' or at least for an intelligent definition of 'sound money.' What do you mean by the phrase 'sound money?'

"In one place you describe your opponents as 'the forces of silver monometallism,' but you nowhere explain what you mean by 'sound money' or what you consider 'cheap money.' Everybody favors 'sound money' and a 'safe currency.' If by sound money you mean a gold standard, why did you avoid the use of the word 'gold' in your letter? If by a 'safe currency' you mean bimetallism, why did you avoid the use of the word 'bimetallism' in your letter?

"Will you state frankly what kind of financial system we shall enjoy 'if the sound-money sentiment abroad in the land' succeeds in saving 'us from mischief and disaster?'"

A SILVER MEETING IN LEXINGTON

Unpleasant Things Said About Mr. Carlisle Warmly Applauded.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 18.—A mass meeting was held here to-night by the advocates of free silver. The meeting is the first of the kind in the State.

The meeting was for the purpose of organizing a bimetallic club, but the establishment of the club was deferred and the time was consumed in discussing the financial question. Mr. Carlisle and President Cleveland were roundly denounced by Democrats and Republicans. Mr. Carlisle's utterances regarding the demonetization of silver in 1873 were read and compared with the policy he is alleged to be pursuing.

One speaker who said, "He got something for this, and you can guess what that something was," was warmly applauded.

The President Is Right.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—In an interview today, ex-Gov. Powell Clayton of Arkansas said that he thought President Cleveland's recent letter to the Chicago men was exactly right, and was a clear exposition of the currency question. Mr. Clayton said that the State delegation from Arkansas to the next national Republican Convention would be a unit in favor of Gov. McKinley of Ohio as a Presidential candidate.

Plans of Texas Silverites.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 18.—Sixty members of the lower house have signed a call for a free-silver caucus next Monday night. It is probable that an address will be issued, calling on the silver Democrats of Texas to send delegates to a State convention, to be held in Fort Worth in June or July of this year, at which time the plan would be to declare for free coinage.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company

Announces that after Saturday, April 20, the Southern Railway Express, leaving New-York at 3:20 P. M., will be withdrawn, connection for Florida via Southern Railway being made thereafter by train No. 63, leaving New-York 4:30 P. M. daily.—Adv.

EARLY ENGLISH PAINTINGS.

Perhaps never prior to this Winter have New-Yorkers had so many exhibitions of ancient pictures of the various schools, nor has the demand for the earlier men's work ever before been so great.

There have been many excellent pictures shown, both publicly and in private, at the clubs, the dealers' rooms, and elsewhere, but it has been reserved for the Blakeslee Gallery, on Fifth Avenue, to bring together a small but exceedingly choice collection of eleven canvases, most of them genuine chef d'oeuvres, and all highly representative work of the group of able Englishmen of the last century and earlier.

One landscape and ten portraits are shown and each is a gem in its way. These pictures are the property of prominent collectors in this and other cities, and are now shown by permission of the owners and prior to their delivery. They were all purchased by Mr. Blakeslee in London during the past season, many of them directly from the families for whom they were painted.

The portrait of Mrs. Lambert by Sir Thomas Lawrence has already been seen at the Union League Club, where it attracted no little attention, and was referred to at the time in these columns. It is thoroughly characteristic of the master and is painted with delightful appreciation of refined womanhood, is full of delicate color and shows able workmanship. A second portrait by Lawrence is of Miss Brummell, a sister of the famous Beau. The artist has caught here, with much subtle force, a thoroughly typical English personality and painted with great simplicity the full healthy, delightful face of a genuine English girl. By Gainsborough, the portrait of a Colonel Gardiner has, in a masculine way the same characteristics. The bluff, hearty soldier in his gorgeous uniform of blue and gold is to the very life.

Accustomed as we are to looking for strong, vigorous landscape works by Thomas Barker, familiarly known as "Barker of Bath," it is an agreeable surprise to see the head of an old man, showing an equal force and a remarkable knowledge of anatomical forms and modeling, that put him well to the front as a figure man. This head is indicated in a masterly way by big masses and forms that are surprisingly well understood. Equally strong, if a trifle less vigorous, is the portrait by George H. Harlow, of Sir J. Yeo, and the youthful figure of the young Englishman is caught faithfully and painted with attractive frankness. Like the rest of his school, Harlow shows the greatest sincerity and the most honest methods. Detail is given where it seems to be most needed, while breadth is never lacking. The big qualities are all there, and the result is most satisfying.

Sir Peter Leby's portrait of Charles II. is interesting. It is one of the many that he painted for his patron, who distributed them with liberal hand. The detail of drapery, costume, and accessory for which the master was famous, are all here, and are astonishingly well carried out. The King is regal in his elegance and the painter has cunningly given the subtle touch of distinction, which was doubtless the secret of his favor at the hands of his royal admirer. By John Russell there is a well-painted patrician looking portrait of Miss Smithson, and by Sir Godfrey Kneller a portrait of Ann Hyde, Duchess of York.

It is fitting to close this description with a tribute to the landscape by Richard Wilson, "Waterfall Near Tivoli." This is really a superb work, worthy the fame of the painter. No better picture by this first of English landscape men has been seen in this country. A reserve power of force is apparent throughout the canvas, both in the lights and in the darks. In painting, as in the other arts, this quality is one that is always impressive. And yet, the effect is never weak. There is, too, exquisite tenderness of color in the distant hills and stretches of country and a knowledge of landscape construction that is admirable. While the composition is of that ideal nature characteristic of Claude and Poussin, whose work Wilson studied seriously with great admiration, yet unconsciously he has given qualities of values, light and atmosphere, unusual in his day, but adding just so much more to the charm of the picture.

This collection will remain on exhibition daily until the 2d of May, and is well worth careful inspection and serious study.

Nineteen New Doctors for Brooklyn.

Nineteen young women were honored with the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy and were presented with their diplomas at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Bond and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, last night. They were the graduates of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, and it was the fourth annual commencement of that institution.

Prof. Elias H. Bartley presented the diplomas, and John W. Stark, Ph. G., was the valedictorian.

The Rev. Cortland Meyers delivered an address to the graduates, and Lithgow T. Perkins, President of the college, and Leon Pamphilon, the President of the alumni, made addresses.

The graduates were Victor I. Altshul, Arnold W. N. Brandenburg, Charles Epstein, Louis Frank, Charles H. Meyer, Jacob Ochs, Charles Schade, John W. Stark, Benjamin H. Voelbel, Harry E. Alvord, William H. Bussenschutt, Herman J. Feder, Samuel Lipschitz, William Michaelsen, Aaron Rosenberg, William H. Smith, Jr., Harry Vaughan, William Weisendanger, and Maurice Wolfram.

Entertaining Miss Leiter's Fiance.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Leiter are entertaining at their home on Dupont Circle, Miss Leiter's fiancé, George Nathaniel Curzon; Frank Curzon, Sir James and Lady Miller, and Lord Leamington, who will be best man at the wedding. Lady Miller is Mr. Curzon's sister. The party will doubtless remain in this country a number of weeks.

Mr. Curzon brought with him the superb family jewels, the gift of Lord Scarsdale to his fair American daughter-in-law-elect. These will adorn Miss Leiter on her marriage day, and they will be the only jewels worn.

Mrs. Cleveland is, of course, deeply interested in the approaching marriage of her favorite young friend, and has several times during the last few days driven from Woodley to visit Miss Leiter.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

9:30 A. M.—24 Mott Street; Sam Choy Association clubroom; damage, $300.

9:45 A. M.—Shanty on elevated railroad; Columbus Avenue and Sixty-first Street; damage trifling.

12 M.—1,774 Third Avenue; no damage.

12:45 P. M.—Fence, Park Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street; Henry Hilton, owner; damage, $10.

4:35 P. M.—320 Alexander Avenue; occupied by Cornelius Bunner; damage, $85.

4:50 P. M.—323 East Eighty-third Street, brownstone flats, occupied by Edward Schmelzer and others; damage, $50.

5:30 P. M.—76 and 78 Rutgers Slip; occupied by John Gilmore and Edward Joyce; damage, $1,500.

5:50 P. M.—364 Pearl Street; occupied by James O'Connor; damage, $1,500.

7:30 P. M.—150 Division Street; Barnet Tennerbaum; damage, trifling.

AT THE HOTELS.

—John Trowbridge of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Cambridge.

—Congressman Francis G. Newlands of Nevada is at the Holland.

—Ex-Senator Thomas C. Power of Montana is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Ex-Congressman Carlos French of Connecticut is at the Murray Hill.

—The Rev. Dr. W. W. Battershall of Albany is at the Park Avenue.

—Congressman Robert Adams, Jr., of Philadelphia, is at the Hoffman.

—Ex-Attorney General Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island is at the Buckingham.

—Congressmen F. H. Gillett of Massachusetts and Richard C. McCormick of New-York are at the Normandie.

THE GEO. C. FLINT CO., 45 West 23d St., is now showing new elegant designs in Furniture that delight shoppers.—Adv.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

By John E. Russell, Leicester, Mass.

The business of the State Department carried on through distant agents, in the courteous language of diplomacy, cannot be given to the public through the press correspondents, who have ready admission to the departments of domestic affairs.

The Secretary of State must endure the public impatience, excited by partisan attack, until the close of negotiations, which he cannot hasten to suit the rapid beating of the popular pulse, and his best plans would be frustrated, and often are, by premature disclosure.

In both of our Administrations the State Deparement has been the object of attack, not only by the opposition press, but in the Senate, with a license unprecedented in our history, and in one notable instance to the great injury of Massachusetts.

The history of this case exposes how hollow and baseless such action may be, and how important interests may be injured by reckless partisanship.

The so-called treaty of Washington lapsed in Mr. Arthur's term, but was passed on for renewal to our Administration. Before we could get it there had been great friction. Gloucester vessels had been seized in Canada waters, crews imprisoned, and all maritime reciprocity denied us. This was no new condition.

Whenever we had been without a special agreement about the fisheries we had the same experiences; the Administrations of Jackson, Van Buren, Fillmore, and Grant had been equally embarrassed. The treaty of 1818 made by Adams, Rush, and Gallatin had conceded the fisheries to Canadian control, and our only way was to make special terms.

How did the opposition deal with this Massachusetts interest? It declared, in the face of history, that a similar condition had never before existed, and that it was due solely to the pusillanimous character of the Administration; it demanded the rescue of our fishermen by arms, and used all the violent and abusive terms to which we have lately listened in respect to other foreign affairs.

Mr. Cleveland appointed a commission to meet the British representatives, and they made a wise and just treaty greatly to the advantage of our fishermen. When this came to the Senate for ratification it was agreed to consider it not as usual, in executive session, but with open doors to full galleries, so that political capital might be made out of a matter possibly involving the peace of the country and certainly involving the interests of our fisheries.

Massachusetts Was Heard.

As it was a Massachusetts matter and our Senators were opposed to it, their associates gratified them by rejecting the treaty.

It was fortunate that the Commissioners had appended to their work a modus vivendi, to hold until ratifications were exchanged. The Canadians permitted this, which was entirely in their interest, to remain, and we went on under it.

We went to election; the Republicans made much of the fisheries. Gen. Coggswell, in a passionate speech, cried: "Oh for an hour of James G. Blaine!" No doubt they made votes out of it, but votes are not fish any more than affidavits are lobsters! Harrison came in; Blaine was Secretary of State; the hour stretched on to three years! We had Samoa, Bering Sea, the Chilean difficulty, the Hawaiian treaty, with how much honor and prestige the world knows, but the fisheries question was no more heard of than if it had been sunk for bait on a hundred fathom line.

Who hears talk of the bronzed and hardy fishermen now, unless in connection with frozen herring?

But the blistering fact remains that the pursuit represented by the State House codfish was made a political football.

Our fathers came here for "freedom to worship God and catch fish," we have kept half of our bargain. If the treaty had given us the fisheries and the shore to dry the cod, it would have been rejected rather than allow the Administration to gain a political advantage.

At present the opposition have abundant matter to excite them. Insurrection in Cuba, the demands of three nations on Venezuela, trouble in Nicaragua, matters so far as they concern us to be carefully considered in the light of international law and treaties, are publicly displayed by Republican Senators in language such as Morgan may have used to rouse his buccaneers to the sack of Panama in the seventeenth century.

The Monroe doctrine is now under the peculiar care of the opposition [illegible] the Administration is daily admonished to assert, vindicate, or enforce it, as the case may be. We must have war with Spain on any pretext that we may seize Cuba and make a new State with a population as large as that of Massachusetts, a million of whom are negroes and Chinese and no English spoken; war with England, France, and Germany on account of Venezuela; war with England about the Mosquito Coast—and in this bellicose temper they foam with rage or sneer at the Secretary of State because he seeks to maintain the dignity and peace of the nation.

Our warlike opposition want to use the new navy; they have discovered the Monroe doctrine, and the people are instructed that it means that we are to act the big brother to each truculent, thriftless, or revolutionary republic or island of the continent and convulse the world about matters of less importance than are annually decided in Massachusetts town meetings.

Political Rancor.

At the bottom of all this is political rancor, and upon a change of Administration these warlike politicians, let us trust, will turn back from the road to barbarism, try to forget their words, and regain the confidence of the moral and religious part of the nation.

The strange part of all this war cry from the platform and in interviews, scare lines and editorials, is the indifference of foreign nations. They do not seem to know that they are on the verge of war, that their navies are to be sunk and their commerce destroyed by our prowess.

Even Great Britain, our chief customer, who obliges us by carrying our commerce in her ships, whom we fondly hope to ruin, evinces no excitement.

In fact, she is well used to our bad manners. Nine years ago the Corwin spent a Summer seizing British sealers seventy miles from land off Alaska, insulted the Queen's sovereignty, pulled down her flag, imprisoned the crews. Seven or eight months after her natural request for explanation, we made cool reply.

We went to arbitration and had not a leg to stand on. We agreed to pay indemnity and last session of Congress contemptuously refused to appropriate the money. The last step in the controversy is a motion in Parliament to lend money to the plundered sealers until such time as the United States concludes to respect its dignity and obligations.

But what is the origin and scope of the Monroe doctrine? It should be of interest to us for it was put into words by John Quincy Adams and found its first advocacy in Congress from Daniel Webster.

It did not originate in the Cabinet of Monroe, it was proposed to Mr. Rush, our Minister at St. James, by George Canning, then English Minister for Foreign Affairs. The absolute sovereigns of Europe had formed the Holy Alliance to maintain the divine right of Kings and to suppress democracy, the first act of this compact was to overthrow constitutional government in Spain and re-establish the Bourbons. This done the Spanish King called upon the alliance to assist Spain in the recovery of her revolted colonies in America. Where this movement would cease was the question which confronted our fathers. Russia, Prussia, Austria, France, and Spain were a formidable alliance against the 8,000,000 of our country, in 1823. England had refused to join the alliance; as usual, she was on the lookout for trade which had greatly developed with the new republics of America, and Mr. Canning suggested that the United States should join England in protest against the schemes of the Holy Alliance in America.

Mr. Rush sent over Mr. Canning's proposition, Jefferson and Madison were still living to watch over the progress of the nation, at whose birth they had assisted, and Mr. Monroe asked their opinions. In reply Jefferson wrote a long letter in which he said that the question presented was the most momentous since that of independence.

He approved the alliance with Great Britain, saying: "With her we should most sedulously cherish a cordial friendship and nothing would more tend to knit our affections than to be fighting once more, side by side in the same cause." But he thought with Mr. Canning, that the strength of such an alliance would not lead to war, but would prevent the attempt to seize any part of the continent.

Mr. Madison approved of co-operation with England, though he thought England would act alone and defend this continent for commercial reasons, if we refused to join. These letters were quickly followed by Mr. Monroe's celebrated message. It is well known that the portion relative to foreign affairs was written by Mr. Adams, Secretary of State.

This is the Monroe doctrine: "We owe it therefore to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies of any European power we have not and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it and whose independence we have acknowledged we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Effect of the Monroe Doctrine.

This message at the time produced slight effect at home. Our people, prosperous, busy, and happy in exploring the riches of a continent and spreading to the seemingly boundless West, thought little of Europe or the menace of the Holy Alliance. But in the British Parliament the message was received with exultation. Mr. Brougham said: "No event has ever dispersed greater joy, exultation, and gratitude over all the freemen of Europe." Sir James Mackintosh spoke "of this coincidence of the two great English commonwealths." There is no doubt, but the attitude of Great Britain had a profound effect upon the allied sovereigns, and the alliance, of the two great sea powers was, in effect, a proclamation of peace.

The matter was suggested by Mr. Canning in the interest of British trade which would be cut off or hampered by a renewal of Spanish prohibition tariffs. It was adopted by Mr. Monroe because of our fears of collision with the allied powers of Europe.

It is a vague declaration, intimating no course which will be pursued, only warning mankind that we will not "behold with indifference" certain acts of power.

It is a declaration of one Administration only and has never been indorsed by Congress.

In 1826 events occurred which put our sincerity to the test. The patriot Bolivar planned a congress of American States at Panama to establish cordial relations of amity, interchange of political thought and commercial intercourse between the new republics and the United States. The President called on Congress for action. It was a great opportunity. It was supported in the House of Representatives by Mr. Webster in one of his most powerful speeches, though he missed the strongest point as we now look at it, the commercial side of it. He fully sets forth the political side, and shows that it was our danger which was the motive of the Monroe doctrine; he also makes the assertion, that while we might go to war to prevent Cuba from being transferred to any other European power by Spain, because it lies close to our shores and dominates the Gulf, and mouth of the Mississippi, we would not meddle to prevent the States on the Pacific, or as far south as the present Argentine Republic. The Panama project had a few friends, and a resolution passed the House declaring that we ought to form no alliance, offensive or defensive, with the South American republics to prevent the interference with them by any European power, but should remain free to act in any crisis as the time might dictate.

In fact, whenever the matter is brought to the calm decision of the people, they reflect that we first should take care of ourselves and make no entangling alliances. The rights and interests to be defended by the Monroe doctrine were purely political and governmental. The prime object was the preservation of our own Government and not the defense of any other country.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

In 1850, under the only Whig Administration, we made the Clayton and Bulwer treaty in which we entered into an alliance with Great Britain and agreed not to interfere with the territory of Nicaragua. The understanding of this treaty was a matter of dispute for ten years, and much bitterness of feeling on our part. In it the Monroe doctrine was ignored or set aside. Great Britain retained her control over the Mosquito Coast, including Greytown, until in 1860, under a liberal ministry, she relinquished the whole coast to Nicaragua in the treaty of Managua.

In 1853 Mr. Cass, leader of the Democratic Party in the Senate, introduced a resolution asserting the Monroe doctrine in regard to Cuba, then torn by insurrections encouraged and supported from our shores. The resolution, though mended to include Canada, failed to pass. In his remarks upon it Mr. Seward said: "As a practical question, the Monroe doctrine has ceased to be. It is obsolete because on this continent we are sovereign."

He then argued that our contest with foreign powers was on peaceful seas transferring the products of our agriculture, skill, and invention to distant coasts and bringing in return the wealth of Ormus and of Ind.

Mr. Seward saw in the prodigious prosperity and contentment under the free trade of the time, with which he was in entire agreement, a power that needed no assertion.

Mr. Seward lived to be Secretary of State ten years later, and saw Mexico overrun by troops of Napoleon III., and a brother of the Emperor of Austria seated upon the throne of Iturbide. At the close of the civil war the power of the United States was released and there was a true and proper assertion of the Monroe doctrine.

Then we saw the power which lies in a sentiment. Marshall Bazaine had occupied Mexico with 60,000 men, the veterans of Solferino and Megenta, 40,000,000 had been spent, Napoleon was pledged to support the Archduke Maximilian, and the Empress Carlotta, daughter of the King of Belgium. A few dispatches from Mr. Seward to Mr. Bigelow, a few words to the French Minister in Washington, fluttered the imperial eagles from their prey and the blood of the Emperor soaked the soil of Mexico. Mr. Seward was right in 1853 and again in 1865. The most hardened Jingo will hesitate to deny the broad and patriotic statesmanship of Mr. Seward, and in this day of wild assertion the opinions of Seward and Lincoln are of value. In 1861 successive revolutions had paralyzed Mexico. Revolutionary leaders had plundered foreign merchants and there was a default of interest upon the public debt.

Great Britain, France, and Spain joined to protect their citizens and enforce payment of debt. Mr. Seward did not deny their right to do so under the Monroe doctrine, Spain landed forces and took Vera Cruz. Finding it impossible to arrange matters with the Provisional Government, the allies proposed to march on the capital.

While these events were in progress, Mr. Seward wrote a dispatch to Mr. Corwin, our Minister to Mexico, proposing to advance money to pay the interest due on their debt for six years, to prevent the allies from controlling the Mexican ports. The necessity for this was obviated by an armistice and agreement under which Spain and Great Britain withdrew, but France remained for purpose of conquest.

During all this time Mr. Seward's dispatches conceded the right of the allies, and of France singly, to protect its citizens and to enforce payment of debt or to claim indemnity, nor did he propose to interfere if the Mexicans chose an imperial form of government. He held that the destinies of the people of Mexico were in their own keeping, they being sovereign and independent under any form of government.

Though this opinion was in conformity with the Monroe doctrine, Mr. Seward warned the French Emperor that an empire with an Austrian Archduke at its head, on our border, was a dangerous experiment, as in a popular government like ours the intense will of the people must find expression in Congress, whatever may be the opinion of an Administration; that our people were opposed to the establishment of monarchial institutions on the continent, and that national convictions must have way.

The Real Monroe Doctrine.

Here was a complete expression of the Monroe doctrine. Undefined by enactment and unlimited in scope, it can be made to fit any case that arises. When there is occasion for us to act on American shores no great show of force is needed.

As Mr. Seward said in 1853: "We are sovereign on this continent." We had an

IT WAS BROOKLYN'S GAME

Capt. Griffin's Men Easily Won from the Giants.

A BIG CROWD AT THE POLO GROUNDS

Brooklyn Led from Start to Finish—Rusie Was Hit Hard—Big Crowds at All the Opening Games.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Brooklyn, 7; New-York, 4.
Philadelphia, 7; Baltimore, 6.
Louisville, 11; Pittsburg, 2.
Cincinnati, 10; Cleveland, 8.
Chicago, 10; St. Louis, 7.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Brooklyn	1	0	1,000
Philadelphia	1	0	1,000
Louisville	1	0	1,000
Cincinnati	1	0	1,000
Chicago	1	0	1,000
New-York	0	1	000
Baltimore	0	1	000
Pittsburg	0	1	000
Cleveland	0	1	000
St. Louis	0	1	000

Defeat at any stage causes more or less sorrow in the ranks of a ball team, but to be beaten in the opening game and before a crowd of 20,000 spectators intensifies the humiliation. This is the predicament that the New-Yorks were placed in yesterday, and to add to their discomfiture the victors were their old opponent from Brooklyn.

Sorrow reigned in sporting circles in this city, while across the bridge the followers of the team who looked upon the game with fear and trembling, or those who watched the ticker inning after inning, were loud in their praise of the good work performed by Capt. Griffin's team.

The opening of the League season on the Polo Grounds was a repetition of former years. Every seat was occupied early in the afternoon, and the late comers had to stand all through the game. The grand stand and clubhouses were decked in gay bunting, "Buck" Ewing's old mascot with a linen duster and tall white hat was on hand, a band played popular airs before and after the game, and the only change noticeable was that Mayor Strong threw the ball out on the field from a private box in the grand stand.

As in years past, the followers of the local team gathered in full force. They occupied their favorite seats, and "rooted" and yelled themselves hoarse in their efforts to urge the Giants on to victory. The crowd at an opening baseball game is indeed a motley one. Old men, young men, small boys, ancient maidens, and petite misses stand elbow to elbow, some cheer good plays, others mourn over poor ones, a few ask the most silly questions regarding the rules, and all find fault with the umpire at every possible opportunity. It is interesting to note how baseball retains its hold on the lovers of out-door sports. Among the spectators were old-timers who used to sit on the grass over at Elysian Fields, the Capitoline Grounds, and the Union Grounds a score of years ago when the Gothams, the Knickerbockers, the Mutuals, and the Atlantics were in their prime. They watched the game with the same interest as they did in their boyhood days and kicked just as vigorously at decisions or plays that did not suit them as they did of yore.

Some admit that baseball has improved, but the battle-scarred veterans of games in the sixties, whose hands resemble Westphalia hams, are rather inclined to belittle the game as it is now played, and remark significantly that they would like to see the present stars stop hard hits of the lively ball, when straight-arm pitching was in vogue. But in spite of this, they are regular patrons of the game, and while they do not go into ecstacies over ordinary plays like their children and grandchildren, their eyes sparkle and a thrill of joy is sent to their honest old hearts whenever a clever piece of work is executed.

It was impossible to get a correct statement of the attendance yesterday, but a fair estimate would put the crowd at 20,000. The grandstand doorkeepers were forced to turn people away long before the game began. The open stands were packed to their utmost capacity, and in the cheap seats in left field the small boys were packed like sardines, and there was a line of eager spectators around the playing lines in the shape of a horse shoe, half a dozen deep.

Among the spectators were Mayor W. L. Strong, Senator David B. Hill, Hugh J. Grant, Cornelius Van Cott, Theodore F. Myers, John A. McCall, Col. Fellows, Thomas F. Grady, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Commissioner Brookfield, Col. Waring, Henry E. Howland, Judge Newburger, Edward Lauterbach, A. M. Cordova, Michael T. Daly, Edward Bellin, Charles H. Hoyt, Bartow S. Weeks, Vernon H. Davis, Marshall P. Wilder.

Corporation Counsel Scott, T. A. E. Grady, A. Hess, E. B. Talcott, A. V. de Goicouria, J. R. Sterling, H. Halstead, G. S. Brewster, Frank Beard, E. C. Potter, J. B. Hedges, Thomas L. Hamilton, J. Walter Spalding, Gen. Varnum, Henry E. Anderson, Gen. Collis, William E. Moore, Peter F. Meyer, ex-Lieut.-Gov. W. F. Sheehan, Brayton Ives, Charles E. Rushmore, E. C. Young, Thomas H. Spaulding, Simon H. Stern, Frank McKee, W. W. Cole, Paul Dana, William C. Reich, Bainbridge Colby, Benjamin Stern, J. H. Campbell, William C. Arnold, Prof. Isaac P. Russell.

James A. Bailey, Louis Bell, Fred Wurz, Frank Ehret, J. Ruppert, Jr., Col. Joel B. Erhardt, Col. F. K. Hain.

William Leary, J. E. McKay, Samuel Carpenter, C. M. Van Hamm, J. I. C. Clark, Valentine P. Snyder, William McAdoo, Col. William L. Brown, C. J. Canda, J. de Cebalos, Williiam N. Koehler, M. Hartley, J. Howard Latham, John E. Searles, William A. Wheelock, J. H. Schultz, Alderman Campbell, Alderman Wundt, Alderman Burke. F. De P. Foster, Commissioner Andrews.

Horace A. Hutchins, J. D. Archibald, H. H. Rogers, J. Dunbar Wright, Paul Babcock, A. M. McGregor, J. H. Alexander, C. Voose, N. Harkness, T. C. Bushnell, C. F. Gregory, L. Roe, C. F. Ackerman, W. McGee, C. M. Pratt, F. O. Barstow, Walter Jennings, Harry B. Combs, Dyer Pearl, R. King, J. M. Amory, F. E. Ballard, Al King, John Wallace, T. L. Young, J. Goodchild, W. H. Ralston, C. C. Goff, A. G. Hodges, D. B. Van Emberg, E. La Montague, George Weaver, Lloyd McKeon, Charles Maury, L. E. Harker, H. Crocker, John Shaw, H. Falkner, Edgar Booth, J. W. Beers, C. J. Minton.

David Calman, William H. Daly, D. R. Daly, Robert Kelly, E. O'Hara, M. Hicks, J. Barry, J. J. Quinn, Major McNulty, J. A. Flack, J. A. Westervelt, A. A. Cross, J. A. Waller, J. Campbell, H. J. Baker, D. Denonyelles, J. F. Bishop, J. P. Fallon, P. Bowe, George Kramer, T. Maher, C. G. Stein, C. Wilde, L. Delmour.

As to the game, but little can be said. The Brooklyns played fairly well, but the New-Yorks disported themselves like a lot of amateurs. They couldn't bat, they ran bases like cripples, and their field work was of the Cuban Giants order. Various excuses were made. Some think that the boys returned from the South too early, others say that the team misses the old Captain, while many believe that the Giants suffered from stage fright. Of course, it is hard to criticize the work of a club after one game, but to the skillful eye yesterday it was plain to be seen that the team as it is now constituted will not do.

"Keep your eye on Stafford."

This has been the watchword of the team since that individual started to play second base. Naturally, everybody expected the red-faced youth from Massachusetts to put up the game of his life yesterday. But he didn't. On the contrary, Stafford's work was painful. He tried for everything that came in his territory, but with poor success. He may be able to pick up grounders and throw them to first base, but he is unequal to the task of executing the many manoeuvres incident to the work of a good second baseman Once yesterday, with a man on first and a man on third, he held a short throw to him from Farrell, and appeared to be in a stupor while the man at third ran home. In the seventh inning, while trying to make a double play he threw the ball to the grand stand, and on another occasion, with Van Haltren and Tiernan as companions, he fell asleep, and allowed a short fly from the bat of Kennedy to fall safely.

Stafford no doubt is a hard-working, painstaking player, but he will never startle the baseball world as a second baseman. When the season begins in earnest, and it will be necessary to handle badly thrown balls, touch base-stealers, make sharp returns to the plate, assist in double plays, and do various other things necessary to win, it is safe to say that Stafford will be found wanting. Before it is too late it behooves the management to get a second baseman. Stafford never guarded the second bag, and he was only placed there to please Capt. Davis. The management wants to take a hand in the affairs of the club, and get first-class men for every position, in order to make baseball a paying investment in this city.

While it is true that Rusie was hit hard yesterday, it does not necessarily follow that he has lost his effectiveness. Big Amos rarely starts in well. As soon as the warm weather comes, however, he will be found doing good work. To be concise, not one of the Giants played winning ball. They acted like a lot of men sent out to play regarding defeat as a certainty, and when it came they accepted it gracefully.

"What do you think of the boys?" asked a patron of ex-Capt. Ward, who was in the grand stand.

"They're not in it to-day," he said, "but they'll get there all right."

The Brooklyns at times played like pennant winners. They took all chances, made brilliant stops, daring throws, ran bases with good judgment, and batted hard. "Tom" Daly's work was the best of the game. He hit the ball hard, led in the run scoring, and made many pretty plays at second base, playing without an error. In short, the Brooklyns played a hard game, and won on their merits.

After Griffin had flied out to Stafford in the opening inning, Foutz hit for two bases, and Daly singled, scoring the first run of the season. Tiernan foolishly tried to catch Foutz at the plate, and Daly ran to second. Davis's error of Burns's grounder sent him to third, and he came home on Tredway's long fly to right. Two bases on balls and Corcoran's single tallied one in the third. Foutz opened the seventh with a base hit, and Daly hit to Fuller, who tossed the ball to Stafford with a view of making a double play.

Foutz was put out at second, but Stafford threw too low for Doyle, and Daly got to third. After Burns had been retired on strikes, Tredway got his base on balls and stole second. Shindle's single sent in two runs. Corcoran hit safely, advancing Shindle to third. The latter scored while Corcoran was stealing to second. Kennedy's hit in the eighth, Tiernan's fumble, and a drive by Griffin gave the Brooklyns their last run.

The Giants did not score until the fifth. Burke, who had made a hit, was forced out by Farrell; Rusie Singled, Fuller sacrificed, and Davis hit for two bases, tallying in all two runs. Poor base running by Van Haltren, who had been given his base on balls, injured the chances of the New-Yorks in this inning. Van Haltren's base on balls, an error by Corcoran, and a two-base hit by Doyle, gave New-York two runs in the eighth. It was too dark to continue, and Umpire Lynch called the game. Score;

NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Fuller, ss	0	1	2	3	0		0	Griffin, cf	0	2	2	1	0		0
V. H'lt'n, cf	1	0	1	0	0		0	Foutz, 1b	1	2	1	0	1		0
Davis, 3b	1	1	1	1	1		0	Daly, 3b	2	2	1	1	2		0
Doyle, 1b	1	0	1	6	1		0	Burns, lf	1	0	1	2	0		0
Tiernan, rf	0	0	4	0	1		0	Tredw'y, rf	1	0	3	0	0		0
Stafford, 2b	0	0	3	2	2		0	Shindle, 2b	1	1	3	3	1		0
Burke, lf	0	1	3	0	0		0	Corcor'n, ss	0	1	2	2	1		0
Farrell, c	1	0	4	2	0		0	Grim, c	0	0	2	1	0		0
Rusie, p	1	3	0	1	0		0	Kennedy, p	1	3	0	0	0		0
Total	4	7	24	10	4			Total	7	12	24	18	2		

New-York	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	—7

Earned Runs—New-York, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Foutz, Fuller, Davis, Doyle. Stolen bases—Tredway, Shindle, (2,) Corcoran, (2,) Farrell. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 5; off Rusie, 4. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1; by Rusie, 5. Left on bases—New-York, 5; Brooklyn, 9. Double play—Griffin, Daly, and Shindle. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Attendance, 20,000.

According to the schedule, the New-York and Brooklyns do not play this afternoon. To-morrow, however, they will meet again at the Polo Grounds.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	—7

Hits—Baltimore, 9; Philadelphia, 16. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Esper and Robinson; Taylor and Clements. Umpires—Messrs. Murray and Campbell.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	1	0	0	0	2	6	2	0	0	—11
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Hits—Louisville, 8; Pittsburg, 7. Errors—Louisville, 3; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Inks and Welch; Killen, Hart, and Kinslow. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnnati	1	0	1	3	0	1	4	0	..—	10
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	—	8

Hits—Cincinnati, 13; Cleveland, 13. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Dwyer, Parrott, and Merritt; Sullivan and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	2	—7
Chicago	1	0	2	0	4	0	0	3	—	10

Hits—St. Louis, 10; Chicago, 12. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Breitenstein and Peitz; Griffith and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

Fordham, 18; New-York University, 4.

The New-York University team was defeated by the Fordham nine at Fordham yesterday in a one-sided game. The New-York University men could not hit Tracey to any extent, and were clearly outbatted and outfielded. Features of the game were Tracey's pitching and the third-base play of Kopf. The score:

FORDHAM.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	N. Y. UNIVERSITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hayes, c	2	1	1	5	0	1		Selz, lf	0	0	3	0	0		
Wing'b'r, ss	3	2	1	3	1			Kopf, 3b	0	0	0	6	4	2	
Reilly, 3b	2	2	2	0	2	0		Pflug, 1b	0	0	0	9	0	0	
Bel'ny, 1b	2	2	4	9	0	0		Salmon, c	1	0	3	0	2		
Lamb, 2b	1	1	0	2	0			Darby ss	2	1	0	3	1		
Boyle, lf	2	1	1	0	0			F'th's'n, cf, p	1	1	0	1	1		
Barry, rf	2	2	0	0	0			Cauniff, 2b	0	1	2	0	0		
Downes, cf	2	2	0	0	0			Whit'an, rf	0	1	2	0	0		
Tracey, p	3	3	1	0	0			Wh'ler, p, cf	0	0	4	0	1		
Total	18	16	27	7	2			Total	4	4	27	8	7		

Fordham	3	0	3	0	2	4	0	3	0	—18
New-York University	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Fordham, 6; New-York University, 2. First base by errors—Fordham 5; New-York University, 2. Left on bases—Fordham, 9; New-York University, 6. First base on balls—Off Tracey, 2; off Wheeler, 2; off Fetherson, 7. Struck out—By Tracey, 14; by Fetherson, 4. Two-base hits—Tracey, Bel'ahany, and Wingerber. Sacrifice hit—Lamb. Stolen bases—Hayes, (2,) Wingberger, (2,) Reilly, (2,) Downes, (2,) Darby, and Cauniff. Hit by pitcher—Salmon, Wheeler. Wild pitches—Wheeler, (1,) Fetherson, (1.) Passed balls—Hayes, (2.)

Dartmouth, 7; Harvard, 6.

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 18.—Dartmouth defeated Harvard here to-day in a very interesting game. Score by innings:

Dartmouth	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	—7	
Harvard	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	—6	

Batteries—Dartmouth, Dinsmore and Abbott; Harvard, Highlands and Scannell. Hits—Dartmouth, 5; Harvard, 10. Errors—Dartmouth, 2; Harvard, 4. Umpire—Mr. Ferson.

Toronto, 2; Cornell, 0.

ITHACA, April 18.—Cornell's second baseball game was played on Percy Field this afternoon against the Toronto League team. A large crowd witnessed a well-contested game. In fielding the two teams were about evenly matched, but the hits of the Toronto men came at opportune times, while no Cornell batsman got beyond second base. Ex-Capt. Arthur G. Field, '91, of Chicago was on the field and witnessed the game. The score:

Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Batteries—Cornell, Smith and Cobb, Priest and Hamlin; Toronto, Grey, Southard, and Casey. Base hits—Cornell, 3; Toronto, 4. Sacrifice hit—J. Smith, Toronto. Three-base hit—Meara, Toronto. Stolen bases—Cobb, Cornell; Casey, Toronto. Double plays—Cornell 2. Base on balls—By Smith, 3; by Priest, 3. Struck out—By Smith, 2; by Priest, 1; by Grey, 1; by Southard. 1. Umpire—Lytle of Cornell; Maddock of Toronto.

BASEBALL BREVITIES.

—The Yale men returned to New-Haven somewhat crippled after their Easter Southern trip. Quimby, Redington, Carter, and Trudeau are suffering from strains. The team lost three out of seven games played on the trip. Yale will play Williams at New-Haven to-morrow.

—Nearly 50,000 persons witnessed the fine League baseball games played yesterday. The attendance was as follows: New-York, 20,000; Baltimore, 14,327; Cincinnati, 13,000; St. Louis, 12,200; Louisville, 8,000. Total, 49,527.

—A. G. Spalding & Bros. have prepared and are giving away free, pocket schedules of the games to be played at home by the New-York Baseball Club and the Brooklyn Baseball Club.

—The Montclair Athletic Club ball team will open the season on May 5, on the Valley Road grounds, in a game with the College of the City of New-York team.

—Mayor Henry S. Tyler pitched the first ball at Louisville in the game between Louisville and Pittsburg.

—Fred Pfeffer was loudly cheered when he went to first base at Louisville.

Stonenell Was Unplaced.

LONDON, April 18.—M. F. Dwyer's Stonenell started in the Flying Handicap Plate race at Newmarket to-day, but was unplaced. He had to carry 136 pounds, while the winner, Isagon, carried 108. Chat Moss, 101 pounds, was second, and Confessional, 102 pounds, third. Isagon is a four-year-old, by Isonomy out of Escapade.

The Ashley Plate of 200 sovereigns, five furlongs, for two-year-olds, was won by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's Gulistan, a bay colt by Brag out of Guinevra. There were fifteen starters.

Richard Croker's Montauk was scratched for this event. Michel F. Dwyer's Banquet and Mr. Richard Croker's Eau de Gallie were scratched from the Second Welter Handicap.

LIMIT THE COST OF YACHTS

British Designers Afraid of What Herreshoff May Do.

PLATINUM SUGGESTED FOR A BULB

Ailsa Regarded as Unsafe to Cross the Atlantic — Englishmen Grumble About the Mediterranean Races.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, April 10.—An unreasonable amount of British spleen has been relieved over the management or mismanagement of the Mediterranean regattas. For various reasons the arrangements were not as perfect as they might have been, but, in palliation, regattas are a recent innovation on the usual programmes of French amusements. And already French yacht clubs show an example to British clubs by their lavish expenditures for prizes. Indeed, the French clubs cast others into shadow by their numerous and splendid prizes, by the hospitality shown, and, what must especially strike British visitors, by the enthusiasm, not only by the French yachtsmen themselves, but by the warm receptions given to the racing yachts by the French people.

The racing between the Vigilant and Britannia on the Clyde last Summer brought out the biggest crowds ever present at Clyde regattas, but the musters fell far short of those attending a big football match or a cricket match in which an English team played a Scottish team to settle which country owned the champion players. And it was too obvious that the crowds had neither sympathy nor politeness to show the American visitor. It was reserved for Ireland to give the strangers a fitting reception, and Mr. Gould marked his appreciation of it by presenting a handsome cup for a trophy to the yachtsmen of Cork.

In connection with the Mediterranean regattas, British critics and grumblers quite forget that, while the larger portion of prize money fell to British yachts, the prizes and prize money were altogether provided by Frenchmen and Americans. Successful Scotchmen who were present appear to have lifted their prize money "quietly and come home without expressing any objections; but the same cannot be said about some other owners, more especially from the English Channel, who mixed their thanks with comments that might have been unsaid.

One exceptional grievance has been the retaining of the prize that Ailsa and Britannia sailed for at one of the Mediterranean regattas, the explanation being that the French committee had not provided itself with the recall numbers used by British clubs, and, consequently, could not intimate to the two cutters the regulation order to turn back and make a new start. Under the circumstances, no fault could or should have been found with the French Yacht Club's arrangements; but, in proof of the one-sided eyesight with which a variety of Englishmen are afflicted, when Mr. John Clark's cutter Vanduara arrived in the Thames in 1880, her most dangerous opponent was the cutter Formosa, built by Ratsey of Cowes, some eighteen tons larger that the Vanduara.

Three races were sailed on the Thames in which Formosa was beaten by Vanduara every time. But in one of these races the Club Committee discovered after the race had started that Vanduara had crossed the starting line before the starting gun. No recall number was hoisted, although recall numbers are on board every official vessel at our regattas. Vanduara was allowed to sail on, with the Formosa (then owned by the Prince of Wales) astern, and further astern the crossing the starting line the Cuckoo, another ninety-tonner, like Vanduara, built in the Clyde. When the race was finished, great was the surprise of Vanduara to find that the prize had been won by the Prince of Wales, since both the Scottish cutters Vanduara and Cuckoo had crossed the starting line before the starting gun was fired. Since the Cuckoo was astern of the Formosa at the start, it was difficult to understand how she had crossed the starting line before the Formosa, but up to date, and even yesterday, nothing is good enough for a Scotch or Irish yacht in the Thames and English Channel.

Unfortunately for both the Thames and the English Channel, any yacht building of note has to be now done in the Clyde, where shipbuilders are quite pleased to have a challenger for the America's Cup—which means about £10,000—built in their yards. Not many years ago Clyde shipbuilders contracted these orders out, but they had not then quite recovered from the spurt of business which the destruction of the American mercantile shipping by our Alabamas and Georgias had achieved.

Since American designers are including copper, Tobin bronze, aluminium bronze, and other alloys in their work, our titled syndicates here, it is suspected, may not be level with working precious metals into the details of a challenger. Platinum, as the heaviest metal, would very much modify a bulk keel in form, and a natural alarm is that the Herreshoffs, with a mint at their back, might be beaten unless there is some limit placed on expenditure and possibly genius.

The now famous cutter Ailsa is coming home to the Clyde to have an overhaul and refit before going round to the Thames and giving Britannia a few more thoggings. However, some of the Clyde yachtsmen believe that the Ailsa is not one of the safest boats to cross the Atlantic aboard of, and Watson's new Valkyrie will have to be stouter to face Atlantic gales. Unless for that, we presume, Ailsa is retained out of gift explaining that challenges for the America's cup must arrive in New-York in their own bottom, it might have been possible to have shipped a challenger in sections, and so got over the difficulty of a flimsy build.

Atlantic storms are more to be trusted than Lloyd's Surveyors to put their veto on flimsy builds, and Mr. Watson has no doubt been gaining experience as to the requirements for safely crossing the Atlantic. Ailsa's experience seems to prove that to go "one more" cannot be done. Laid over to the skylight, as she was in the Mediterranean, is quite another thing from being tumbled over in an Atlantic squall, with the sea doing all it knows to burst the hull away from the attenuated fin keel. Even the late Valkyrie, not up to present date, had to be run off the wind when it might have been supposed that to heave her to was the correct thing. That our modern racing yacht is neither a seagoing vessel nor a seaworthy craft is becoming more evident. And unless certain restraints are insisted upon challengers will no longer be able to reach New-York on their own bottom unless they come round by the coast as a Rocky Mountain man insisted the Thistle had done.

Fife's new forty-rater for Mr. Donaldson of Glasgow has got her Captain and crew alongside, and will be launched in the course of a fortnight to prepare for the early Thames matches, where she will have Watson's new forty-rater to tackle. Fife's forty-rater, it is alleged, is very much of an Ailsa. Mr. Watson's forty-rater is not an extreme cutter. It will be more than interesting to watch the contests between the two, and thereby gain some idea whether progress in its present direction has gone as far as it can go. We used to look for the longest jumps in American yachts, but the old country has taken up the pace, and threatens to outrun the American. As the game stands here at present, it is the Ailsa for fine weather and the Britannia for bad, but the question is, Can there be a combination?

In the new French ten-rater, Sainct Martial, which has been racing in the Mediterranean, a French designer and a French builder has succeeded in building a cutter which on some occasions, has shown a good deal faster than Herreshoff's Dakota. This is more than British designers have been able to do.

CUP DEFENDER'S CREW HERE.

Began Work on the Colonia at Once—Busy Times in the Yards.

Twenty-six sailors from Deer Island, Me., marched onto the long pier at Tebo's, Twenty-third Street, South Brooklyn, at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning and reported to Capt. Hank Haff on the cutter Colonia. They form the crew for the cup defender now being built at Herreshoff's, and until the new boat is ready will train on the Colonia. Capt. "Tom" Berry, formerly skipper of the cutter Wasp, who is to be the mate of the new boat, was with Capt. Haff, and they soon had the crew in the new quarters that had been prepared for them.

The American sailors created a very favorable impression among the South Brooklyn residents. They are a sturdy-looking lot, and are all experienced sailors.

After stowing away their bags, the men had breakfast. Then they donned their white duck suits, and the deck of the Colonia soon presented a very lively appearance. The yacht's spars and rigging were got out. The spars were scraped and the rigging thoroughly overhauled. Before sundown the topmast was set up and the bowsprit was outboard, and the Colonia, which has lain in the basin for a year and a half, dismantled, looked like a yacht again. Capt. Haff and Mate Berry were as busy as any of the men, and nothing escaped the sharp eye of the veteran skipper.

Capt. Haff, talking to a reporter for The New-York Times, said: "I hope to have the Colonia ready by May 1, and then we will cruise about until the new boat is ready for us."

The fine weather yesterday gave quite a boom to things at the South Brooklyn yacht basins. The steamer Almy, owned by Fred Gallatin, is on the big dry dock at Tebo's, being scraped and painted. She will go over board to-morrow. The steamer Ladoga, recently purchased by Mr. Butler, is on the little dock being thoroughly overhauled and having new bollers put in.

Charles R. Flint's fast yacht Nada is in the basin. Her woodwork is being scraped and repolished, and her engines are being thoroughly overhaled. Another of the fast boats, the Vamoose, owned by Frank T. Morrill, is being put in first-class racing trim by Chief Engineer Theodore Heilbron. Mr. Morrill is now a pilot. He passed the necessary examination a few days ago, and has received his license. He will be Captain of his own boat this year.

"Chief" Heilbron has bought a jib-and-mainsail boat, and is going to have some sailing this year. He does not believe in shifting, and so has put 800 pounds of iron on the keyl. The boat is named Yare. When asked how he came to select that name, the Chief said: "I looked all through the dictionary till I found one I liked. It took me two weeks. I hope she will be lively and quick to move, as her name implies."

The schooner Ramona, Commodore Gillig's flag ship, will be towed to City Island to-day. She will be hauled out at Piepgras's yard to be cleaned. Fred Benedict's steamer Vision, recently purchased from Clarence McKim, has had a new shaft put in at Astoria. She is to go to Tebo's to fit out. A. L. Barber's big steamer Sapphire is to be brought from Port Jefferson, where she has been all the Winter, to fit out at Tebo's. Capt. Greenlaw will be in charge again this year.

The schooner Coronet is being overhauled and having her Summer rig put on. She is having her new plank put in her stern. Work has been started on J. Rogers Maxwell's schooner Emerald, and yesterday her decks were being caulked.

J. H. Hanan's steamer Embla will not be in commission this year, and David Hammond, her chief engineer, will be on M. C. D. Borden's Vedette. Capt. Wicks will start work on the Electra next Monday, and Ex-Commodore Gerry's boat will be ready by Decoration Day. Capt. Lake has a gang of men at work on Mr. Loomis's steamer Marguerite. A new lining room is being built on deck, new mahogany is being put around the deck house and cabin trunk. The Marguerite is to go to Ayre's yard at Nyack to fit out, and will be ready by June 1. Lloyd Phoenix's big three-masted auxiliary is having her topsail cemented. John H. Hall's steamer Unquowa is having her deck caulked. The steamer Seneca is having new bollers put in, and the side-wheel steamer Clermont is having the pain burned off.

At Manning's Basin the Rev. W. C. Moore's steamer Kanapaha is being overhauled. The schooner Glendoveer, built last year from designs by Henry J. Gielow, has been taken to Tottenville, S. I., to fit out.

Abramson is rushing things on Major Fred Ackerman's new yawl. The keel has been laid, and the stern and stem posts set up. This boat will be raced against the Audax.

The new twenty-one-footer being built by Poillon for Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., from his own designs, is attracting lots of attention. Mr. Vanderbilt made a mistake in his designs, and made her 32 feet over all. This would bar her racing in the twenty-one-foot Larchmont class, so a foot was cut off her stern, making her length now 20 feet, 10½ inches. Work on the outside planking will begin to-day.

DEFENDER'S SAILS AND SPARS.

Dimensions Show that She Will Carry a Big Spread of Canvas.

BOSTON, April 18.—The Journal will to-morrow publish the exact dimensions of the mast, spars, and sails of the Defender, obtained by its yachting editor to-day by personal observation. Mr. Iselin was in Boston to-day, and gave Wilson & Silsbe the order for an entire suit of sails, the dimensions of which are as follows: Mainsail, 6,500 square feet; topsail, 1,325 square feet; two jibs, 2,300 square feet; club topsail, 1,848 square feet; spinnaker, 7,128 square feet.

The dimensions of the baloon sail are not given, because they have not been determined upon. These figures are right, as far as has been determined upon. The foresail is included in the figures for the two jibs.

All the sails, except the spinnaker and the jibs, will be made of the best American cotton duck. The spinnaker and the jibs will not be made of cotton, but what the material is, Mr. Wilson would not say. The suit will not be ready until the first week in July.

The spars are being fashioned by the Boston Spar Company. The mast log has not been touched, only being marked off in chalk every few feet, and the lines for shaving being shown. But the boom is nearly finished. It will be ready for shipment any day now, but is it said all will go together some time next week. They will be loaded on flat cars for the Bristol Works. The mast will be just 102 feet long when finished, 20 inches in diameter at the foot, and 20½ inches at the top. The mast will be buried just 9 feet, which shows the depth of the hull of the Defender. This line is plainly marked off, so that even a landsman might guess at it.

The first thing to claim attention is the long boom, and a prettier spar was never turned out anywhere. It is just 102 feet long, the same length as the mast, and is beautifully proportioned. It is 15½ inches in diameter at the thickest point, and gracefully tapers at each end. There is not a flaw anywhere. It is not hollowed, nor are any of the spars.

The spinnaker pole is a beauty in every way. It will be smoothed in a few days, and will be the third spar to be finished. The bowsprit is being shellaced. The spinnaker is 72 feet long and 9½ inches thick in the middle. The bowsprit is 44 feet long and 12½ inches in diameter at the foot. The gaff will be 64 feet long and 18 inches thick, unusually strong and stiff. The topsail yard will be 57 feet long and 8½ inches thick. The club topsail pole will be 51 feet long and 8¾ inches thick. And, last of all, the topmast will be 61.2 feet long and 10⅝ inches thick. These figures indicate that the new boat will be the most powerful ever turned out on this side.

Trial Trip of the Niagara.

BRISTOL, R. I., April 18.—The new twenty-rater Niagara had her trial trip this afternoon. She left her moorings at 2:30 o'clock with mainsail and jib set, and with the wind abeam sped across the harbor toward Middle Ground Buoy. Nat Herreshoff was at the tiller. He shifted the course out by Poppassquost Point down the bay between Prudence and Hog Islands, and when off the Sand Point Lighthouse went about and stood over to the eastward. In rounding Hog Island, a strong puff of wind struck her, which caused quite a heavy strain on her rigging. It was 3:30 o'clock when she returned to her moorings. The shrouds had been pulled out of the cutter at the turnbuckle. The boat will have another trial to-morrow.

Isolde Going on the Russia.

The new twenty-rater Isolde, built by the Herreshoffs for Prince Leopold, will be put on the Hamburg-American Line steamer Russia at Hoboken to-day. The Russia will sail to-morrow. A cradle has been built on the deck for the hull of the new boat, which will be securely lashed after she has been put in position. The sails and rigging will be put in the hold and the fin and spars will be lashed on the deck.

COACHING TO RYE.

The Enterprise Makes Its First Trip with George Read as Whip.

The New-York and Rye public coach, Enterprise," had its trial trip yesterday, and was a success from start to finish. The coach left the Plaza Hotel, with George R. Read on the box, a few minutes after 3 o'clock, and was tooled over the route according to time table, arriving at the Rye railroad station about 6 o'clock. Passing through the Park and Harlem to Fort Washington, Washington Bridge was crossed, after which many picturesque roads leading through Fordham, Bronxdale, New-Rochelle, Larchmont, Mamaroneck, and Harrison were traversed. Teams were changed at One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, Bronxdale, and New-Rochelle, which will be the relay stations of the line each way.

The other whips during the trip, besides Mr. Read, were William H. Catlin and Thomas A. Maitland. They and Thomas Dimond, who are the proprietors of the line, the guard, and a few newspaper representatives were the only passengers. Previous to starting, the party were guests at luncheon of the Plaza Hotel's proprietor, F. A. Hammond. To-morrow afternoon the coach will take out the following members of the Larchmont Yacht Club: T. M. Scott, A. Munroe, E. J. Greacen, W. B. Jenkins, E. L. Bushe, H. C. Smith, H. R. Harper, C. C. Munroe, E. Lamson, and W. Murray.

The coach will begin its regular trips Monday, leaving the Rye Post Office daily, except Sunday, at 8:15 A. M., and starting from the Plaza Hotel for the return trip at 3 P. M. George R. Read will be the whip on the first day. No time has been named for terminating the season, but it is probable that it will last until the middle of June.

Racing at Memphis.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Six furlongs. Shield Bearer, 110 pounds, (C. Graham,) 40 to 1, won; Boon, 103, (Chorn,) 8 to 1, second; Jane, 105, (Walker,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:13¼. Weola, Pepper, Buckfly, and Alamo also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling. Six furlongs. Pretender, 109 pounds, (Chorn,) 3 to 5, won; W. L.

FOUNDERS' DAY EXERCISES

Cornerstone of a Memorial Laid at University Heights.

DINNER OF THE LAW SCHOOL ALUMNI

Chancellor MacCracken Tells of Plans for the Future — Speeches by Joseph H. Choate and Others.

Founders' Day was celebrated yesterday by the Faculty and students of the University of the City of New-York by laying the cornerstone of Founders' Memorial on the institution's new grounds at University Heights.

The stone for the memorial was taken from the old building, on Washington Square, and will be erected in an imposing building. The demolition of the old historic building on Washington Square was begun one year ago yesterday, and yesterday being the sixty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the university, it was thought fitting to lay the cornerstone of the memorial in celebration of the event.

All of the exercises, with the exception of those directly pertaining to the laying of the cornerstone, were held in the new gymnasium of the university, which was well filled by the friends of the institution. The music was by the University Glee and Mandolin Clubs, the address was by Julius A. Becker, President of the senior class, and the Founders' Day poem was by William J. Marshall. The prayer was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, and Charles Butler, one of the founders of the institution, now in his ninety-fourth year, spoke of the past and the future of the university.

The corner stone contains a box, within which were placed records of the University from its inception to the present day. Upon its exterior is carved the following record: "The University of the City of New-York was incorporated April 18, 1831; Undergraduates College opened 1832; the School Law 1835; Medical College, 1841; Engineering School, 1844; Graduate Seminary, 1886; the School of Pedagogny, 1890."

The Alumni of the University Law School held its eleventh annual banquet last night at Delmonico's. Justice Willard Bartlett of the Supreme Court presided, and the guests of the evening were the Rev. Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, Chancellor of the University; Joseph H. Choate, Prof. Austin Abbott, Dean of the University; Elihu Root, Justice Roger A. Pryor, William Allan Butler, and Cephas Brainerd.

The members of the Alumni present were: Smith Ely, Jefferson Levy, Isaac F. Russell, James B. Dill, John A. Kamping, Edgar J. Phillips, F. M. Avery, Charles Curie, Peter Masterson, William L. Mathot, William H. Good, Robert H. Bock, James A. Lamb, James Stokes, Rufus L. Scott, Ernest Hall, M. Warley Platzek, William T. Matthies, Charles Steckler, the Hon. James A. O'Gorman, Louis F. Doyle, Louis Steckler, Edward W. Hall, Robert Bonynge, Thomas W. Butts, Frank A. Erwin, Winthrop Parker, and W. A. Purrington.

Judge Thomas S. Henry, James D. McClelland, S. D. Sewards, Arthur von Briesen, Fritz von Briesen, Samuel D. Levy, Herman Fromme, Wilbur F. Tredwell, Terence J. McManus, Judge Wauhope Lynn, George E. Gartland, Judge Charles E. Simms, Jr., Judge John Henry McCarthy, Richard L' H. Finch, George White, Charles P. McClelland, Charles A. Hess, Edmund L. Mooney, Clifford Boese, Maximilian Toch, William F. Clare, John A. Anderson, William S. Stuhr, Herbert Knight, A. J. Wilson, Antonio Rashnes, Hans S. Beatie, and John D. Lindsay.

After the dinner, Justice Bartlett welcomed the guests. After recounting a number of good and apt stories, he introduced Chancellor MacCracken as the first speaker of the evening.

Chancellor MacCracken referred to the ceremonies of the afternoon, and the pleasant and lasting memories that it had awakened, and then spoke of the new departure that the university has made in conection with its law school. He said:

A month ago the old Astor Library consented to become wedded to the Lenox Library. This example seems to have affected the neighborhood about Astor Place. The Metropolis Law School has contracted to join her forces next Fall with the New-York University. The contract has been signed by which all the rights of the Metropolis Law School charter are made over to the university. One hundred and fifty students are expected to transfer their membership.

On the other hand, the university agrees to enlarge its work, and, instead of a single afternoon session daily as heretofore, to conduct three law school sessions—morning, afternoon, and evening. She will raise her requirements for the degree after 1897 by one entire year. She adopts as graduates who have received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the State Regents through the Metropolis Faculty as her own alumni. The membership of the two schools together will hardly be less than 500 students next year. Noble accommodations are provided by the university in its new building.

A stately entrance is being created upon Waverley Place for the exclusive use of the university. Express elevators at this entrance will carry students to the tenth story without change. A library room, accommodating 20,000 law books, will be provided with the most recent systems of heating, lighting, and ventilation. The lecture rooms adjoining, overlooking Washington Square, will each accommodate easily a class of 250 students. Offices are provided for the Dean, Secretary and the Register. In order to enforce strictly the rule against smoking in the corridors, a conversation room will be built upon the roof, constructed mainly of glass and iron. Students who find any leisure on their hands between 9 in the morning and 11 at night may retire to this sky parlor, where alone in the building smoking will be permitted.

The roof building will also provide delightful promenades in good weather. The view overlooking Washington Square, the Hudson River, and the city is very fine.

The University Law Faculty will retain next year all its present members. At this date there is but one professor added, Clarence D. Ashley of the Metropolis Law Faculty, who will be both professor and Vice Dean. The present Dean of the Metropolis Law School, Abner C. Thomas, has consented to take an honorary lecturership, declining regular work on account of the demands of his office. The university hopes to secure as associate professors several of the brilliant young lecturers of the Metropolis Faculty, also other new talent. The proprietary feature is entirely abolished, and all professors and instructors of the University Law School are placed upon the university foundation with fixed salaries. The university undertakes by the aid of its endowment to bear all expenses. The Deanship of Dr. Austin Abbott gives assurance that its work will be solid as a rock, and will also rise story by story to command the whole legal horizon.

Joseph H. Choate responded to the toast, "The Constitution: What's a Little Thing Like the Constitution Amongst Friends?" Mr. Choate began by saying that the true art of after-dinner oratory is to say much and yet say little.

"To perfect myself for to-night's ordeal I have been practicing before Justice Bartlett and Justice Pryor, and I can assure you gentlemen that I know of no better school than that in which to perfect myself for such a speech as I shall make to-night."

Mr. Choate spoke of the Constitutional Convention of last year, and the few amendments that were accepted and the many that the convention threw out. He said that the work of the convention was good in many respects. The minority in the convention, he declared, was simply one in number, but not in any respect in intellect and character.

"The bar," he said, "should aid to place on the bench in the first instance men of commanding intellect. They should aid in choosing such men to hear causes in the first instance coming from the people, and suitors should not have to depend upon the appellate branches of the court."

He then indulged in reminiscences in connection with his early practice in Boston and New-York, and said that the oldest members of the bar should expect to be pushed aside by their younger brethren. "I believe," said he, "the law schools have done a great thing for the Nation and the bar, in that they send to the bar men better equipped than has ever been done before. The younger bar is always better equipped than the older bar. The bar is not losing its strength and relative force. It is from the younger members of the bar that champions of the great struggles must always be chosen. It will be found adequate in its day for all the struggles that may be cast upon it."

The other toasts of the evening were "The Bench," to which Justice Pryor responded; "The Bar," to which William Allan Butler responded, and "The Law School," which was responded to by Prof. Austin Abbott, Elihu Root and others were then called upon to speak.

WILLIAMS ALUMNI ELECTION.

Memorial Remarks by J. W. Corwin on the Late Dr. M. D. Field.

The Alumni of Williams College held their annual elections last night at the Hotel Brunswick, and after a talk over old school days partook of a grill supper. Officers were elected as follows:

President—William B. Putney, '63., re-elected; Vice Presidents—William P. Prentise, '55, and Dr. Alexander Hutchins, '57; Secretary—F. De Lysle Smith, '83; Treasurer—Dr. V. Andriance, '90.

The Executive Committee for the ensuing year will consist of Bainbridge Colby, Benjamin Norton, Dr. Henry S. Leake, John S. Demson, Dr. C. H. Knight, Frederic Geller, and Charles W. West.

After the election memorial remarks on the late Dr. M. D. Field were made by J. W. Corwin and others of the fraternity.

THE OBITUARY RECORD

Thomas M. Taylor.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., April 18.—Thomas M. Taylor, aged 72, the widely known lecturer, died at his residence, No. 153 Stevens Avenue, this city, early this morning of heart feailure.

He was born in Cazenovia, Madison County, N. Y., in 1823. He removed to New-York City in the early forties, and became identified with the Pioneer Casket Manufacturing Company. A few years later he became a member of the firm of McGraw & Taylor, and finally the senior member of Taylor & Co., 163 Bowery, and a member of the firm of E. Taylor & Co., of the same address.

Mr. Taylor accumulated considerable wealth, and retired from active business several years ago, and entered the lecture field, with marked success. He has lectured in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada, also in London and Liverpool, in England.

He was President of the Universalist Church Society, and was prominent in all church work. A widow, one daughter, and three sons survive him, one of whom is Henry E. Taylor, senior member of the firm of which the deceased was a member. He leaves a large estate.

Mrs. Frances Child Savage.

Mrs. Frances Child Savage, the widow of Joseph M. Savage, formerly Governor of New-Jersey, died suddenly from paralysis in Richmond, Va., on April 6.

Mrs. Savage was a daughter of Mrs. Eliza Anne Freeman, who was well known in New-York society a number of years ago. Mrs. Freeman was a highly-cultivated woman, and was noted for her rare charm of manner. She was a graduate of Mme. Shagary's French school. Mrs. Savage was a sister of Mrs. Charlotte Louise Whitehead of this city and Mrs. Charles H. Roberts of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Mrs. Savage was interred in the family vault in Greenwood Cemetery on April 10.

Louis Grunhut.

Louis Grunhut, for nineteen years in the law office of Townsend & Dyett, 247 Broadway, and notary for the Importers and Traders' Bank, at the same address, died of apoplexy on Wednesday, at his residence, 47 West Ninth Street. He was a graduate of Columbia Law School. His connection with the firm had been nominal for some years, for, although he had a desk in that office he devoted himself mainly to real estate investments on his own account. There had been no premonition of the fatal attack, Mr. Grunhut having been at business as recently as Tuesday. He was forty years old. A widow survives him. Funeral services will be held this morning at his late residence.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Mrs. C. J. Ives of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, wife of the President of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway, died in Chicago Tuesday night from the effects of an operation for the removal of a cancer. She was noted for her gifts to charity.

—Dr. F. J. Lawton of Rome, N. Y., died yesterday. He was sixty years old. He was Coroner of Oneida County from 1870 until 1882.

DR. MAX NORDAU'S CRITICISM OF ARTISTS

Application of Matter-of-Fact Observation to the Works of Men.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The "Degeneration" of my friend, Dr. Max Nordau, is an eloquent and ingenious caprice, skillfully worked and with infinite wit; but it is too much like Arsene Houssaye's "Histoire du Quarante-et-Unieme Fauteuil" for my pleasure. Houssaye's forty-first chair does not please me more than the forty other chairs, because it is subject to the same principles, to the same intrigues, and to the same rules as these.

There is a pure, inviolate, spotless Académie, the seat of which is nowhere. In this fact its strength lies. Born of the nature of things, and without effort, it is composed of rare beings, delicate subtle, and in love with the beautiful enough to comprehend things which are not easily accessible to ordinary minds. They live in perfect communion. They do not need to know one another, but they are friends, because they like the same truths and the same beauties. When the poet sings, when the musician awakens the gigantic lyre, when the painter composes with colors a hymn of love, when the sculptor makes the silent rhythm of lines vibrate, when the moralist shows chaste thoughts in their nudity, when the architect makes visible in his buildings the soul of the city, when the savant discovers new laws, it is to this invisible Academy that they address themselves.

She is mistress of the world and the future's initiator, since all that is flame, creation, intelligence comes from her and stops at her. Her members are not immortal, but she is immortal herself. She does not classify or pass judgment upon works, but even if the hero of the hour were crowned with laurel at the Capitol and walked like a god with bare feet on purple carpets, if not admitted by her he would not be deified by human conscience. She is implacable and infallible, because she was formed independently of all human effort. Suddenly one knows that a certain person is a member of this Academy; one knows this without having learned it by any revelation definite and precise. The fact affirms itself by its own virtue and imposes itself upon all men like an evidence. To become a member of this immortal Academy it is not enough not to be exempt from the faults that Dr. Nordau condemns, nor to have them all, nor to be misunderstood and disdained.

I know what objection the disciples of St. Thomas may make. They say: "If your academy does not talk, if it is nowhere, if it escapes all our senses, we are right in thinking that it does not exist." It exists, on the contrary, and only on this condition, for if we could see its members we would see them preoccupied by a thousand things which are not their real function, and, consequently, not themselves. Encumbered by the stupidity of material things, everything that is absolute is hidden from us, and it is only with the eyes of the mind that we may ever see a poet, a hero, a beautiful woman, the serenity of a lanscape, and even the splendor of the skies.

The sky, at the moment when I am contemplating it, may be obstructed by silly clouds forming coarse caricatures; but when I have placed my thoughts in order, I shall have effaced them from my memory and the azure and the constellations will appear to me in their glory. I might go into Achilles's tent at the very instant when he is currycombing his horse, paying his grocery bill, or attending to duties even more vulgar; I care to know him only with his sword in his hand, cutting the throats of stupefied warriors, his golden hair flying in the wind and his arms dyed with blood. There are instants when the landscape is covered with mud, but even then it regains in my memory its essential grace. And love! Not the love of husband and wife, which should be called by another name, but the love of Dante for Beatrice, of Romeo for Juliet, is like pure and translucid clearness or like the lightning that dazzles and dies. It could not mingle its flame or its light with stupid reality.

Let us believe in what we can neither touch nor see. Let us be assured that beyond our infirm senses there is everything. The ideal academy of thinkers exists, and that is why I would say to the thinker, to the artist, ridiculed by Nordau or by any other hero of the commonplace: "Do not despair! You may not have a thought, create an image, say a word which may not be understood, preserved and admired by the phalanx in which are all intelligence and all incorruptible common sense. Work, suffer, be subject to hatred, ills, assault, you shall be revenged. Your only judges are masters of everything. You shall be glorified to-day or later—and what does it matter? There is not a moment which is life and a moment which is not life."

Since the beginning of the century what men have been insulted, reviled, cursed, hated as if they had committed all crimes? Victor Hugo in his youth, when he wrote his odes and his extraordinary dramas; Delacroix, who piled up masterpieces and never sold a canvas; Turner, whom the critics called wild; Berlioz, whose music was not sentimental enough; Balzac, Gautier, the inexhaustible inventor of images, who knew all the words, all the forms, and whose discouraging erudition seemed to be an ironical reproach to the writers whose vocabulary was limited to fifteen words. Against them were all the logicians, all the Philistines, all the Boetians, but they had in their favor the true academy, which does not judge but affirms, and dominates minds by invincible charm.

Oh, injustice is impossible! Revenge comes, not halting, but with steps as rapid as those of Atlanta, and to devote one's self entirely to art, to seek only for the beautiful, to be contemptuous of the anger of pedants and the vain insults of idiots, one does not even risk martyrdom, which it would be so sweet to suffer in such a cause.

I do not like Mr. Nordau's book, but I have a great deal of sympathy with those whose mediocrity it flutters, for I am ONE OF THEM.

ODD FELLOWS' HOME FAIR

Lenox Lyceum Alive with Beauty and Enthusiasm.

TO HELP THE AGED AND INDIGENT

Enthusiastic Opening of the Charitable Bazaar Which Will Furnish Entertainment for a Week.

The Odd Fellows' Home Fair, which will be held during the coming ten days at the Lenox Lyceum, was opened last night with enthusiasm. The decorations of the booths and the auditorium are in white, and the order's tricolors float in streamers from the dome to the balcony.

From the time the doors were thrown open Lederhaus's Troop A Band furnished a promenade concert for the army of sightseers. At 8 o'clock President W. W. Hill of the Home Association addressed the audience, and briefly stated the object of the enterprise. He then introduced Samuel J. Pesoa, Chairman of the Reception Committee, who stated that Mayor Strong was compelled to disappoint the assemblage on account of sickness in his family, but that the Mayor had promised faithfully to atone by his presence on next Monday evening.

Past Grand Masters James Godwin and George W. Dilks then made brief addresses, and Grand Master Sidney L. Rowland formally opened the fair. He wished the ladies and gentlemen who were raising funds for the building of a home for aged and indigent Odd Fellows and their dependents of New-York all possible success.

Among those who occupied seats on the platform were the following officers of the Grand Lodge of the State: Sidney L. Rowland, Grand Master; Alfred A. Guthrie, Deputy Grand Master; Samuel J. Pesoa, Grand Warden; John G. Deubert, Grand Secretary; Charles A. Wehr, Grand Treasurer; the Rev. George E. Tilly, Grand Chaplain; Harry Walker, Grand Marshal; Fred H. Roth, Grand Conductor; John Zellweger, Grand Guardian; James Beaney, Grand Herald; George W. Chapman, Senior Grand Representative, and George W. Dilks, Junior Grand Representative.

The following officers of the Home Association also occupied seats of honor: W. W. Hill, President; Mort C. Lee, Vice President; John Cahoon, Secretary, and Calvin R. Jorden, Treasurer.

The officers of the Fair Committee are C. B. Waterbury, Chairman; Henry Meier, Vice Chairman; William J. Dyer, Recording Secretary; F. A. Bigelow, M. D., Financial Secretary; Charles H. Morgan, Treasurer, and William E. Lutz, Jr., Director.

The officers of the Grand Lodge and the members of the committees formed a procession and inspected the different booths and departments of the fair.

Booth No. 1 is in charge of Pyramid Lodge, and contains a large and tempting assortment of candies and fruits. It is cared for by Mrs. C. B. Waterbury, President; Mrs. T. Taylor, Vice President; Mrs. C. Wiley, Secretary, and Mrs. R. Francis, Treasurer; Mrs. Sam Terhune, Mrs. I. Patterson, Miss E. Malkmus, Miss F. Hofele, Mrs. L. Crozier, Miss Clara Pease, Mrs. W. Krenrich, Miss Clara Gram, Miss Julia Latus, and Mrs. William F. Lutz, Jr. These ladies also superintend Booth No. 12.

Booth No. 2, containing an excellent stock of fancy goods and bric-a-brac, is in the New-York Lodge's establishment, and is cared for by President Mamie Guttentag, Vice President Rose Mayer, Secretary Sallie Jacobs, and Treasurer C. Levy; Miss Carrie Cohn, Miss Sadie Undemdorfer, Miss Hattie Bach, Miss Beckie Bonart, Miss Fannie Mayer, Mrs. H. Guttentag, Miss Lillie Arnstein, Miss J. Plant, Miss M. Hammel, and Miss S. Levy.

Booths 3, 4, and 5 are in special hands, and will be in full operation by to-night.

Booth 6 is designated as the Doll House, and is operated by the following ladies of Guiding Star Lodge: Mrs. Isaac P. Hubbard, Mrs. Samuel J. Peroa, Mrs. William M. Cooper, Mrs. George H. Smith, Mrs. Mortimer Allison, Mrs. James E. Weir, Mrs. Henry Bleiken, Miss Nellie Kamp, Miss Eleanor Horn, M. D.; Mrs. Mary Mauner, Mrs. Katie Miller, Miss Katie Kimbell, Miss Ella L. Hartman, Mrs. Amos Young, Mrs. William L. Burke, Mrs. William H. Henberger, Miss Anna Goodliff, Miss Alice Schaus, Miss Rosina E. Smith, Miss Lizzie Carolina, Miss Dora Brutscher, Miss Helen Bepplor, Miss Tessie Bepplor, Miss Dell Wright, Miss Lillie Mallet, Miss Minne Crawford, Miss Hattie Choate, Mrs. Robert A. Weir, Mrs. Henry Cook, Miss May Law, Miss Emma McGuire, Miss Lulu Armstrong, Miss Hattie Jeffries, Miss Sadie Jeffries, Miss Emma Benney, and Miss Martha Benney.

Booth 8 is known as Administration Lodge Booth, and is cared for by the following ladies: Mrs. Victory, Mrs. H. L. Fuller, and Miss Gertrude Sager.

Booth 9 contains several road wagons and other vehicles. There is also displayed several costly dinner sets and other valuable chinaware. Here Mutual Lodge holds forth, and the following ladies are advancing its interests: Mrs. George W. Dilks, President; Mrs. A. J. Robinson, Vice President; Mrs. S. K. Bingham, Mrs. W. L. Briggs, Miss Virginia Christie, Miss Olive Sivall, Miss Blanche Hopkins, Miss Lottie E. Bame, Miss Minnie Bame, Miss Mai Robinson, Mrs. C. Aston, Mrs. J. H. Vesterfelt, Miss Mabel Shaw, Miss Ella Blauvelt, and Miss Florence Bingham.

Booth 13 contains pianos, a large assortment of parlor lamps, and many other handsome articles. It is the headquarters of Home Lodge, from Sherman Park. The following ladies are in charge: Mrs. H. Meier, Chairman; Mrs. G. Strockbein, Vice Chairman; Mrs. J. R. Haines, Treasurer, and Miss J. Wels, Secretary; Miss A. Rauh, Mrs. A. Rauh, Mrs. J. Rarey, Miss S. Martin, Miss K. Meier, Miss L. Northrop, Miss A. Spetman, Miss B. Spetman, Miss C. Georgi, Miss A. Knowlton, Miss M. Knowlton, Mrs. H. Kaines, Miss H. Ryile, Miss G. Ryile, Miss A. Kline, Miss A. Irish, and Miss H. Arnold.

Booth 14 is filled with artificial flowers and flags, among which is the flag which will decorate the home when finished. It is the booth of Canton Oak Lodge and is intrusted to Mrs. George Fey, President; Miss Louisa Wisler, Treasurer; Mrs. A. P. Corbin, Vice President, and Mrs. W. H. Hunken, Secretary, Mrs. M. Bauer, Mrs. E. J. Boyd, Miss L. Bierwith, Mrs. P. Hublitz, Mrs. Rs. Reinhardt, Mrs. H. Boyle, Mrs. W. H. Hunken, Mrs. C. Parkinson, Mrs. C. Schmelzer, Mrs. W. Morrison, Mrs. C. Nealson, Mrs. A. Odell, Mrs. R. Gimlin, Mrs. C. Sager, Mrs. J. H. Hubllitz, Miss F. Schultz, Miss J. Rimeck, Miss F. Coffey, Miss L. Rimeck, Miss L. Wennell, Miss H. Wennell, Miss C. Meyer, Miss C. Meyer, Miss F. Williams, Miss T. Limmer, and Miss A. Limmer.

Booth 16 and the beautiful $1,200 launch are the gifts of Crystal Lodge, and are in charge of the following ladies: Mrs. Cornelia Grace, President; Mrs. Jessie M. Bigelow, Vice President; Mrs. Carrie Robinson, Treasurer; Mrs. Amanda Hoffman, Secretary; Miss Minnie Jefferies, Miss Eva Clark, Miss Louisa Cottrell, Miss Mamie Hadden, Mrs. Charles Woolhiser, Miss Blanche Woolhiser, Miss Lulu Pierson, Miss Laura Whitney, Miss Jennie Whitney, Mrs. J. Southerton, Miss Sadie Miller, Mrs. I. Byrnes, Mrs. Hattie Eagles, Mrs. Susan Stowe, Miss Minnie Stowe, Miss Ida Copp, Miss Annie Copp, Mrs. H. Eastray, Miss Emma Martin, Mrs. C. Harmsley, Mrs. H. Stowe, Miss Pearl Dunster, Mrs. Mrs. H. Stowe, Miss Pearl Dunster, Mrs. J. Robinson, Miss A. Honey, Miss J. Honey, Miss L. Honey, Miss A. Creadon, Miss C. Gardiner, Miss P. Chatterton, Miss S. Bleakley, Miss C. Bumstead, Miss L. Bumstead, and Miss N. Thompson.

The lower floor is occupied exclusively by "The Bowery," where almost every kind of amusement can be found, and the restaurant and café. These are in charge of the following ladies of Good Will Lodge: Mrs. D. R. Cowie, President; Mrs. A. Marston, Vice President; Mrs. C. J. Schuheck, Secretary, and Mrs. H. A. Stone, Treasurer; Miss E. S. Marston, Mrs. H. Bristol, Miss N. Smith, Miss S. Castle, Miss A. Kamler, Mrs. A. Hawgod, Miss L. Hohlweck, Miss E. Arnes, Mrs. J. Becker, Miss E. Neal, Mrs. M. G. Peters, Miss Paterson, Mrs. E. Drew, Mrs. G. Hampshire, Mrs. G. Bradler, and Miss A. Graham.

A very attractive feature is the orange grove situated in the Fifty-ninth Street foyer, where the blossoms and fruit in the different stages of growth can be seen. The grove is in charge of a number of creole girls who have been brought from the South expressly for this fair.

Big Bridge Damaged by Flood.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 18.—The ice jam in the St. John's River to-day seriously damaged one of the piers of the railway bridge. The entire pier was moved down the river about four feet, and the top is badly twisted, entirely interrupting traffic. It may not be repaired until low water in midsummer. The bridge, which is more than half a mile long, forms the connecting link between the Canadian Eastern Railway and the Canadian Pacific West, and to St. John from this city.

HALF DOLLARS MEAN DOLLARS

or more, maybe, on almost any kind of woven stuff if you watch for the Friday clean-up lots. We make Friday the stock-sorting day. Remnants and odd lots of every kind get a good-bye push.

SILK REMNANTS

Whether the yards were cut from the piece or the piece cut from the yards, where's the odds—if the lengths are right?

If the remnant serves your need the only real remnant part is the price. If you find what you want and buy it you're happy and we're happy.

At 19c the yd.
Remnants up to 11 yds. of Wash Silks, Check Taffeta Silk, Crepe Silk, Silk Crepon, plaid and check Crepe de Chene, white China Silk. Many of at about two-thirds off regular price.

At 44c the yd.
Remants up to 14 yds. of black and white Jap Silks, black and white Brocades, Taffeta Silks, figured Indian Silks, printed Silks, light and dark grounds. Have been up to 75c yd.

At 78c the yd.
Black Satin Duchesse, the greatest offering we ever made. A very small lot.

MISSES' SUITS—REEFERS

Unless the styles are reasonably right, of course you don't want them—we wouldn't want you to have them. We don't make these little prices because the things are mean—there's a store here that we want you to know better. These to-day:

Dresses of fine all-wool Plaid and striped Cheviot, revere over shoulders, trimmed with three rows of silk stitching on revere, yoke, and belt; sizes 4 to 14 years; $3, meant to be $5.

Suits of Covert and mixed cloth, blazer effects, 14, 16, and 18 years; have been $18 to $25, all go at $10.

About 100 Children's Reefers, scarcely two of a kind, mostly 6, 8, and 10 year sizes, plain and fancy cloths, all handsomely trimmed with braid, many silk lined throughout—cardinal, navy, bluet, and all of popular shades. Some in the lot were $15, others $12; none less than $6; we say $3.75, $5, $7.50.

Steel and tan Serge Blazer suits in very fine materials, all new goods made this season, $12.50, from $18.50.

Second Floor, Broadway.

LINENS—ODD LOTS

And because they are orphaned or lonely, half or two-thirds prices.

Momie Bureau Scarfs, plain and open work, 25c each; worth 50c.

White Damask Tea Doylies, 18x18 in., at 8c each; worth 15c.

Finger Bowl Doylies, 7x7 in., 3c each.

White Marseilles Bureau Scarfs, $1.50 to $2 kinds, at 75c each.

Dresden Damask fringed Squares, 32x32 in., at 35c; were 75c.

Hemstitched damask fringed Squares, 30x30 in., at 40c; were 80c.

Good quality Dresden Damask fringed Table Cloths, 1¾x2¼ yds., $1.25 each; worth $2.

Hemmed huck Towels, 27x42 in., 19c.

Heavy half-bleached Table Damask, 64 in. wide, 30c the yd.; 50c. quality.

Fourth Avenue.

WINDSOR TIES

Several hundred of them at 5c; some were 25c. Some a little soiled.

Broadway.

DRESS GOODS

200 or more remnants fine printed Challies, 2 to 14 yd. lengths, at 7c.

Perhaps 1,000 short lengths fine Cheviots, Jacquards, Storm Serges, Whipcords, Crepons, and the like, 38 to 50 in. wide, 2 to 8 yds. long, imported to sell at 50c. to $1.25, may go at 30 to 50c.

Black Goods remnants include 4 to 8 yd. lengths of the most popular styles of the season—Crepons, Jacquards, Mohairs, Storm Serges, Cheviots, 75c. to $1.25 kind, at 45 and 50c.

A windfall of Wash Goods remnants—Lawns, Jaconets, Ducks, and Ginghams, choice designs and shading, 15 to 20c. kinds, at 10c.

In and near Rotunda.

LACES—RIBBONS—TRIMMINGS

Remnants of Laces and odd or slightly mussed pieces, that were up to 50c yesterday are 15c now.

Ribbons. Remnants, odd lengths, odd shades, and fine Ribbons, used on show, are in three lots, 5, 10, and 19c. Quarter prices.

Beaded and plain Trimmings, fringes, a variety of things in the Trimming line that were up to $2 the yd. may go at 10c.

Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES—WHITE GOODS

All the Embroidery remnants of the week's selling, at 5, 10, and 15c the yd. Goods that were double and treble in our stock.

The White Goods remnants are at half. 5 and 10c the yd.

Broadway.

BOYS' CLOTHING

Boys' fine percale laundered Shirt Waists, various colors, 5 to 13 yrs., 65c, or 3 for $1.75.

Boys' all-wool blue Cheviot Reefers, large sailor collar, 3 to 7 yrs., $2.95.

Boys' Box Top Coats, tan colored covert cloth, single and double breasted, 6 to 15 yrs., $5.50; you'd pay $7.50 in most places.

Boys' 2-piece double-breasted Suits of soft all-wool check cloth, 5 to 15 yrs., $4.

Fine all-wool single-breasted Suits, navy blue serge, 6 to 15 yrs., $5.

Special lot of Knee Trousers for boys of 4 to 15 yrs., 50c.

Second Floor, Ninth Street.

UPHOLSTERY

Find the length that will fit and half or third of the recent price will buy the fine Tapestry, Brocatelle, or Silk Damask you'll need to reupholster a single piece or even a whole suit. May be 200 of these pieces. Take three at random:

3½ yds., originally $7.50 the yd., now $8 for the entire remnant.

3½ yds., originally $9 the yd., now $8.75 for the entire remnant.

4 yds., originally $2.50 the yd., now $5 for the entire remnant.

Fine English Creton for curtains, slip covers or wall hangings, fast colors, popular styles, new, 40c. kind, at 15c. yd.

These Bamboo Portieres and Lace Curtains are a little dusty from display; that means half price. For instance, the $1.10 Bamboo Curtains at 55c.

Third Floor, Fourth Avenue.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. Hilton, Hughes & Co. SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

Florida's Great Loss by the Frost.

From The Washington Star.

"The people of Florida are just beginning to realize the vast extent of the disaster they have suffered from the intense and unheard-of cold of the past Winter," said Major H. B. Lowery, Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, who recently returned from an inspection visit to Pensacola. "The orange crop was ruined, as every one knows, and I was told that the successive freezes killed all the younger trees, as well as most of the old ones. The nurseries were all ruined also, and this makes the condition of the orange growers all the worse, because they cannot set out new groves from native slips. They will have to send to California for them and be at a great expense. Then the gardeners, who raised early vegetables for the Northern markets, lost three plantings in succession, while the costly plants and shrubbery with which so many of the Florida houses were entirely killed. I was told that a conservative estimate of the loss sustained in the State from the freezes would exceed $10,000,000 and would probably reach $15,000,000."

Lecture on Shylock by Dr. Harris.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association gave an entertainment at the Lexington Avenue Opera House last night, at which the Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris lectured on Shylock.

Dr. Harris said that from a superficial view of Shylock's character, one would be led to believe that he was a selfish monster, who only lived for gain. He said that Shakespeare wished to show what persecution would bring about. Shylock's race had been persecuted, and in defense they had adopted the tactics that Shylock had. If he had been treated justly and not gibed and sneered at, he would not have wanted his pound of flesh.

After the lecture, there were recitations and musical selections.

Fast Day Still Observed in Maine.

Gov. Cleaves of Maine has appointed Thursday, April 25, as a day of fasting and prayer in that State. "Let us," he says in his proclamation to the people, "abstain from all unnecessary labor, and amid the surroundings of the home, in the churches and places dedicated to public worship, observe the day in a manner becoming a Christian people, that we may perpetuate the sacred and honored custom of the Pilgrim Fathers, who so firmly and securely planted on our shores the Christian faith."

DURRANT MORE CHEERFUL

He Does Not Think He Can Be Convicted of the Church Murders.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The police to-day incline to the belief that Durrant, after the murder of Miss Williams, went directly home, changed his clothes, and buried those he had worn before going to Dr. Vogel's house. They say it would not have taken him more than five or six minutes to get to his house, and they think this offers the most plausible explanation of the mysterious disappearance of the bloody clothes. The police have searched not only the church, but every place where it seemed to them there was the slightest likelihood of the garments being concealed. To that end a thorough search of the Durrant house was made, but without success.

The prisoner was more cheerful to-day than at any time since his arrest. He believes that the police have exhausted all their efforts to fasten the two revolting church murders upon him, and that, though the facts unearthed are damaging, they are not sufficient to convict.

The announcement that the searching of the church had been completed, and that the hue and cry was growing less noisy, seemed to soothe his feelings, and the further assurance that his companions of the National Guard would help to defend him against the charges which he will have to face made him hopeful.

Arrested for Theft in New-York.

CHICAGO, April 18.—William Cuthbert of 4,880 Groveland Avenue, was arrested today on a warrant from New-York City. The indictment cited in the warrant charged Cuthbert with grand larceny in the second degree, and specifies the taking of three promissory notes belonging to James A. Dennison of New-York. The notes aggregate $1,750. The date of the alleged offense is placed at Dec. 11, 1893.

The arrest was made as Mr. Cuthbert was leaving his home. It is understood that he will make a contest against extradition.

Cuthbert is said to be one of the owners of the Leland Hotel property and is wealthy. The case was continued at the Armory Police Court until April 27.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Newark, April 18.—Benedict Wolf's torpedo factory burned; loss, $3,000; no insurance.

Hotels.

GERLACH,
Single rooms, European plan, from $2.00 a da upward. All rooms with private bath. Special r rooms in a suite.

LARGEST and MOST MAGNIFICENT HOTEL in the World!

Hotel Majestic.
AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN.
Entire Block Central Park West, 72d and 71st Streets. New-York.
A few furnished or unfurnished suites may be rented by the year from now or May 1st.
Every luxury and comfort for families and transient guests provided at moderate rates.
For terms and particulars address
RICHARD H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

Hotels.

SELECT HOTEL,
27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
y and upward. American plan, $4.00 a day and ates to family parties; can give from 2 to 14
CHAS. A. GERLACH, M'g'r.

A.—
HOTEL GRENOBLE,
56TH ST. AND 7TH AV.
Fine fire-proof hotel; European plan.
Reasonable rates; Broadway cars pass the door. First-class accommodation for families or transients.
WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
MR. GEO. MURRAY respectfully announces that this hotel is now open and will remain open for the season of 1895; rates reasonable. Apply to THE SHERWOOD,
44th St. and 5th Av.

HOTEL BALMORAL, LENOX AV. AND 114TH ST.
Desirable family suites; excellent table; reasonable rates; by year or month. RODGERS & CO.

For Sale.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—Lot 5,716; on White Oak Hill, opposite Horace Greeley monument; all clear. Address the owner, Alexander H. Taylor, 1,069A Washington St., Boston, Mass.

ROLL TOP DESKS, from $14.00 to $100.00, in oak, cherry, and mahogany. E. B. ESTES & SONS, 45 John Street, near Nassau.

Rooms Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

42 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Nicely-furnished rooms, with or without board.

Furnished Rooms.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; large, handsomely-furnished rooms, with private bath; en suite or single; breakfast.

PARLOR OR SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED or unfurnished, suitable for doctor or light business. 164 West 47th St.

Unfurnished Rooms

TWO LARGE ROOMS AND BATH ON THIRD floor of private house; first-class neighborhood, Murray Hill. Address Box 10, 101 West 42d St., Advertising Office.

Country Board.

COUNTRY BOARD.—Home and school for little children. Best of care given. Open all the year. Children taken too young for instruction. Highest references. Gray Towers, East Orange, N. J.

Spring and Winter Resorts.

Information Free
AT THE NEW-ENGLAND
SUMMER RESORT
ASSOCIATION.
The principal resort hotels and transportation lines of New-England have opened a bureau of information at 3 Park Place, where the transparencies, paintings, and photographs exhibited at World's Fair are displayed.
Circulars and full information regarding the famous resorts given

FREE TO ALL.
Address as above,
3 PARK PLACE, near Broadway, NEW-YORK.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
Lakewood, New Jersey,
April and May are the finest months of the season.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
LAUREL HOUSE.
Open October to June.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

CRANS

Our share of the trade of Great Big New York, Maine, California, Florida, Alaska, and all in between, is this—no more, no less:

All men, young men, long-trouser boys, who wear (or ought to wear) good clothes, hats, shoes, and furnishings, and are fair enough to send 'em back if anything goes wrong.

All short-trouser boys who want to pay cost for good clothes (cost for good clothes is a trifle more than ordinary price for cheap clothes).

Overcoats $10 to $30.
Suits $13 to $28.
Derby $3—all fashionable shapes.
Patent-leather shoes $5.
Tan shoes $2.50 to $4.
Shirts and underwear to fit.

Your money back if you want it.

Write for our Spring Book. Free.

At 32nd street only: small-boys' lawn blouses (Fauntleroy) 50 cents. Price last season—at cost—75 cents to $5.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 32d St.

MR. PHELAN'S SURPRISES

They Sidetracked Other Matters at the Dock Board's Meeting.

A TIFF WITH PRESIDENT O'BRIEN

The Commissioner Then Brought Forward the Case of Mr. Rogers, Who Wants to Pay More Rent.

The Dock Board held its regular meeting yesterday. It will hold a special one today. The main feature of yesterday's meeting, it was supposed, would be the consideration of the rehabilitation of the department.

Two unexpected issues sidetracked this purpose. The first of these was presented by Commissioner Phelan, who is one of the old trinity of Tammany Commissioners and the only one to retain his office. It was in the nature of a protest. This is what was written on the paper which he presented for his confrères' consideration:

"Commissioner Phelan protests against spreading upon the minutes of the last meeting the detailed statements of the President and Treasurer relative to the renting of Pier (old) 40 North River, as the former contains statements calculated to confuse and mislead the public and to bring odium and discredit upon former administrations of the Dock Department which are not warranted by the facts. He, therefore, recommends that they be stricken from the minutes."

President O'Brien spoke up curtly.

"Point out," he said to Mr. Phelan, "some features in this statement which have cast odium or discredit on the administration of the old board."

"I have nothing in particular to point out," Mr. Phelan replied. "I object to the general tenor of the statement. It tends to mislead the public and the press."

Mr. O'Brien said quietly that the press had been very accurate and had stated only facts. Mr. Phelan insisted that the minutes were all wrong, and was arguing to show that they should be stricken from the records, when Mr. O'Brien cut him short.

"Now, here, Mr. Phelan," he said very brusquely, "stripped of all outside issues, it simply amounts to this: the city is getting now $18,000 more for the rental of that pier than it got before. Why is it so?"

Before Mr. Phelan could reply, Commissioner Einstein interposed, and said:

"I move that the statement be recorded in the minutes."

President O'Brien accorded, and announced that the motion had been carried. Mr. Phelan wanted his protest put in the form of a motion. Commissioner Einstein objected, and President O'Brien sustained the objection.

That closed the first incident. Commissioner Phelan ushered in the second immediately afterward. He arose to recommend that H. C. Rogers, the lessee of Pier 65, which is at the foot of West Thirty-fifth Street, be asked to pay, in addition to the annual rental of $5,000, which is now charged, $3,000, making the annual rental $8,000, the new rate to take effect May 1.

Then it was brought out that Mr. Rogers had asked for the privilege of paying the extra $3,000. That was such an astounding revelation that the two reform Commissioners looked at each other for a few minutes, and decided to table the matter until Monday, or until such time as Mr. Rogers and the motives which led to his amazing request could be inquired into.

It was found that the adjoining pier was bringing to the city an annual income of $20,000 from its lessee. The Commissioners compared the two leases and wondered greatly.

Mr. Rogers, who lives in Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, could not be seen last night. He will be asked to appear before the board Monday.

SEEK A PLACE FOR MR. THOMA

Mayor Asked to Appoint Him Deputy Tax Commissioner.

Mayor Strong was waited on yesterday afternoon by a delegation of Good Government Club members and Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger.

Commissioner Harburger introduced the delegation and told the Mayor that they had come to ask him to appoint Ludwig F. Thoma of 76 East Ninety-third Street as Deputy Tax Commissioner. Mr. Thoma was formerly an aspirant for an Excise Commissionership, and it was a question whether he or Harburger would get the place. When the latter succeeded he thought that it would be the right thing to get the defeated aspirant a place.

The members of the delegation were President R. Kunitzer of Club I, Dr. H. Kahn of Club K, G. Remberger of Club E, E. Reyling of Club N, Joseph Steinberger of Club T, P. W. Woolf of Club L, and R. Trunk of Club L.

All praised Mr. Thoma and said that he would be the right man in the right place. The Mayor listened attentively, but did not make any definite promise.

Newtown Creek Corporations Fight.

Sheriff Buttling of Kings County has served the precept of Gov. Morton upon all the persons named for the abatement of the nuisances at Newtown Creek. They have ten days to obey the precept.

Several of the corporations have written to the District Attorney acknowledging the service of the precept, and also maintaining that no nuisance exists, or has existed, for two years. They have also given notice that in case any action is taken either by the District Attorney or the Sheriff forcibly to interfere with their business they will hold the District Attorney and the Sheriff personally responsible for all loss or damage which they shall sustain, both general and special, resulting from such interference.

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

100 dozen, made of fine Chambray, with full sleeves, new high turn-over collar, in pink, pink and black, blue, blue striped with white, and black and white,

95 cts.,

value $1.75.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Conyngham—Robinson.

Miss Bertha Norris Robinson, stepdaughter of the late J. Hood Wright, was married very quietly at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon to John Nesbitt Conyngham of Wilkesbarre, Pa., at the home of her mother, Mrs. J. Hood Wright of 613 Fifth Avenue. The house was handsomely decorated by Thorley.

In the front drawing room, where the ceremony was performed, great bunches of bride roses were banked in the corners and festooned the mantels and mirrors of the room. Between the windows was an altar of white roses, over which there was a canopy of smilax and white roses, with a background of palms and other potted plants. The windows and the doorways were also garlanded with ropes of the same flowers. The hallways were decorated with American Beauty roses and smilax. Ropes of these flowers were entwined along the balustrade of the stairs. The decorations of the dining room were of American Beauty roses. The decorations of the library were of Catherine Mermet and Lady Cousien roses, and palms and potted plants were massed in the hallway. The decorations of the music room were of orchids and asparagus branches. Lander's Orchestra was stationed in the upper hall and hidden by a screen of palms.

The ceremony was performed by Bishop Potter. The bridegroom, attended by his brother, William H. Conyngham of Wilkesbarre as best man, met the bride at the entrance to the room and conducted her to the temporary altar. The bride entered the room leaning on the arm of her brother, Edward Moore Robinson, who gave her away. She wore a handsome gown of heavy white satin, with court train. The entire front of the dress was covered with exquisite point lace. The corsage was high and was finished with a Vandyke collar, covered with pearls. The sleeves were of lace and unusually large. The veil was of tulle and was kept in place by a diamond tiara. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley and orange blossoms.

There were no bridesmaids, the only attendant being the bride's little niece, Miss Nelda Wright Robinson, who was attired in a frock of white silk and carried a bunch of Mermet roses. The ushers were Arthur Meeker of Chicago, Herman Hayes of Paris, William Price and Henry Hillard of Wilkesbarre, Redmond Conyngham of Staten Island, a cousin of the bridegroom, and Oliver S. Jennings, J. Woodward Haven, and G. Howard Davidson, all of this city.

After the ceremony a small reception followed. A delicious collation by Pinard was served in the dining room. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. William C. Conyngham, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Conyngham, Miss Conyngham, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman B. Freize, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. William N. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, Miss Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Anna Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Coster, George Bowdoin, Miss Bowdoin, F. A. Tatum, Miss Tatum, Mrs. John Wanamaker and Miss Wanamaker of Philadelphia, Miss Fabbri, Mrs. Enesto Fabbri, the Misses Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Hebbard, Miss Keane, William Ellis, Henry Blake, Mr. and Mrs. William Frazier, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven, Charles G. Jennings, Gen. Paul Oliver, Mrs. Ruth Hillard, Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford Gifford, Miss Ruth Gifford, Mr. and Mrs. John Markle, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Krumbharr, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jenks, Mr. and Mrs. Weaver Loper, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gunther, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana, E. T. Stotesburry, Miss Stotesburry, Miss Pupke, Col. J. C. Reiff, Wyllys Terry, George Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hooper, Dr. Cochran, Mrs. Richard Ivers, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Allen C. Bakewell, and James Paul.

Mr. and Mrs. Conyngham will sail for Europe to-morrow on the steamship Lucania, and will spend part of the Summer on the Continent.

Larrabee—Curtis.

The marriage of Miss Bertha Curtis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Curtis, to Rollin Larrabee, took place at Trinity Chapel at noon yesterday. The bride wore an ivory satin gown, trimmed with point lace, and a tulle veil fastened by a coronet of natural orange blossoms.

A reception followed the church ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents.

Scott—Provost.

Miss May Provost was married yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Redeemer to Dr. Albert Lewis Scott of Danbury, Conn. The Rev. Dr. T. W. Schackelford officiated.

Prentiss—Bradley.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., April 18.—Miss Lue Bradley, daughter of the late D. Ogden Bradley, was married this afternoon to Dr. Henry James Prentiss of New-York City. The wedding took place at Palivista, the family homestead, the parlor and hallway of which were decorated with roses and palms. Owing to the recent death of Mr. Bradley, only relatives and a few intimate friends were present.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. N. Berkeley of Zion Episcopal Church, and the bride was given away by her uncle, Nelson Fitch of Springfield, Ohio. The gown worn by the bride was of ivory satin, trimmed with point lace. She wore a diamond star in her hair, a gift from the bridegroom, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor was Miss Louise Cowperthwait of Yonkers, who wore yellow satin, with chiffon, and carried a bouquet of jonquils. Dr. William N. Hubbard of New-York was the best man, and the ushers were Jerome and Nelson Bradley, brothers of the bride, and C. C. Baldwin, Jr., of New-York.

Dr. and Mrs. Prentiss will go to Europe for a protracted stay, and the bridegroom will continue his studies there.

Barnes—Downer.

ORANGE, April 18.—Miss Edith Adelaide Downer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David R. Downer, and Willis Gilbert Barnes, both of East Orange, were married last evening in the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church by the Rev. James M. Ludlow, pastor of the church. The church was beautifully decorated with Easter and calla lilies, and the ceremony was witnessed by a large number of friends and relatives. There were no bridesmaids or any best man. The ushers were Charles A. Downer, Arthur T. Downer, and Keat K. Stearns of Elizabeth, Fred D. Mason of East Orange, and William S. Vail of Boston. The bride wore a gown of gray duchesse satin, trimmed with lace and pearls. Her veil was of old Spanish point lace, and she carried a bouquet of white lilacs. A reception at the Downer residence, on Burnett Street, followed the ceremony.

Ginsdley—Taylor.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., April 18.—Susan Meakin Taylor, daughter of Thomas H. Taylor, was married to-day in St. Andrew's Church to William Harry Gindsley of Cheshire, England.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Girls' Reefers,

Made of all wool navy blue serge. Large sailor collar, reveres and cuffs of red serge trimmed with narrow white soutache braid. Sizes 4 to 12 yrs. See cut.

$4.75.

Made of all wool Covert cloth, velvet collars large bishop sleeves. Sizes 6 to 14 yrs

$3.75.

Same material lined all through with striped Taffeta silk. Sizes 6 to 14 yrs.

$7.00.

Misses' Jackets,

$3.75 & $6.75.

To close broken lines of sizes.

60-62 West 23d St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD

—A Charity Musicale.—A musicale and dance for the benefit of the Day Nursery of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities was given last evening at the Pouch Mansion in Brooklyn by the Mystic Circle. The members of the circle are Miss May Baldwin, Miss Stella Blatchford, Miss Irene Braman, Miss Eugenie Britton, Miss Ilse Brunn, Miss Bessee Duncan, Miss Helen Graff, Miss Margaret Holmes, Miss Louise Kalley, Miss Cornelia Lewis, Miss Bessie Martin, Miss Adele Marshall, Miss Clara Matthews, Miss Mabel Mattison, Mrs. Victoria Duncan-Peckham, President; Miss Stella Reeve, Miss Alfaretta Schenck and Miss May Walker. The patronesses are Mrs. Charles R. Baker, Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Hiram V. Braman, Mrs. Jacob G. Dettmer, Mrs. John Gibb, Mrs. Richmond Gibb, Mrs. Luella Bates Edwards, Mrs. John W. Hollenbeck, Mrs. John H. Holmes, Mrs. Charles H. Levermore, Mrs. Thomas B. Martin, Mrs. William Murray, Mrs. T. De Witt Talmage, and Mrs. Frederick A. Webster.

Gerrit Smith's Recital.—The song recital announced by Gerrit Smith for to-morrow evening promises to be of unusual interest. Eleven solo artists will sing and play compositions that were written by Dr. Smith expressly for them, and a chorus of fifty-two voices will sing choral selections from his recently written cantata, "King David." Many of the songs and a group of piano pieces were written for this recital. Other of his better known songs, such as "Slumber Song," "Night of a Thousand Eyes" and "Kathelena," will be sung by Mr. Powers, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mrs. Wyman, and others, by request. The list of solo artists includes Mrs. Julie Wyman, Mrs. Gerrit Smith, Miss Marguerite Hall, Miss Jeanne Faure, and Francis Fischer Powers, Tom Karl, Charles Herbert Clarke, McKenzie Gordon, George W. Fergusson, Purdon Robinson and W. H. Barber.

—Joseph Hollman's Farewell Concert.—It is likely that the attendance will be very large this afternoon at the concert to be given by Joseph Hollman, at the home of Miss Callender and Miss De Forest, 7 East Seventy-second Street. Mr. Hollman will be assisted by Mme. Emma Eames, Eugene Ysaye, Aimé Lachaume and Victor Harris. The tickets, limited to 400, can be obtained from Joseph Hollman, at 26 West Thirty-first Street; Albert Morris Bagby, at the Waldorf; Albert J. Weber, at Steinway Hall, and Victor Harris, at the Alpine.

—Engagement of Miss Lathrop.—The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Charlessa Lathrop of Baltimore, daughter of the late Harvey W. Lathrop of Savannah, Ga., to Mr. Edward Willard Brown of this city. Miss Lathrop is well known in the social world of Baltimore. Mr. Brown is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon H. Brown of West Thirty-fourth Street, and is a member of the Union League, Riding, and Seawanhaka Yacht Clubs, and is also an Ensign in the Naval Militia. No time has been set for the wedding.

—Miss Archibald Engaged.—The engagement has just been announced of Miss Mary L. Archibald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Archibald of 20 East Thirty-seventh Street, to Michael M. Van Buren, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Van Buren of this city. The wedding will take place in the Fall. Mr. and Mrs. Archibald will soon close their town house and open their beautiful country seat, Cedar Cliff, Tarrytown, N. Y.

—Circulo Colon-Cervantes Ball.—A bal poudre will be given at the Circulo Colon-Cervantes Clubhouse, 723 Lexington Avenue, to-morrow evening. One of the features will be a minuet composed by Prof. Toledo, danced by twelve couples in Louis XIV. costume. This will be preceded by tableaus under the direction of Carl Marwig. Arturo Cuyas is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

—Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.—The New-York State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will give a reception to the New-York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Windsor Hotel this afternoon, 4 to 7 o'clock. Walter S. Logan, Andrew J. C. Foyé, and Edward Hagaman Hall will have charge of the reception.

—Mrs. Hills's Musicale.—A musicale was given yesterday by Mrs. Anna Bulkeley Hills of 129 West Eighty-first Street. Mme. Theodore Toedt was heard both as soloist, and with the hostess in duets by Saint-Saëns and Brahms. Among others who appeared were Tom Karl, tenor; Franklin Sonnekalb and Carl Walter, pianists, and Carlos Hasselbrinck, violinist.

—Engagement Announced.—The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Fairchild, daughter of Gen. Fairchild, to Charles M. Morris of Madison, Wis. Mr. Morris is a son of W. A. P. Morris and a grandson of the late Gen. Jacob Morris of Morris, N. Y., who was one of the sons of Lewis Morris, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

—Princeton Glee Club.—The annual concert of the Princeton University Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs will take place this evening at Carnegie Music Hall. Over eighty college men will take part in the entertainment. The advance sale of tickets has been heavy.

—Normal College "Library Tea."— A "library tea" for the benefit of the Alupnae Library will be given this evening and to-morrow afternoon and evening at the Normal College, Sixty-eighth Street and Park Avenue. An attractive programme has been arranged.

—Dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Gerry.—Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry gave a large dinner last evening at their residence, corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-first Street. The table was handsomely decorated with superb silver, china, glassware, and flowers.

—Mrs. Braem's Dancing Class.—The last of the season's subscription dances arranged by Mrs. Henri M. Braem took place at Sherry's last evening.

—Thursday Evening Club.—The Thursday Evening Club met last evening at the residence of Bishop and Mrs. Henry C. Potter on Washington Square, North.

REPAIRED HER SHAFT AT SEA

Clever Work by Chief Engineer Yoliet of the Steamship La Flandre—Seven Days of Hard Labor.

The oil tank steamship La Flandre, long overdue at this port from Antwerp, arrived at Quarantine yesterday forenoon, and after being cleared proceeded to her dock at Bayonne, N. J.

The cause of the vessel's delay was a broken shaft. The manner in which it was repaired will have an interest for marine engineers. It required seven days to bolt the fractured ends together, but when completed the work was so well done that the vessel was enabled to reach port without further difficulty.

La Flandre sailed from Antwerp March 22, and for seven days had a succession of high westerly gales. The rack and strain was very trying on the machinery, and at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of April 9 the engines gave a few preliminary jolts and suddenly stopped.

An investigation showed that the thrust shaft was broken diagonally between the collars. G. Yoliet, the Chief Engineer, immediately set to work to repair the damage. The shaft showed a jagged break, to repair which it was necessary to saw the two ends straight across in order to make a smooth surface on the ends. The collars, one on each end of the break, were then bolted together with large bolts, making the shaft firm and strong. Seven days elapsed before the voyage could be resumed under steam. While the repairs were being made Capt. Leenaers put La Flandre under sail. Although fine weather prevailed, the wind at times blew very strong and several sails were lost or split. When the repairs were completed, La Flandre's position was in latitude 40 degrees 18 minutes and longitude 69 degrees 32 minutes. The weather continued fine thereafter.

Capt. Leenaers says the shaft is now as good as ever, and that no other repairs will be necessary.

PLATED WARE

For Country Houses, Yachts, Etc.

MESSRS. TIFFANY & CO.'S hard metal silver-plated ware is silver-soldered in every joint and is practically indestructible.

A large assortment of spoons, forks and fancy pieces in *copyrighted* patterns always in stock.

Carving Knives and Table Cutlery, Dinner and Tea Services.

Catalogue upon request.

TIFFANY & CO.

UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

NO HEARING ON TWO BILLS

Mayor Waited for Speakers and Then Went to the Ball Game.

Two public hearings on bills that have been passed by the Legislature were advertised to take place before the Mayor yesterday.

One was the Fort Washington Park bill and the other the bill relative to the purchase of sites for new police precinct station houses.

No one appeared to speak on either bill, and after the time for the hearing elapsed the Mayor went to the baseball game. Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield and the Mayor's son went with him, and Secretary Job E. Hedges followed later.

Two Brooklyn Babies Injured.

Catherine Hughes, two years old, while seated on the stoop in the rear of her parents' home at 382 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, accidentally fell down the stairs and was picked up unconscious. She was taken in an ambulance to the Brooklyn City Hospital, where it was ascertained that she was suffering from a fracture of the skull.

Ruth Bowen, two and one-half years old, at about the same time, fell out of the first story window of her parents' home at 143 Tillary Street and received a fracture of the skull. She was taken in an ambulance to the Homeopathic Hospital. It is doubtful if either will recover.

To Increase the Price of Belting.

The Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association, at a meeting Wednesday, decided to increase the price of belting 20 per cent. over the net prices now prevailing. The price list has been revised to meet the increase, but the discounts to the manufacturer remain unchanged.

The reason given for this action is the recent heavy advance in the prices of hides and leather, caused by the scarcity of cattle in the West.

LACE CURTAINS.

To-day and to-morrow, a choice collection of Irish Point Lace Curtains. White and Ecru, 3 1-2 and 4 yards long, in 2 to 12 pair lots; Per pair:

$2.50; Formerly $4.00
$5.00; " $7.50
$7.50; " $11.00
$10.00; " $15.00
$12.50; " $18.50
$17.50; " $27.50

Many of the $5.00 and $7.50 pairs, are embroidered with Floss, giving a beautiful two tone effect.

Frilled Muslin Curtains, of Swiss manufacture, full size, dainty designs—100 pairs in all—prices per pair:

$1.50; Formerly $2.50
$2.50; " $3.50
$3.50; " $5.00
$4.50; " $6.25

Cottage Muslin, 36 inches wide, Fleur de Lis, Empire Wreath, Dots, etc., complete assortment, at 25 cents per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

ELECTRICITY FOR ALL MOTORS

G. F. SEVER'S LECTURE DEALING WITH ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Trolley Lines, Conduit Systems—Storage Batteries and a Development That May Affect All Roads.

G. F. Sever, instructor in electricity at Columbia College, lectured at the college last evening on "Electric Railways," before a large audience of students and practical electricians. President Seth Low was among those present.

Mr. Sever rapidly sketched the development and growth of the various modes of transportation leading up to the introduction of the electric system. Electricity was so much cheaper than steam power, he said, that it recommended itself to capitalists and railroad promoters.

Mr. Sever instanced the case of the Consolidated Railroad, in Connecticut, as one which had been greatly affected by the parallel system of trolley roads recently introduced in that State.

Mr. Sever illustrated his lecture with views, in which the trolley system was graphically shown. He described the difference between single-wire, double-wire, and triple-wire trolley systems. The triple-wire system, he said, was preferable to the others, because the required voltage was less. The maximum power used on trolley lines, he said, was 600 volts. About thirty amperes were used for each trolley car.

The Brooklyn trolley power houses, he said, had proved capable of running a great many more cars than was at first estimated. This was due to the general evenness of the ground in that city.

The lecturer described the storage battery system, which, he said, was much to be preferred to the others, but the cost of operation was so great as to render it impracticable. The minimum weight of a storage battery, he said, was 3,500 pounds, and the total weight of the cars was five tons each, so that in ascending steep grades the battery quickly became exhausted in carrying its own weight.

The conduit system was then touched upon. This is the system in use in Cleveland, Ohio, and in Scranton, Penn. A new conduit system is being constructed in Washington. The lecturer described the system used in Lenox Avenue. He said this system required unusual drainage facilities.

Illustrations were shown of the different kinds of motors and the manner of mounting them on wheel trucks. The introduction of cast steel in the framework of railroad motors, the lecturer said, was an important improvement because it strengthened them.

The method of controlling electric motors was another problem that had been successfully solved. The present methods saved about 50 per cent. of wear and tear to which motors were before subjected.

The lecturer said the use of electric power on railroads was a question of a short time only. In Chicago it is about to be introduced on an elevated railroad, and the New-York elevated roads would adopt it as soon as its successful application was demonstrated. He showed illustrations of a number of electric motors adapted for high speed on railroads. One of these was the motor used on the Mount McGregor line.

The intermural road motors were next shown, and the lecturer said that in a few days a number of Columbia College students would experiment with intermural motors on a railroad in Brooklyn. They hoped, he said, to develop a speed of fifty or sixty miles an hour.

FRESH TROUBLE IN COAL CREEK MINES

Introduction of Electrical Apparatus Leads to a Murder.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 18.—The proprietors of the Royal Mines, at Coal Creek, recently put in electrical machinery for bringing coal out of the mines at a cost of $50,000. Ten skilled workmen were brought from Ohio and Pennsylvania to operate the machinery. The old employes at the mine objected to the employment of these men, and bad feiling arose.

Three of the old employes, with a man named Hendricks as their leader, met three of the new men at the company's store this morning. Hot words were spoken, when Hendricks shot one of the party, named Morgan. Morgan returned the fire, fatally wounding Hendricks, who lived but a short time.

Morgan and the other two left, and soon after were pursued by a party of thirty-five miners. Nothing has been heard of them, and the supposition is that they escaped.

All the miners went out of the mines, quitting work. There are about 300 of them. Further trouble is feared, and the Superintendent of the mines was in Knoxville this afternoon to make arrangements for the protection of his property. The Sheriff of Anderson County, where the mine is situated, is endeavoring to restore order.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

MUSIC CABINETS.

Convenient, handsome, thoroughly satisfactory. We know they are right, every way—made them ourselves.

Artistic in design, artistic in finish, unique, and cannot be duplicated elsewhere. Different sizes. Different styles, antique and modern. Would be expensive, if they did not come straight from our own factories.

Look at them first time you are around here.

"Buy of the Maker."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

O'NEILL'S

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

TRIMMED MILLINERY

CHOICE COLLECTION

Trimmed Bonnets, Round Hats, Toques, and Turbans. Latest Novelties in Shapes and Trimmings at Popular Prices.

Elegant Assortment Fancy and Plain

Parasols

Latest Novelties in Chiffon and Lace Effects, Plain and Ruffled Surah, India and Gros Grain Silks in Black, White, and all desirable shades.

Full Line CHILDREN'S PARASOLS, Popular Prices.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—John Polhemus, thirty-two years old, of Oakhurst, N. J., was crushed to death yesterday by a dumbwaiter in the house 559 Fifth Avenue, which is owned by the Rev. Charles Hoffman of 21 West Seventy-second Street. Polhemus was helping to repair the dumbwaiter. It fell on him while he was in the shaft.

—John McCarthy, the young man who was arrested Wednesday night on a charge of stealing a ruby and diamond scarfpin from Maurice Barrymore, the actor, in a Broadway cable car, was brought before Justice Simms, in the Jefferson Market Court, and held in $2,000 for the action of the Grand Jury.

—Bishop Potter will administer the rite of confirmation in St. Matthew's Church, West Eighty-fourth Street, this evening at 8 o'clock. A grand organ recital will be given in St. Matthew's Church on the evening of May 1.

—A man whose name is not known was found yesterday morning hanging by the neck to a truck in a vacant lot near 450 Cherry Street. He was evidently a suicide. The police say he was "an unfortunate tramp."

—The Manuscript Society of New-York has extended a reception to Mlle. Zelie de Lussan next Monday evening, at the close of the private meeting programme, at the Mendelssohn Glee Club rooms.

—Dr. Henry M. Leipzieger will lecture on "Pestalozzi—The Educational Idealist," Friday, April 19, at 8 P. M., in the Temple, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Brooklyn.

—In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Bartlett, yesterday, an order was granted to serve the summons in the suit of Ella A. Mallon for an absolute divorce from Peter Mallon. The plaintiff alleges that she was married to the defendant on Oct. 21, 1891. Her husband, she claims, is living in San Francisco, where he is the Vice President of the Pacific American Decoration Company. She names Violet Cameron as the co-respondent.

—The creditors of the Brooklyn Carriage and Harness Company have begun a suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to set aside the assignment made on Oct. 22, 1894, on the grounds that it was fraudulent and void, and that a receiver be appointed for the property of the defendant company. The company was composed of George Schwartz, Joseph Schwartz, Samuel P. Willetts, and Thomas H. McDonough.

—The jury in the suit of Joseph Hannagan against the Union Warehouse Company and Stevedores Curtis and Welsh for $5,000 damages for personal injuries was discharged by Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court yesterday, as they failed to reach a verdict after being out eight hours.

—In Special Term of the City Court, Brooklyn, Justice Osborne yesterday awarded Mrs. Mary C. Gunning $10 weekly alimony and $75 counsel fee, pending her action for a separation from her husband, the Rev. Dr. Josiah H. Gunning, pastor of the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, formerly of Brooklyn, will preach next Sunday in the Reformed Church, Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street, Brooklyn, and his many friends in this vicinity will be glad of the opportunity to hear him.

—The sixth concert of the Seidl Society series will be given in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, Saturday evening. Eugene Ysaye, the celebrated violinist, will be the soloist.

Yonkers.

—In response to the request of a number of Sunday school teachers, arrangements have been made for the study of Sunday school lessons every Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the hall of the Young Women's Christian Association. The lessons will be conducted by Miss A. A. Nichols. Teachers and others interested are invited to attend.

—The Palisade Boat Club's bowling team went to New-York on Wednesday night to bowl against a team of the Lotus Club. The contest took place on the alleys of the Harlem Republican Club. The score stood 1,616 to 1,493 in favor of the New-Yorkers.

—The second in J. Perry Worden's course of free illustrated lectures on "Touring in Europe on Next to Nothing," was given last evening in the Assembly Hall of Eickemeyer School No. 2, and dealt with Ireland, Holland, and Belgium.

—Objection is raised to the proposed redistricting of this city into seven wards. It now has five, which are considered by the Mayor and most of the citizens to be sufficient.

—A second free lecture on the art of mastering French conversation will be given by Prof. Lambert this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Woman's Institute.

—Dora C. Kuster has purchased from the Nepperham Heights Land Company Lots 33 and 34 in the park, for $3,300.

—The aggregate amount of taxes to be collected in this city is $564,292.12, of which $389,620.94 has been paid in.

—The Social Christian Workers of the First Reformed Church held its fourth anniversary last evening.

—A building belonging to Jacob Scherpe in New Main Street was damaged by fire on Wednesday night.

—Emme Onefrio has sold to William Larson property in the Fourth Ward for $6,600.

Long Island.

—The fund for the erection of a new building for the Astoria Hospital has been completed. Nearly $7,000 has been raised by popular subscription. This, together with a gift of $6,000, given on the condition that a like amount be raised, will enable the managers to put up a suitable structure. A fair for the benefit of the hospital is to be held in the Astoria Athletic Club house on April 30 and May 1 and 2.

—The Highway Commissioners of the towns of Newtown and Flushing have granted a franchise to the Newtown Railroad Company to cross the bridge over Flushing Creek with their tracks. The road will connect with the Flushing and College Point Electric Road. The conditions of the franchise require the railroad company to strengthen the bridge and keep it in thorough repair.

—An effort is being made to equalize assessment valuations on Southampton property. Heretofore the assessments have been ridiculously unequal. Land owned by non-resident members has been assessed, it is alleged, for considerably more than adjoining property owned by permanent residents.

—The newly-elected Board of Town Auditors of Flushing have organized for business by electing William Rasquin Chairman and John Kuhler Secretary. The board consists of three members, and they will meet every third Thursday in each month.

—The Cooper House, at Quogue, has been sold to New-York parties. It stands on the highway now, and will have to be moved back. Capt. Cooper, who kept the hotel for upward of thirty years, is now at Lakewood, N. J.

—William J. Post has resigned as organist of the Southampton Presbyterian Church. He had held the position for fifteen years. It is expected that Dr. E. G. Howard will be chosen to succeed Mr. Post.

Westchester County.

—Thomas L. Taylor, who for thirty years had lived in Mount Vernon, N. Y., died yesterday from heart disease. He was the founder of the furnishing undertaking house at 163 Bowery, New-York, but retired six years ago. He was at one time a member of the Board of Education in Mount Vernon. He was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., seventy-two years ago. He had been married twice, and leaves a wife, three sons, and a daughter.

—The Westchester Presbytery has appointed the Rev. W. B. Waller of New-Rochelle, the Rev. C. S. Lane of Mount Vernon, and the Rev. Arthur Agan of Tarrytown, delegates to the General Assembly, which meets next month. It also granted the application of the Rev. J. H. Eastman to be transferred to the Presbytery of Lehigh, he having accepted a call to a church in Pottsville, Penn.

—Allen B. Marsh, a Mount Vernon veterinary surgeon, and F. J. Vickery, a liveryman, were thrown from a wagon in which they were riding, on Wednesday night, and badly injured. The doctor had his jaw and several of his fingers broken, and Mr. Vickery received some bad bruises in his back.

—Burglars effected an entrance to the home of T. L. De Lois, in Westchester village, early yesterday morning, and stole a quantity of jewelry and silverware to the value of several hundred dollars.

Lively Fire in a Box Yard.

There was a lively fire at 5:30 yesterday afternoon in John Gilmore's box yard at 78 Rutgers Slip. Gilmore has a one-story frame building at that number. The building was full of boxes, likewise the yard in the rear. In all there were fully 1,000 pine boxes of all sizes, and the fire started from some unknown cause near the centre of the pile.

When Chief Ahearn reached the place he sent out a second call. The firemen had half a dozen streams on the fire in less than five minutes after the engines arrived. Capt. Erb of the fireboat William F. Havemeyer also ran a hose through a building in South Street and sent a powerful stream into the pile of burning boxes.

Fully one-half of the boxes were destroyed. Gilmore's shop was razed, and a portion of Edward Joyce's building, 72 Rutgers Slip, was also destroyed. Gilmore's loss is estimated at $500 by the police, and that of Joyce at $1,000.

The Police Looking for George Appo.

The wife of ex-Congressman Havens, formerly Mrs. Mary F. Sallade of 53 West Twenty-fourth Street, has appealed to the police to arrest George Appo, the "green-goods" man and Lexow witness.

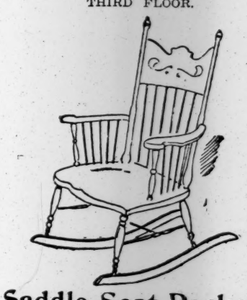
Appo was recently arrested for felonious assault, and she gave a five-hundred-dollar bond for his appearance in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Appo failed to appear, and Justice Taintor forfeited the bail bond.

O'NEILL'S

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

FURNITURE DEPT.

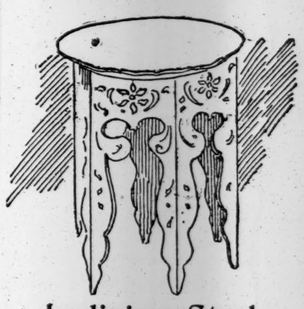
THIRD FLOOR.



Saddle-Seat Rockers,

Highly Polished Antique Oak and Mahogany Finish, Regular Price 4.00,

Special, 2.88



Jardiniere Stools,

Highly Polished Antique Oak and Mahogany Finish, 18 inches high, Regular Price 3.50,

Special, 2.48

Large Assortment Parlor, Bedroom, and Dining Furniture, Brass and Iron Beds, and Bedding of All Kinds at

Lowest Prices.

COMING EVENTS.

—S. P. Putnam on "The Bible and Modern Thought," Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth Street, this evening.

—Murray Hill Republican Club "smoker," 104 West Thirty-ninth Street, to-night.

—Annual dinner Seventh Regiment Veterans, Delmonico's, 7 o'clock to-night.

—New-York Microscopical Society, 64 Madison Avenue, this evening, 8 o'clock.

—Meeting in aid of Barnard College, 343 Madison Avenue, to-night.

A Good Assortment of WELL MADE STYLISH CARPETS At Low Prices at

Friday
April 19-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THE WHALE SAFE IN PORT

Tug Taurus Arrives with the Carcass Found off Chatham.

WILL BE PUT IN DRY DOCK

Many Looked at It Yesterday as It Lay off Liberty Island, but None Cared to Get Close—To Be Taken to Staten Island.

In the upper Bay is a whale. It doesn't live there as one in a certain song did in a certain sea. The whale is dead and it does not require any very close proximity to its neighborhood to discover that fact.

No one knows when the whale died, or what it died of. Capt. O'Brien of the tug Taurus knows that it was dead when he sighted the great white mass off Chatham Monday afternoon. The tug towed the dead leviathan to Vineyard Haven, and from there by direction of F. B. Dalzell, agent of the Tarus, the whale was brought to this city.

The tug and her tow arrived yesterday morning. The approach of the two had been heralded and many sightseers gathered at points of vantage to see tug and whale go by.

The whale is at least sixty-five feet in length, and is said to be one of the finback species. No one knows exactly whether it

The Whale in New-York Harbor.

is or not, as that distinguishing feature was acting as a keel and could not be seen. From a little distance the great mass of ribbed white looked like a titanic cigar bleached to a dirty white.

The whale was towed to a point off Liberty Island and there moored to the coal barge Mercedita, which was formerly the historical gunboat of that name. To these two sad relics of departed worth trended many of the curious yesterday. Idle tugboats swerved in close to the mighty dead and those that got the to leeward of the carcass caught a drift of stench which caused their captains to hurry away again.

Mr. Dalzell brought his tug Taurus around to Pier 4, and invited the newspaper representatives to go out and have a look at the whale. They went. The Taurus laid to windward of the fetid mass, but, at the urgent solicitation of the reporters, she did not linger there very long.

It is Mr. Dalzell's intention to tow the whale to-day to the dry dock of McWilliams & Burlies, at Port Richmond, S. I. He has engaged a scow large enough to accommodate the carcass, and this will be put in the dry dock and sunk. Then the whale will be floated into the basin, and moored directly over the scow. When the water is pumped out of the dock, the carcass will settle in the scow. That will in turn be emptied of water, and then floated out of the basin when the dock is again flooded.

The whale will be disemboweled and embalmed. Mr. Dalzell says he is going to rent a pier, stretch canvas around it, and exhibit the whale in the inclosure.

The carcass is very well preserved, and those whose experiences have enabled them to estimate the time of death by the rate of decomposition say that mammal died not more than two weeks ago. The carcass, they say, would have burst and been torn to pieces by sharks had the whale been dead for a greater length of time. A monster shark had just commenced to attack it when driven away by the Taurus

HIS DOG LED TO HIS CONVICTION

A Jersey City Burglar Carried Him on His Burglarious Rounds.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 18.—"You are in some respects the most peculiar burglar ever arraigned in this court," said Judge Hudspeth to Peter B. Donnelly, who was arraigned in the General Sessions Court this morning.

"I have had all sorts of burglars before me, but you are the first one I ever knew to carry a dog along to convict him."

Donnelly was arrested two weeks ago while burglarizing the apartments of Mrs. Anna M. Prince, at 343 Henderson street. He had a dog with him. When he saw Mrs. Prince at the door he escaped to the roof, leaving his dog behind.

An officer who was called by Mrs. Prince took the dog to the station house and waited until he saw a man come out of the adjoining house. Then the officer loosed the dog, which ran to the man and fawned upon him. The officer asked him if he owned the dog, and he said he did. He was then arrested. He proved to be Donnelly.

In court to-day Donnelly denied that he was in Mrs. Prince's apartments, but she identified him. Then the dog was produced and she identified that also. The dog once more recognized Donnelly, and he was convicted. He was remanded for sentence.

THE AUTHOR'S EASTER READINGS

Rapid Sale of Tickets for the Entertainment.

The sale of tickets for the Authors' Easter Readings of the American Authors' Guild, in Music Hall to-morrow night, is rapidly increasing. Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Chairman of the Reception Committee, has been indefatigable in co-operation with the officers of the guild in efforts to make this entertainment a great social success. Besides the names of the members of the Reception Committee recently published, she has added to the list Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, C. V. King, Mrs. Theodore De Wolf Colt, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Clinton.

A few desirable box seats are yet to be disposed of, and can be had by applying to Mrs. Sutro, at 20 Fifth Avenue, at the box office in Music Hall, and from Charles H. Nicoll, at 189 Broadway.

Considering the unusual aggregation of literary celebrities who are to take part in these readings in aid of the Benevolent Fund of the guild, the entertainment promises to be most interesting and enjoyable. The price of tickets for all parts of the house is $1.

An Armed Lunatic in Newark Streets.

NEWARK, N. J., April 18.—William Mott, who has been an inmate of the City Almshouse for the last nine years, became insane this morning. While he was in the kitchen he grabbed a big carving knife and tried to stab those about him. All escaped, and Mott ran across the fields toward this city.

He went to the Bergen Street carhouse, where a car with several pasengers was standing, ready to start, and leaped aboard with the knife in his hand. The motorman, conductor, and passengers quickly deserted the car. Mott overturned the stove, broke two panes of glass, and then rushed from the car.

Word was sent to the police, and two men were sent in a patrol wagon to overpower the lunatic. He was seen running across a lot, and the policemen gave chase. He tried to stab the policemen, but the knife was knocked from his hand. His feet and hands were secured with handcuffs and a rope, and he was taken to a station house. He will be sent to an asylum.

THOSE FIRES NOT INCENDIARY

Fire Marshal Mitchel Makes Report After a Careful Examination—Due to Carelessness, He Says.

Fire Marshal Mitchel said yesterday that he had investigated the fires which occurred Wednesday evening in the flat houses 2,194 and 2,208 Seventh Avenue, and had come to the conclusion that they had both originated accidentally. He failed to find any evidence of incendiarism, and although the tenants in the houses and the police of the district believe the houses were purposely fired, the Fire Marshal is satisfied that the fires were due to carelessness.

The fire at 2,208 Seventh Avenue was discovered shortly after 6 o'clock in the evening by E. E. Van Zandt, one of the tenants, who had entered the cellar to get some kindling wood. He saw smoke coming from a storeroom which was full of waste paper and rubbish. Van Zandt threw a pail of water on the flames, which were burning in an old barrel filled with refuse, and extinguished them before any damage was done.

The Fire Marshal learned that a few minutes before the discovery of the fire the janitress of the flat, who lives in the adjoining house, had passed through the cellar after lighting the gas in the house. In the storeroom where the fire was discovered was an accumulation of old paint pots, some empty and others containing small quantities of paint, and a lot of waste paper and rubbish which had been accumulating for days. The fire, he was convinced, was due to carelessness.

The fire in the St. James apartment house, 2,194 Seventh Avenue, was discovered by Miss Ella Schaefer, who lives on the first floor of the building. She saw smoke coming up the dumbwaiter shaft, and called William Mallwood, the janitor. He found a packing box filled with waste paper in the rear part of the basement, on fire. The flames were extinguished before the firemen reached the house. The Fire Marshal learned that Joseph Peterin, a hallboy employed in the house, was in the basement shortly before the discovery of the fire. He suspects that the youth had gone into the basement for a surreptitious smoke, and that, in carelessly throwing away a burning match or the stump of a cigarette, he set fire to the waste paper. The youth, however, denies that he was smoking in the basement.

President La Grange of the Fire Department said yesterday: "I am thoroughly satisfied with the investigations made by the Fire Marshal. He has done his whole duty with the force at his command. With one, or perhaps two, exceptions, the fires on the west side which were thought to have been of incendiary origin were due chiefly to the carelessness of the janitors in allowing the cellars of these flathouses to be littered up with loose paper, old mattresses, and other rubbish, which the Street-Cleaning Department refuses to remove. It is a problem as to what disposition should be made of this rubbish. I shall consult with the President of the Health Department and the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, and I hope that we shall be able to adopt some plan by which these accumulations of rubbish can be avoided. They are a menace to the safety of the residents of these flathouses. The janitors of these houses should see to it, also, that the doors leading to the basements are kept securely locked, so as to prevent tramps from seeking shelter in the cellars. If the owners of the premises will co-operate with the department in keeping combustible stuff in such a manner as not to invite conflagration, the department will do its whole duty in preventing incendiary or other fires, and in extinguishing them. The Commissioners have under advisement several plans for strengthening the hands of the Fire Marshal and giving him the aid he needs, without increasing the expenses of the department, but nothing has been determined on yet."

CAUGHT STEALING A GAS METER

John McDonald Endangered Many Lives in a Flathouse.

John McDonald, who said he was forty-two years old, but refused to give his address, was told by Justice Ryan, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, that he deserved to be hanged.

McDonald was caught in the act of stealing a gas meter in the apartment house at 354 West Forty-Eighth Street, and his intention seemed to be to let the tenants take care of the gas that was pouring from an open pipe when he was caught.

Many complaints have been received recently by Capt. Hooghey of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station that gas metres have been stolen, and that lives have been endangered by the gas which the thief always left escaping.

McDonald called yesterday afternoon at 354 West Forty-eighth Street, and told Janitor James Harding that he wanted to take the register of the meter. Harding remembered that McDonald had called earlier in the day on the same errand. He let McDonald into the basement, and, after a while, went to see what he was doing.

McDonald had the meter unscrewed, and was almost ready to depart. Harding made him put it back, and held him until a policeman could be called.

In court the prisoner would say nothing, except that he acknowledged that he had no right to touch meters.

"A man like you, who deliberately endangers the lives of hundreds of people, deserves to be summarily strung up," said Justice Ryan as he committed McDonald in $500 bail to answer.

FUNERAL OF JAMES W. SCOTT

Representatives of Many Clubs Present—Employes the Pall Bearers.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 18.—Funeral services over the body of James W. Scott, late owner of The Chicago Times-Herald and The Evening Post, were held in St. James's Episcopal Church this morning.

Representatives of nearly every club of importance in the city, of the Elks and of the Chicago Typographical Union were present. There was not room in the church for hundreds of persons who applied for admission.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, rector of Grace Church. The Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus delivered an address in which the public spirit and estimable personal characteristics of the dead publisher were acknowledged and praised.

The list of active pall bearers was made up of old employes of the papers to the acquirement of which Mr. Scott had given the best part of his life. The honorary pall bearers included men who are prominent in public life.

The burial was private in the family plot at Graceland.

Lieut. Wilson Retired.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—First Lieut. J. E. Wilson of the Fifth Infantry, now at St. Elizabeth's Insane Asylum, was to-day placed on the retired list of the army. This officer had a homicidal mania, and was sent to the asylum for treatment. His wife appealed to the War Department to set aside a portion of his pay for the support of herself and family. A board adjudged him hopelessly insane, and he was retired. He was born in Ireland, and was promoted from the ranks. His wife and children reside in Brooklyn, N. Y.

A THRIFTY JOURNALIST

Sells His Influence with Congressman Cannon for $231.84.

FAILS TO GET HIS MONEY, THOUGH

The Nature of His Transaction and the Absurdity of His Claim Shown in a Letter to the Other Party.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Representative James G. Cannon will be interested in a little controversy that has just come to light here. Mr. Cannon may be imprudent in his use of language when he has been provoked, but no one who knows him at all will listen to the mere suggestion that he can be induced to use his official influence for an improper purpose. An Illinois newspaper man, representing a journal that has a large circulation, has strongly intimated, in a letter recently written, that he can exercise an influence over Mr. Cannon to induce him to oppose or favor a proposition without regard to the merits of the thing proposed. If Mr. Cannon is in the grasp of this newspaper man he probably does not know it.

E. M. Blum of New-York was United States Commissioner General to the International Exposition at Barcelona in 1889. He overcame many obstacles to the success of the American exhibit, and in order to do so expended more money than had been appropriated for the purpose. He appealed to Congress for relief. In the meantime he went to Chicago, and at the Exposition he met W. E. Curtis. Blum was a "promoter," and Curtis was willing to be one. Blum and others were organizing "The International Manufacturers' Exposition Agency," and Curtis invested something like $650 in it. If it had not promised to be very profitable Curtis would not have put $6.50 into it. He is a business man. The company did not succeed as had been expected, but it did not prove a total failure, for Mr. Curtis got $418.16 as earnings, or profits, or what not.

Mr. Blum had a bill in the last session of Congress to repay him about $11,000 for expenses and services at Barcelona. The bill dragged, but it had received committee approval, and the Senate added the claim to the Sundry Civil bill. Then the bill went to conference. Mr. Blum was here at the time, and in his anxiety to secure favorable action he appealed to Mr. Curtis, who told Mr. Blum that he would see Mr. Cannon, one of the House conferrees, and urge him to allow the amendment to stand, if Mr. Blum would agree to pay Curtis the $231.84 he had not yet obtained from his investment in the promotive agency.

An appropriation was allowed, but Cannon, Sayers, and O'Neil, the House conferrees, would not agree to an allowance of more than a third of the claim. Mr. Curtis called upon Mr. Blum to pay up. Mr. Blum, who had not obtained what he expected, did not pay up. Mr. Curtis then did a rash thing. He wrote a letter, and this is a copy of it:

Post Building,
Washington, D. C., April 12, 1895.
Mr. Emile M. Blum, 81 William Street, New-York City:

Dear Sir: Before I leave for China on the 20th inst. I want to give you one more chance to do the fair thing. I did exactly as I agreed to do, and expect you to do the same. I did not dodge you the support of Mr. Cannon, but I told you that I would do the best I could with him, and if I had not gone to him your paragraph would have been stricken out of the bill.

You say that you will do the proper thing when you get the rest of the money, but unless you settle on this appropriation, as you agreed to do, I fear you will never get any more on that account, because when Mr. Cannon comes to Washington again I shall tell him the story, and I do not think he will feel inclined to favor you.

I was out $650 by the company. I received $418.16, leaving a balance of $231.84, as I told you, which you agreed to make good. If you do not do so, everything is over between us. Yours very truly,

WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

Mr. Blum waited a few days, meanwhile taking good advice, and then he sent the following reply to Mr. Curtis, and copies of it to Representatives J. G. Cannon and others who served on the Appropriations Committee in the Fifty-third Congress, and who will be members of the Fifty-fourth Congress.

New-York, April 17, 1895.
W. E. Curtis, Esq., Correspondent Chicago Record, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir: I have your letter of April 12, in which you ask me to pay you a sum of money for your services in having influenced Congressman Cannon of Illinois to support the amendment to the Sundry Civil bill authorizing the Treasury Department to reimburse me on account of expenses incurred as Commissioner General of the United States to the International Exposition at Barcelona in 1889. You refer to a recent conversation between us, as to which, on reflection, of course, you will agree that you were wholly mistaken.

I do not propose to submit to this demand. The payment of money to a journalist for influencing a member of Congress to support a measure for the appropriation of public funds does not impress me as a particularly creditable transaction, and the fact that that journal's paper happens to be a leading metropolitan daily having a large circulation in the district represented by the Congressman claimed to have been so influenced does not lend character to the deal. It would be dishonest for you to accept this money, and it would be dishonest for me to pay it to you.

In view of your threat to influence Mr. Cannon to prevent the next Congress from appropriating the balance justly due me on account of the Barcelona Exposition, I have sent him, as well as the other members of the Appropriations Committee who have been re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress, copy of your letter and of this reply. Very truly yours,

EMILE M. BLUM.

Consideration of this correspondence by Mr. Cannon, who will probably be Chairman of the next Committee on Appropriations, unquestionably will not harm Mr. Blum, and it is reasonably certain that it will impair any influence that Mr. Curtis may have hitherto exercised over Mr. Cannon.

Church Wardens and Vestrymen.

Additional Boards of Church Wardens and Vestrymen are given below:

St. Paul's, Englewood, N. J.—Wardens—William E. Tillinghast, Horace L. Congdon; Vestrymen—William L. Bigelow, E. B. Convers, Delos Bliss, George W. Betts, Herbert Barber, Henry R. Wood, George R. Dutton, Edward R. Barton, and William M. Kidder.

St. Mary's, Lake Mohegan, N. Y.—Wardens—C. De P. Field and James W. Martens; Vestrymen—William Bradhurst, Osgood Field, J. W. Martens, Jr., Jonathan B. Curry, J. C. Nicoll, Ronald Crawford, William J. Horton, and Frank P. Sage.

Christ Church, Tarrytown, N. Y.—Wardens—William G. Weston and George B. Newton; Vestrymen—D. D. Foote, William D. Humphrey, C. T. Whittingham, Henry Dale, C. F. Odell, William Gihon, E. Barton Bassett, and Francis Brown.

Coffin & Stanton Assets Sold.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 18.—Upon complaint of the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New-York, Judge Baker, of the Federal Court, has appointed Frank Knuckles receiver of the water works plant at Shelbyville and Warsaw. A default in the interest of $265,000 worth of bonds was the basis for the complaint. These two plants are a part of the assets of Coffin & Stanton, the New-York brokers.

Lake Shipments to the Seaboard.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Lake shipments to the seaboard began to-day, two steamers leaving for Buffalo with grain. It is thought that the beginning of the lake season will have the effect of aggravating rather than helping the local situation.

BUCHANAN'S LAST HOPE GONE

The British Ambassador Refuses to Intercede for the Condemned Man—Precautions at Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., April 18.—Robert W. Buchanan, who is sentenced to be executed in Sing Sing Prison next Monday, was visited this afternoon by his counsel, and they talked together for about an hour. The lawyer hoped to be able to get a stay for thirty days from the Governor, so as to allow time for the British Ambassador at Washington to properly present Buchanan's claim to the British authorities and to the President, that, as a British subject, and that they have important new evidence to present.

Warden Sage has taken everything from Buchanan which could in any way be used against his life. He has even taken away his eyeglasses, expressing his regret at having to do so.

Dr. Buchanan said at the time: "Colonel, you are right in what you are doing, but I want to tell you that you have been too kind to me for me to do anything of that sort to embarrass you. I will make no attempt upon my life. If the worst comes to the worst, and I have to go to the chair, I will go to it like a man."

The Warden thinks he meant every word he said. He is bearing up courageously, and has a good appetite for his meals. There are five old and trained keepers who take turns in watching him.

The Warden has not yet sent out the invitations to those who will witness the execution, but there will not be over thirty there, the number comprising medical and electrical experts and newspaper men. The Warden has been applied to by over a hundred for invitations to be present, but he has denied them.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, received a letter this morning from Robert W. Buchanan's counsel of New-York, whose application for a writ of error and supersedeus was denied by the United States Supreme Court yesterday.

The letter stated that Buchanan was a British subject; that his trial was not conducted according to the Constitution of New-York and of the United States, and asked the Ambassador, for that reason, to interfere, if possible, and prevent the execution.

Sir Julian promptly replied that, inasmuch as the highest tribunal in the United States had passed upon the matter and overruled the application, he did not see what action he could take in the matter.

SEERY MAY BE REMOVED

The Inspector of the Bureau of Combustibles Ordered to Appear Before the Fire Commissioners.

Peter Seery, Inspector of the Bureau of Combustibles of the Fire Department, has been ordered to appear before the Board of Fire Commissioners Saturday to show cause why he should not be removed from his office. This action is taken under the provisions of the Consolidation act, and is based upon charges presented to the Commissioners of irregularities on the part of the accused officer.

It is alleged that Seery, who has charge of the issuing of permits for the sale of fireworks in this city, has issued permits for the sale of fireworks in frame buildings and in buildings where persons other than the lincesee and his family live, in violation of the rules of the department governing such permits.

It is also said that the Commissioners have information in their possession that employes of the bureau who are known as surveyors, whose duty it is to inspect the places to be licensed for the sale of fireworks and kerosene oil, had demanded and received from the applicants gratuities for permits and licenses which in some instances were larger than the legal fees paid for the same to the Fire Department. Harvey Scofield, one of these surveyors, tendered his resignation Wednesday, and it was immediately accepted.

Seery has been many years in charge of the Combustible Bureau. He is a stanch adherent of Tammany Hall and a district leader. He is also part owner of a liquor store at Third Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. He said yesterday that the charges against him are unfounded, and he will be abundantly able to show that he is blameless.

NOT A SPECULATIVE BOND

Little in the Story About English Buyers and the Syndicate's Sales.

A report was published yesterday that the Government bond syndicate had become exercised by discoveries that foreign subscribers for the bonds were selling their rights in this market.

The inference was that American buyers would thus get the bonds, after paying foreign houses a profit on them. Part of the report accounted for J. Pierpont Morgan's visit to London by saying that he had gone to read the riot act to his English associates because of their behavior in this matter. Arbitrage houses here were said to have been called to account in the same connection.

The story had in it nothing new or important. No bond issue can escape speculation, but the success of the syndicate in placing this issue among investors has been phenomenal. It is by no means a speculative bond. London prices are lower than New-York's because bonds to be sent abroad will not draw interest until the quarter, beginning in August.

Some English speculative subscriptions may have passed to speculative account here, but the percentage of transfers has been so small that it made no impression on the market. It may be doubted if dealings of that character have taken place at all.

The bonds are held at a high premium in both markets, and no buyer can get any of them by bidding less than the price quoted. No temptation whatever exists or has existed for the kind of transactions reported. The syndicate's plans were manifestly never better in hand than at present.

MALIGN INFLUENCE OF LIMBURGER CHEESE

It Causes a Quarrel, a Fight, and a Strike of Short Duration.

NEWARK, N. J., April 18.—A short-lived strike occurred at the factory of the United States Butter Extractor Company recently, and the cause appears to have been a piece of limburger cheese. During the lunch hour on Tuesday one of the machinists smeared some limburger over the lathes used by William Clark, an American, and Thomas Peel, a Swede. When the men resumed work Clark discovered the condition of his lathe and wiped off the cheese. Peel became angry, and, smelling the cheese at the lathe which Clark was running, accused Clark of doing the smearing. A fight followed. Clark whipped Peel.

About half the men in the works are Swedes, and they went to the Superintendent in a body and demanded that Clark be discharged. An investigation led the Superintendent to refuse, and the Swedes quit work. The Americans kept the machinery going, and resumed work as soon as the fight ended. The Swedes remained out two hours, and then, learning that the company was arranging to fill their places, went back, on condition that Clark apologize for calling Peel a low name during the fight. Clark was willing to do so, and the matter ended.

Capt. Howgate Pleads Not Guilty.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Capt. Henry W. Howgate, ex-Disbursing Officer of the Signal Service, and recently acquitted of two charges of forgery and embezzlement, was arraigned in the Criminal Court today, and pleaded not guilty to three other indictments, involving alleged peculations from the Government.

International Y. W. C. A. Convention.

PITTSBURG, April 18.—The fifth international convention of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces was opened here this morning. The convention will last until Saturday. About 250 delegates are in attendance. Next Sunday about two score of the delegates will occupy pulpits in the different churches of the city.

A DAY OF WORK IN ALBANY

Both Houses Break the Record for Earning Salaries.

THE KINGS CHARITIES BILL PASSED

Gerst Telephone Measure Practically Killed in the Assembly After a Long and Personal Debate.

ALBANY, April 18.—Both houses of the Legislature broke the record to-day for industry, the Senate sitting for four and a half hours continuously, and the House for one hour longer.

Naturally a dreat deal of work was done. ex-Senator Jacob Worth of Kings succeeded in pushing through the Senate his bill that will give him control of the Kings County Board of Charities and Correction. As originally introduced the bill proposed to permit Supervisor at Large Fitchie to appoint the Commissioner. The Worth machine, however, saw the possibilities of patronage contained in the bill and at once made a raid upon it. The ex-Senator himself was mentioned as a possible Commissioner. The transfer of the St. Johnland Asylum from Kings County to the State Commission in Lunacy, and the consequent reduction in patronage, led to two important modifications; first the withdrawal of ex-Senator Worth as a candidate, and, second, an amendment to the bill that bestowed the power of appointment upon County Clerk Saffen, Sheriff Buttling, both Worth men, and Supervisor at Large Fitchie, who is not a friend of the ex-Senator.

All the Reform element in Brooklyn fought the bill tooth and nail in the House and in the Senate at every stage of its progress, but, while the fighting was under way, ex-Senator Worth was marshaling his forces and when the bill appeared to-day and Senator Daniel Bradley made a characteristic attack upon it, the Republicans quietly chuckled, for the roll call disclosed the fact that Worth had seventeen votes and the friends of reform only thirteen.

While this piece of business was going on in the Senate, the House was killing the Gerst Telephone bill by easy stages. It was the old story of a few designing men working upon the credulity of sincere, earnest men conscientiously working for reform. No truer words were ever uttered than those that emanated from the Republican leader, Mr. Ainsworth, and the Democratic leader, Mr. Foley. They demonstrated that many good people, including telephone subscribers and reputable and honest lawyers, have been imposed upon.

To begin with, a question of veracity was raised at the outset between the introducer of the bill, Mr. Gerst, (Rep., Erie,) on one hand, and Messrs. Lounsberry, (Rep., Ulster) and Chairman of the Committee on Electrcity, Gas, and Water Supply, which had the bill under consideration, and Otis H. Cutler, (eRp., Rockland,) also of the committee, on the other hand. Messrs. Lounsberry and Cutler maintained that Gerst had withdrawn his bill two months ago. Gerst claimed that he had not. Lounsberry declared the amendments which Gerst proposed had never been considered by the committee. Gerst said they had been. Cutler averred that the committee had given half a dozen hearings, and that each hearing had produced an entirely new bill from the people who introduced the original measure.

It remained, however, for Mr. Ainsworth to hit the bulls-eye, which he did in these words:

"This is a somewhat notorious bill. It has been here for many years. This bill ought not, and it never will, be passed in the shape it is now in. I do not understand that the people who are seeking this legislation want the bill as it is now. Every year, instead of giving this bill to a man in the City of New-York, like my friend Foley, or of Brooklyn, like my friend Hennessy, or any other man who lives in the shadow of the evil, the bill is sent to the other end of the State. Whenever there is a hearing upon it the promoters amend it, so there is constant delay, and the tax of $1 a head upon all telephone subscribers can be perpetuated ad infinitum. This is a subject that requires legislation, but the bill should be introduced by a member who has no association behind him, and no body of men that come here amending and amending, delaying and delaying, until there is a scandal about the bill, and every man in the Legislature who is honest feels that when there is a resolution like this he must vote for it, or imperil his reputation."

Mr. Stanchfield (Dem., Chemung,) defended the committee. He did not think it was right to take the bill away from the committee, when the newspapers were teeming with scandal and charging that members of the Legislature are being tempted by the glitter of gold.

Mr. Abell (Rep., Kings,) offered to solve the problem by moving that the committee be requested to report by April 30, a suggestion which Mr. Conkling, (Rep., New-York,) flippantly kicked aside by the remark: "It is wasting the time of the House."

Mr. Pavey of New-York offered a resolution directing that the committee report by April 25, but suggested the substitute of Mr. Hennessy's, changing the date to April 25. On a call of the roll the Hennessy proposition was defeated after Mr. Foley had delivered a speech on lines similar to those of Mr. Ainsworth. The motion to discharge the committee was defeated—49 to 60.

SUPPORTED BY CHARITY FOR MANY YEARS

Yet in Miss Dugan's House Has Been Found Several Thousand Dollars.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Miss Harriet Dugan, who died in Rockville, Md., recently at the age of seventy years, had lived on the charity of her neighbors for more than fifty years. After her death the house was searched and great quantities of expensive clothing, several thousand dollars in bonds, and $1,500 in gold were found.

No one suspected that Miss Dugan was other than as she represented herself, and her persistent mendicancy excited the pity of charitable people to such an extent that many prominent citizens were steady contributors. It was her practice to call on her regular contributors for their quota if they failed to pay promptly.

In her youth Miss Dugan was considered one of the most beautiful women in Maryland, and her aristocratic bearing was maintained to the last. She was connected with some of the old-time prominent families.

Chattel Mortgage Sale Enjoined.

PATERSON, N. J., April 18.—Chancellor McGill to-day issued an order stopping the sale of the stock of Navdervoort & Slingland, dry goods merchants, under a number of chattel mortgages. The firm failed with liabilities of $40,000. The firm failed with be sold to-day, but Lord & Taylor of New-York secured the injunction, alleging fraud, as the chattel mortgages, amounting in all to $30,000, were given to people whose financial circumstances, Lord & Taylor say, would at no time allow them to make loans or advances such as are set up in the mortgages.

"A TWELFTH NIGHT FESTIVAL."

Edward T. Potter's Cantata to be Given at a Charity Benefit — Many Ancient Airs and Dances.

The production of Edward T. Potter's cantata, "A Twelfth Night Festival," at the Music Hall on the afternoon of April 25 for the benefit of the House of the Holy Comforter is sure to attract a large audience.

This will be the first public performance of Mr. Potter's work. It was printed some time ago, but never published. It is full of poetic suggestion and musical charm, and sets forth the ancient ceremony of Twelfth Night revels. A "cantata with action," Mr. Potter calls it.

W. D. Howells, in his novel "The Lady of the Aroostook," mentions a song by the composer of the "Twelfth Night Festival" as very beautiful. His description of "the lady" and her companions singing this song on deck, in the moonlight, lingers delightfully in the memory of many of his readers. A description of the course of the narrative may be conveyed in the following list of the music:

1. "The Bean Song."
2. "Long Live Our Twelfth Night Queen."
3. "The Black Bean," (suite.)
4. "Robing Song."
5. "Ye Gentles, All," (the Summons.)
6. "Coronation March and Processional."
7. "Croning Song."
8. "Twelfth Night Throning Song."
9. "The Homage." A petition follows here, to the music of the Throning Song.)
10. Music at Supper: Wassail Song; "The Boar's Head, (Caput Apri, and Court at Ease.)" The Laureate, with Saga and Song ("Sing a Song o' Sixpence.)"
11. The Revel: Recessional and dance. Suite of dances: Saraband, Duke of Lee, Canarie, Pastorale, Gather ye Roses, Bergomasque, Waltz, Heel and Toe, and Follow My Leader. Sir Roger de Coverley and the Virginia Reel.
12. Finale: The Gathering for the Parting Song. The Twelfth Night Parting Song.

Mr. Potter has in his score half a dozen ancient airs, one or two of which are of immemorial usage, his own music surrounding them being adjusted beautifully for avoidance of too sharp contrast with the nineteenth century accent. The persons engaged for the performance number about 200, including a chorus of 100 from the Oratorio Society, accompanied by full orchestra and organ, under direction of Frank Sealy. The many dances will be given by trained pupils of Franklin Sargent's dramatic school, under Carl Marwig. The figures to be produced are extremely quaint, intricate, and graceful.

The various ceremonies of the "Twelfth Night," such as chosing the ring and Queen, the robing, crowning, throning, banqueting, &c., afford unusual opportunites for display.

TO PRESS THE BAKER SUIT

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK WILL ASK FOR A REFERENCE.

Claim that the Estate Profits from Seely's Wrongdoing—Defense Wants Seely Examined.

The officers of the National Shoe and Leather Bank are making an effort to force the widow of Frederick R. Baker to settle the claim against her husband's estate which the bank made last November, and to-day argument will be heard in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a motion of James L. Bishop, counsel to the bank, for the appointment of a referee to take testimony in the suit.

Mrs. Baker will be represented by Joseph R. Soley of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, who will protest against a reference of the case, preferring to have the testimony heard in open court.

Mrs. Baker and her friends believe she has a good defense, and Mrs. Baker is anxious to clear her husband's memory of the charge which the bank makes against him, that his real estate investments were made with money taken illegally from the bank.

The case grows out of the discovery last November of Bookkeeper Samuel C. Seely's defalcation, amounting to $354,000, and the sudden death of Frederick R. Baker, who was accused of having received the bulk of the money from the Shoe and Leather Bank. Mr. Baker died in a boat off Little Neck, L. I., on Nov. 24, the same day that Seely's defalcation was made known, and there has since been a difference of opinion as to whether he committed suicide or died of heart disease.

Seely, when captured, declared that with the exception of $12,000, which he got himself, the entire sum taken from the bank went to Baker, and on Nov. 28, the day Mr. Baker was buried, the bank brought suit as creditor of Mr. Baker to set aside the alleged "fraudulent transfers" of property, amounting in value to over $100,000.

These transfers were of property in this city, to Florence A. Baker and Robert B. Merritt. The bank wants a receiver appointed, who shall sell the property and apply the proceeds to the payment of the debt which the bank claims Mr. Baker owed it on account of Seely's embezzlements.

Samuel C. Seely is possibly best qualified to tell the entire story of his defalcation, and Mrs. Baker is anxious to have him put on the witness stand and cross-examined in open court, but the bank officials prefer to have the hearing a secret one. They are not anxious to have Seely examined at all, and if he must testify they would rather that he would do so in private. This at least is inferred by the friends of Mrs. Baker, who say that if Seely goes on the stand he will be subjected to a searching cross-examination which will bring to light a number of sensational facts that were not developed at the time of Seely's arrest and sentence.

James L. Bishop, counsel to the Shoe and Leather Bank, and Joseph R. Soley, counsel for Mrs. Baker, both declined yesterday to talk about the case.

"I will say this," said Mr. Soley. "There is no intention on our part to compromise the bank's claim."

CONFERENCE ON GOOD CITY GOVERNMENT

The Third National Meeting to be Held at Cleveland Next Month.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—In pursuance of the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce and the Civic Federation of Cleveland, Ohio, the annual meeting of the National Municipal League and the Third National Conference for Good City Government will be held in that city Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, May 29, 30, and 31.

Papers on the municipal condition of nearly all the larger cities of the country will be read by delegates, and among those who have been invited to address the meetings are Theodore Roosevelt, Carl Schurz, Charles J. Bonaparte, and James C. Carter.

All associations of men or women, having for an object the improvement of municipal government or the promotion of good citizenship, are urged to send delegates to the conference, and individuals interested in these objects are invited to attend.

The Greens Held for Murder.

STEELEVILLE, Mo., April 18.—Alexander M. Green and his five sons were held by the trial Justice to await the action of the Grand Jury, for the murder of David Hildebrand, March 27. The prisoners were taken to Clayton, St. Louis County, for safekeeping. The strong show of force by the officers has quieted the lynching spirit, but the atrocity of the crime makes constant vigilance necessary. Hildebrand was married to a daughter of the elder Green. About one year ago the couple separated, and March 27 Hildebrand's house was burned down. His body was found in the ruins. On examination, a bullet-hole was found in his head. The arrest of the Greens followed.

Crew of Ten Probably Drowned.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, April 18.—The schooner Behring Sea, from Tacoma, has been found thirty-five miles west of Cape Flattery, bottom up. The crew of ten persons is supposed to have been drowned. The vessel was making her first voyage to the halibut banks, and was deemed an unseaworthy craft.

FOUR ACCEPTED AS JURORS

Some Progress Made Toward the Actual Trial of Inspector McLaughlin.

MANY TALESMEN WERE EXCUSED

One Had Seen Col. Fellows Play Billiards—Another Admitted He Kept His Saloon Open Sundays.

When the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before which Inspector McLaughlin is to be tried, resumes its session this morning there will be four jurors in the box. Two were accepted yesterday, but only one of these was allowed to occupy a seat until the end of the day's session.

Col. Edward C. James appeared yesterday morning for the first time among McLaughlin's counsel. Talesmen rapidly took each other's places in the witness chair, while both sides tried by all manner of questions to save peremptory challenges by proving the unfitness of talesmen who did not please them. The jurors now under oath are: Philip Schneider, dry goods merchant, of 1,213 Union Avenue; James M. Lewis, underwriter, of 25 West Eighteenth Street, and Charles W. Purdy, butter merchant, of 218 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and Herman Stern, manufacturer, 184 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Frank J. O'Brien, a liquor dealer, was the first talesman examined yesterday morning.

"Do you keep open Sundays?" was Mr. Fox's first question.

"Yes, Sir," was the answer. "Positively obliged to."

"You are excused," said Justice Barrett.

The next in the chair was John S. Smith, billiard room keeper. He was accepted, and sat in the jury box until after recess, when Col. Fellows peremptorily challenged him. In his examination he said he knew Col. Fellows. He had frequently met the Colonel in billiard rooms, the Colonel being an expert with the cue.

James S. Browne, librarian of the Academy of Medicine, was rigidly examined by Col. Fellows and Mr. Fox, and was then peremptorily challenged by the prosecution.

"Are you a member of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church?" Mr. Fox asked.

"No," was the answer.

"Do you belong to the Society for the Prevention of Crime?"

"No."

"The Society for the Suppression of Vice?"

"No, Sir."

"The Society for Ethical Culture?"

"No, Sir."

"The American Sabbath Union?"

"No, Sir."

"The Christian League for the Promotion of Christian and Social Purity?"

"No."

"The Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor?"

"No, Sir."

"The A. P. A. Society?"

"No, Sir."

The witness said he had strong sympathy with the proceedings of the Lexow committee.

"Have you not said that you had an impression on your mind against every person charged with the commission of crime by the committee?"

"I said I had a general impression."

"Are you positive you could go into a jury box and set aside that impression you have told us about and give the defendant a fair and impartial trial?"

"I could."

"Do you think, as a fair-minded man, you ought to sit as a juror in this case?"

"I don't know whether I ought or not."

Leopold Smith, a wholes

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Boycott Against the Seaboard Air-Line Spreading.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC'S STATUS

Joint Rates and Prorating with Seaboard Air-Line to be Withdrawn -- Result of Judge Lumpkin's Decision.

The successive phases of the boycott of the Seaboard Air Line by the railroads comprising the Southern Railway and Steamship Company is exciting much interest in Southern territory. The fight has become exceedingly bitter, and it affects both freight and passenger business.

An official notice was issued yesterday by the Western and Atlantic Railroad and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway instructing agents and connections that on and after next Monday all joint rates and prorating arrangements with the Seaboard Air Line will be withdrawn.

With reference to freight originating and shipped to or from points beyond, bills of lading originating with other roads destined to points on or reached by the Seaboard Air Line, and also with reference to freight sought to be sent forward by the Seaboard Air Line on through bills of lading over the Western and Atlantic to points reached by other roads beyond its line, on all such traffic received by the Western and Atlantic Railroad to be delivered to the Seaboard Air Line the regular established rates from original point of shipment to Atlanta will be charged, and on all traffic received from the Seaboard Air Line to be forwarded via Western and Atlantic Railroad to points reached by other roads beyond its line the regular established rates from Atlanta to points of destination will be charged.

This notice does not apply to any freight shipped to or from any point on the line of the Western and Atlantic Railroad.

The action of the Western and Atlantic management is designed to be within the scope of the law as interpreted by the recent decision of Judge Lumpkin of the Superior Court of Georgia in the case of the Seaboard Air Line vs. the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in which a temporary injunction was granted some thirty days ago. The decision dissolves the injunction as to the interchange of all through traffic, and thus enables the Western and Atlantic Railroad to enforce the order of non-intercourse against the Seaboard Air Line, issued March 1 last by Commissioner Stahlman of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association.

Ex-Judge Burke and Hocking Valley.

CHOCAGO, April 18.—A Special from Columbus, Ohio, says: "Judge Stevenson Burke yesterday filed his answer in the suit against him and his associates to recover $8,000,000 on Columbus, Hocking Valley, and Toledo Railroad bonds, claimed to have been appropriated to the defendants own use. The answer is long, and recites the many complications in the deals that led to and followed the consolidation of the Columbus and Toledo, and the Ohio and West Virginia Railways.

"The following contention of the answer will not be admitted by the plaintiffs: The Central Trust Company, through which the bonds were issued, knew all about the transactions in connection, they being done in that company's offices in New-York, and were, in fact, suggested by the President of the company himself. The trust company and the purchasers of the bonds had full knowledge of and assented to the use made of the bonds in paying back to Burke and others alleged loans. Burke and his associates never agreed to account to or secure the assent of the Trust Company in regard to the use of the proceeds of the bonds."

Delegates to London.

The American Railway Association has selected the following-named gentlemen as delegates to the International Railway Congress, which meets in London in June: Henry S. Haines, President, and W. Z. Allen, Secretary, of the Association; E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie Railway; James T. Harrahan, Second Vice President of the Illinois Central; C. W. Bradley, General Superintendent of the West Shore; J. Frey, General Superintendent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé; Joseph Ramsey, Jr., General Manager of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, and Theodore Voorhees, Vice President of the Philadelphia and Reading.

Canadian Pacific Freight Rates.

MONTREAL, April 18.—The commission appointed by the Government to examine into the complaints of the people of Manitoba and the Northwest Territory, relative to alleged excessive freight rates charged by the Canadian Pacific Railway, sat here to-day. Vice President Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific stated that the freight rates charged by that road were lower than those paid by the people of Dakota, Wisconsin, and other Northwestern States, for transportation over United States roads. Those roads, he added, were mostly in the hands of receivers, while the Canadian Pacific, though charging lower rates, was able to pay dividends to its shareholders up to the last half year.

A Dead Land Agent's Shortage.

TACOMA, Wyoming, April 18.—It is ascertained beyond a doubt by an investigation conducted by high Northern Pacific officials that Paul Schulze, late General Land Agent, who committed suicide last Friday, was short in his accounts. He had just been removed by order of the New-York Bondholders' Reorganization Committee. It will take several weeks to go through the books and ascertain the exact amount of the shortage, but it will reach thousands of dollars.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad, held in Toledo last Wednesday, the following Directors were chosen: T. A. McIntyre, Joseph Richardson, James B. Clews, E. C. Stedman, W. H. Male, David Dows, Jr., and B. K. Stevens, of New-York; J. S. Clement, Painesville, Ohio; Samuel E. Williamson, Cleveland, Ohio; George E. Crouse, Syracuse, N. Y., and George W. Murray, Goshen, N. H.

—President Crapo of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad is authority for the statement that the matter of the construction of a road to connect with the Hocking Valley did not come up at the meeting of the Directors in Boston yesterday.

—Charles Watts, the General Superintendent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, has just completed his twenty-eighth year of service with the Pennsylvania lines.

—Percy R. Todd, General Traffic Manager of the West Shore Railroad, has been in Cincinnati conferring with Vice President Oscar G. Murray, of the Big Four, on freight matters.

—C. C. McCain has resigned as Auditor of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, to accept the office of Commissioner of the Association of Lake Lines.

—The arrangement of Summer schedules is just now occupying much of the time and attention of general passenger agents.

—There will be a foreclosure sale of the Mobile and Birmingham Railroad, in Mobile, Ala., on the 27th inst.

—E. P. Wilbur, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was in New-York yesterday.

Hoboken Firemen Injured.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 18.—The inmates of the big four-story flat at 913 Washington Street were aroused at 6:30 o'clock this morning by a fire, which started on the second floor and shot up the elevator shaft to the upper story. The tenants escaped, but Louis Greaves and Frederick Zimmermann, firemen attached to Engine No. 1, were severely injured by the falling of the ceiling in a room in which they were working. The damage to the building was $2,000.

Delaware's Senatorial Deadlock.

DOVER, Del., April 18.—The one hundred and fourteenth ballot for United States Senator to-day stood: Higgins, (Republican,) 10; Addicks, (Republican,) 5; Pennewill, (Republican,) 4; Ridgely, (Democrat,) 9; Bayard, (Democrat,) 1.

A SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND TRUST

Firms Whose Capitals Aggregate $20,000,000 Organize in Chicago and Vote to Advance Prices.

CHICAGO, April 18.—The old Sash, Door, and Blind Trust, it is said, has been revived on a stronger foundation than ever before. Three months ago an initial meeting was held in this city, and the plans for a combination projected. The trust held its first meeting at the Auditorium yesterday.

Henry Payne, the Oshkosh manufacturer, was made permanent Chairman of the trust, and a Mr. Parker Secretary.

Mr. Payne announced that thirty-nine leading manufacturers, representing 90 per cent. of the sash, door, and blind output of the United States, had joined the combination; that each of them had paid into the hands of the Secretary the sum of $2,000 as a guarantee of good faith in the maintenance of prices, which sum is to be forfeited upon violation of any of the rules.

The combined capital of the firms is estimated at $20,000,000.

It was decided that prices in the next six months should be advanced 10 per cent. It was also agreed, in order to reduce the heavy stocks being carried by the firms, to restrict the output 20 per cent. until further orders.

The stockholders elected the following Board of Directors: Henry Payne, Oshkosh; C. S. Curtis, Wausau, Wis.; H. Alden Smith, Minneapolis, and E. L. Roberts, Chicago.

Permanent offices of the trust will be opened in the Auditorium Building.

NEW-JERSEY HIGHWAYMEN CAUGHT

One of the Six Negroes Arrested in Bridgeton Confesses a Number of Robberies in Cumberland County.

BRIDGETON, N. J., April 18.—The authorities of this place have at last succeeded in arresting the gang which for the last month or two has been terrorizing the people in Cumberland County. The men under arrest are all negroes. They gave their names as John Harman, Charles Harman, Nickodemus Brown, Oscar Brown, and William Allison.

One of the men has made a confession, and in it states that they robbed Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Stratton while they were driving in the vicinity of Bridgeton; Sarah and Eliza Brown, the two aged sisters who were beaten and then robbed in their home at Lower Hopewell Township, and Joseph Carman and Walter Creese, who were robbed yesterday morning while driving on the eastern outskirts of the city.

One of the Brown sisters is suffering from paralysis as a result of the beating she received from the thieves.

TORE DOWN MRS. YOE'S WALL

She Awoke to Find Her Room in Vandam Street Nearly Destroyed.

The three buildings at 34, 36, and 38 Vandam Street were recently ordered torn down by the Building Department on the ground that they were unsafe. The buildings are owned by D. F. Forshay and the land by Trinity Church.

The work was begun some time ago, and was progressing favorably until yesterday morning. Workmen were engaged in tearing down the walls of No. 36, and in so doing they tore down the wall between 34 and 36, and exposed the rooms of Mrs. Elizabeth Yoe, a widow. Mrs. Yoe had not yet got up when the men began to tear down the wall, and she had the novel experience of awaking to find one half of her room destroyed.

A complaint was at once made at the Macdougal Street Police Station, and Acting Capt. O'Keefe sent eight men in uniform and two detectives around to arrest these men employed in tearing down the buildings. There were eight of them, and they were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Justice Simms at once discharged the men, and said to Detective Linn:

"You tell your Acting Captain that he must be more careful in making arrests. There is no reason why these men should have been arrested. They had a perfect right to do what they did, and they violated no law in doing as they did."

Justice Simms then told Mrs. Yoe that her only remedy lay in the civil courts. At the same time he sent word to the agent for the houses that he must be in court this morning. Mrs. Yoe says that all her furniture is ruined, as it is covered with brick dust and mortar.

AN ELECTION JUDGE SENTENCED

Edward Fitzgerald of Jersey City Gets Thirty Days for Assault.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 18.—Edward Fitzgerald, judge of a primary election held by the Democrats of the Second Precinct on March 16, was to-day convicted of assault. When John Duffy, a voter of the district, offered his ballot, Fitzgerald refused to receive it. He told Duffy he was not a citizen, and slapped his face.

Judge Hudspeth said that some of the primary elections were controlled by the hoodlum element to such an extent that respectable citizens could not vote. He thought it was time an example was made of some of the offenders. He then sentenced Fitzgerald to the county jail for thirty days.

Squire Golding Prevented a Murder.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 18.—Joseph Rudolph, a drunken Italian, chased his wife with a hatchet into the office of Justice Colding this morning, and there tried to murder her. Squire Colding entered in time to overpower the man. During the struggle the furniture of the office was badly damaged by the vigorous blows of the Italian's weapon.

Rudolph was sent to the County Jail in default on bail on charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. The Italian has been intoxicated several weeks, and has repeatedly attempted to kill his wife.

Fire in a Chinese Clubhouse.

The clubrooms of the Sam Choy Association on the second floor of 24 Mott Street were burned out at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The damage amounted to $300.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 18—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair, winds mostly northerly, probably fair Saturday.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer in extreme northern and extreme southern portions, northerly winds, probably fair Saturday.

NEW-JERSEY, fair, slightly warmer, northeasterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, slight changes in temperature, variable winds, probably fair Saturday. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, slowly rising temperature, northerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer, westerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, and MISSISSIPPI, fair, slowly rising temperature, variable winds, shifting to southerly. LOUISIANA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, southerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, light northerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, variable winds. OHIO, fair, warmer in northeast portion, variable winds. INDIANA, fair, warmer in extreme northwest portion, variable winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, variable winds. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer in extreme southeast portion, southeasterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in extreme northeast portion, southeasterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, variable winds. ILLINOIS, fair, variable winds, warmer in extreme northeast portion. IOWA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. MISSOURI, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, and KANSAS, fair, southerly winds. COLORADO, fair, cooler in southern, warmer in extreme northern portion, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, cooler, westerly winds.

The barometer continues low off the South Atlantic coast, and a storm is apparently developing north of Montana. The barometer is high over the lake regions and the North Pacific coast districts. A general rise in temperature has occurred over the interior of the country. Fair weather prevails in all districts. Fair weather with slight changes in temperature is indicated generally throughout the country on Friday.

MAY LAND AFTER SUNSET

That Privilege to Ocean Travelers Granted by the Treasury.

BAGGAGE WILL BE RELEASED, ALSO

Collector Kilbreth Authorized to Employ More Customs Inspectors to Do the Additional Work.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—A Treasury Department circular authorizing the landing of steamship passengers after the hour of sunset was issued this afternoon. The Collector of the Port of New-York is directed to detail a sufficient number of Inspectors for this purpose.

The new regulations do not apply to New-York alone, but are general in their application, and will be carried out at all ports of arrival in the United States. The circular says:

With a view to further relief of the passengers of any steamships from abroad which may arrive at their wharves after the hour of sunset, the department hereby revokes Circular No. 54 of April 4, 1894, and the following instructions will hereby govern customs officers in place of those included in the circular above revoked:

Hereafter, when any steamship from abroad shall reach her dock after the hour of sunset, the baggage and effects of her passengers (other than immigrants) may be landed, examined, and delivered forthwith, waiving requirements of Circular No. 39 of March 5, 1894, so far as that may affect the treatment of passengers' baggage. Said circular is now held to apply only to the discharge of the cargoes of such vessels, the department having been advised by the Solicitor of the Treasury that the personal effects and baggage of passengers are not included under the word "cargo" as used in Section 2,871 of the Revised Statutes.

The Collector of the Port will detail a sufficient number of Inspectors to attend at the wharf for the inspection of baggage, who shall receive no extra compensation therefor, but any Inspectors so detailed will be relieved from all or a reasonable amount of duty on the ensuing day in consideration of the above service after sunset. Whenever the examination of the baggage and effects of the passengers from any vessel shall be in progress after the hour of sunset, such examination shall be continued by the Inspectors on duty at the wharf until completed, and due allowance of time shall be made to such Inspectors on the ensuing day.

The department renews its injunctions upon the officers who may be assigned to duty at the landing of passengers to conduct themselves with entire patience and courtesy while engaged in the work of examining baggage. Passengers cannot be expected to exhibit familiarity with our customs laws, and a certain amount of impatience and restlessness may be justified in travelers, who, after enduring the restraints of a sea voyage, are compelled to submit to detention and to scrutiny of their effects. No Inspector or officer will be excused for resentful or discourteous conduct toward such persons.

The officers in charge of such examinations are further instructed that the proceeding is instituted not so much with a view to the duties incidentally collected as to the prevention of international violations of the customs laws. While, therefore, the duties properly collectible under the law should be assessed, care must be taken to avoid petty and extortionate exactions under the narrow interpretation of the law, and the misapprehension of the purposes of the proceedings.

The following letter, relative to an increase in the number of Customs Inspectors, has been sent to Collector Kilbreth of New-York:

The department has given careful consideration to your views and those of the Surveyor, relative to the necessity for increasing the present force of day inspectors at your port.

It appears that, on account of the recent extension of the limits of your district and of the steadily enlarging area of the space utilized for the lading and unlading of vessels, it has become a matter of great difficulty to provide for the due and prompt attendance of inspectors at such places. This difficulty has been augmented by the fact that the requisite supervision of exports for the benefit of drawback, draws heavily upon the available force of outdoor officers. Shipments of this kind have already reached large proportions, and there is every reason to anticipate a constant increase, as new forms of manufacture become subject to the benefits of drawback on exportation.

The department expects a thorough administration of the customs business at your port, and is not disposed to hamper your efforts toward this end by denying you an adequate force of assistants.

You are therefore authorized to select from the civil service lists of eligibles, additional names of Inspectors, and to forward the same for approval. The maximum addition thus allowed is fifty, but it is expected that, in availing yourself of the authority hereby granted, you will be governed by the absolute requirements of the business, and that additional appointments will be made only as they seem to you indispensable for the proper security of the revenue and for the enforcement of the regulations of this department.

Collector Kilbreth returned to his desk at the Custom House yesterday well pleased with his visit to Washington, where for two days he had consulted with the Treasury Department officials regarding the proposed increase in the number of Inspectors and the plans for passing ships to their piers after sundown.

"The authorized increase," Collector Kilbreth said, "is to meet the enlarged commerce at this port, by the increase of territory—Yonkers—as well as of business. There has been no increase of Inspectors since 1883, when the number was 320. That number was reduced, indeed, to 310 in 1887, and has not since been restored."

Collector Kilbreth will increase the force as specific service demands it. He has no intention of making a large number of appointments at one time.

ANOTHER FOREST FIRE IN NEW-JERSEY

The People of New-Germania Fighting to Save Their Homes.

HAMMONTON, N. J., April 18.—A forest fire started this morning near Brigantine Junction. A strong east wind has been blowing and the fire traveled steadily all day. The distance traversed up to this evening is about five miles in a straight line from the starting point. Several hundred acres of timber has been destroyed, with a large quantity of cordwood. The flames now threaten the farming settlement of New-Germania. This little village has a population of about 125, and is in the direct line of the fire. The residents of the place have been out all day fighting the fire. This afternoon and to-night they have been reinforced by a number of men from other places, who responded to their call for aid. The fire is burning over a tract which in previous years escaped, and the conditions are such that unless rain comes it will be hard to stop its progress.

Made Laws by the Governor.

ALBANY, April 18.—Gov. Morton has approved:

Chapter 328—Assemblyman Percy's bill, relative to the New-York City Street-Cleaning Department.

Chapter 329—Assemblyman Abell's bill, relative to contracts for improvements in Brooklyn.

Chapter 335—Appropriating $4,000 for the completion of the fish hatchery on Cold Spring Creek, in Steuben County.

Chapter 338—Assemblyman Ainsworth's bill, providing that hereafter no school house shall be constructed in New-York City without an open-air playground attached to or be used in connection with it.

Chapter 334—Assemblyman Abell's bill, authorizing the stocks, bonds, certificates, and other obligations of Brooklyn to be made payable in gold coin.

Peculiar Attempt at Suicide.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 18.—Werner Webber, thirty-two years old, of this city attempted to commit suicide last night in a peculiar manner. He went to the river at the foot of Spencer Street, fastened a rope to one of the stringpieces at the pier, and then tied the other end around one of his feet. He then jumped overboard and was slowly drowning when he was noticed by George Novello, who jumped overboard and after a desperate struggle succeeded in dragging Webber from the water.

HOW ROBERT CENTER WAS KILLED

Truckdriver Winkel Tells His Story in Court —Remanded to the Coroner.—Wheelmen to Investigate.

Frederick Winkel, the truckdriver, of 536 West Forty-seventh Street who ran over Bicyclist Robert Center, the well-known sportsman, horseman and yachtsman, in front of the Colonial Clubhouse, Forty-second Street and Western Boulevard, at 5:40 on Wednesday evening, was arraigned in court yesterday morning on a technical charge of homicide.

The defendant was greatly affected when he learned of Mr. Center's death, at Roosevelt Hospital. He is a respectable German and speaks English imperfectly.

He said he was driving on the left hand roadway of the Boulevard, which is contrary to law (though he did not know this, he says), because he had some coal to deliver on that side. He had turned onto the down-town car track, going up when, in front of the Colonial Clubhouse, he encountered a green car, bound south, and pulled sharply to the left to avoid it. He said he could not turn to the right because of the central grass plot, close beside which the car tracks run.

Just as he pulled his horse to one side, several bicyclists, Center among them, who had been following the car, turned to pass it. As they did so they encountered Winkel's pedding rig. The wheelmen all succeeded in dodging past it save Center; he ran plump against the horse. One of the cart shafts caught the rider's clothing throwing him under the horse's feet. Winkel was driving at a fair jog, and before he could fetch up the heavy wagon passed over the prostrate man.

Winkel jumped off his wagon and ran to Center's assistance, as did several men from the Colonial Club, who had witnessed the affair. But the injured man was unconscious and apparently dying.

Mr. Center was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, where he died at 9:45 in the evening. An undertaker took charge of his remains, and caused their removal to his late apartments at 126 East Thirty-fourth Street.

Police Justice Ryan turned Winkel over to the Coroner.

The officers of the New-York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, will immediately begin an inquiry into the facts surrounding the death of Robert Center. Persons having actual knowledge of these facts and eye witnesses of the occurrence are requested to communicate with Chief Consul Isaac B. Potter, Potter Building.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as first-class chambermaid and plain sewer; willing and obliging; in a private family; best of city reference. B. K., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North German as competent seamstress and chambermaid in first-class American family; best city references. W. E., 385 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent young girl in a small private family; best city reference; no cards. 105 Waverley Place, basement door.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl in a small private family, or chambermaid alone; with best city references. M. C., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or nurse; also a girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 220 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do light chamberwork; good seamstress; would take care of grown-up boy or girl. Present employer's, 23 East 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady desires situation for competent girl as chambermaid or parlormaid and assistant waitress. 7 East 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent chambermaid and seamstress in private family; good city reference. 211 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; personal references. 102 West 81st St., basement.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl as chambermaid or nurse; private family; good city references. Reinert, 144 West 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Scotch Protestant. Call, at present employer's, Friday and Saturday, from 10 to 12 A. M., 10 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady desires situation for competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress. 7 East 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl in private family to do chamberwork and waiting. 246 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young French girl as chambermaid in private family; best city references. Emelie, 222 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—First-class; for private family; very best city references. 988 6th Av., near 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to do chamberwork and sewing; eight years' reference. Call, between 10 and 2, 231 East 80th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl; Protestant as chambermaid; do plain sewing; assist in pantry; references. Maher, 109 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl; good reference. A. G., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two New-England Protestant women; cook thoroughly understands her business in all branches; chambermaid can do sewing; to go together; country preferred; first-class city reference. 154 West 18th St.; first floor, Room 8.

COOK.—By a young Scotchwoman as good cook and excellent baker; does not object to plain washing; permanent place short distance in the country; good reference from last employer. 230 West 18th St., rear room, one flight up.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands meats and makes excellent soups, good desserts, is a good baker; the best of city reference; no objection to country. 159 West 73d St., present employer's.

COOK.—By good English cook; understands her business in all branches of cooking; no objection to private clubhouse; good city reference. 206 East 26th St., care of housekeeper.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent baker; country preferred; city reference. Seen, two days, at 220 East 33d St.

COOK.—By thoroughly-competent woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; best city reference. 232 West 31st St., two flights, back.

COOK.—By a competent girl as good cook and baker; private family; would do coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. S. C., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant woman in private family; excellent baker; would do coarse washing; city or country; city reference. 333 West 38th St., three flights.

COOK.—By good cook; willing to assist with coarse washing; in private family; best city references. 1,113 Park Av.; ring first bell, right side.

COOK.—A lady desires to find a situation for a Protestant woman as cook; will do plain washing. Call or address, Thursday, at present employer's, 139 East 36th St.

COOK.—By a young girl; first-class cook; in private family; first-class city references given; last lady can be seen. 840 7th Av., W. C. Ward's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city references. C. D., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By neat, tidy goung German girl, as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; three years' references. 922 6th Av., first floor.

COOK.—By an American woman as excellent cook; private family; thoroughly understands her business; first-class city references. 409 West 50th St.

COOK, &c.—By a competent woman as cook and laundress; good baker and economical; small private family; city references. M. T., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a competent young woman; as cook and laundress; private family; good baker; three years' city reference. 300 West 37th St., second bell.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook; city reference. 424 3d Av.; ring bell three times.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city reference. 348 West 49th St.; ring Knight's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; can furnish the very best of city references. 181 Waverley Place, Room 10.

COOK and CHAMBERMAID.—In private family or boarding house; references. Call, two days, Mrs. Wilson, 11 Jones St.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook; understands French, English, and American cooking; first-class reference. 250 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook; understands soups and baking; city or country; best city reference. 356 West 41st St., Davis's bell.

COOK, &c.—By competent person as cook, washer, and ironer; best city reference; city or country. 143 West 49th St., rear.

COOK, &c.—By a Protestant woman as good cook; washer, and ironer in small family; city or country; good reference. 241 West 30th St.

COOK.—By first-class young English cook; wages from $35 to $40; good testimonials; kitchenmaid required. K. B., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; understands her business; small hotel or boarding house; city or country. James, 289 West 37th St.

COOK.—French; in a private family; no washing; reference; city or country. Adell, 466 7th Av.

Dressmakers.

A.—A.—DRESSMAKER, ELEGANT CUTTER and fitter; $3 a day; or at home; perfect fit guaranteed; velvet, silk, or cloth suits made in one week for $10; fancy waists, coats, and ball gowns a specialty. 44 East 10th St., near Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker by the day or take work home; skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, repairing; children's dresses. Mrs Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young Swiss lady of refinement and education as governess, useful companion to lady, or to family going to Europe; excellent linguist; musical; experienced traveler; willing to be generally useful; highest references. F. F., 71 West 105th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an English widow as housekeeper, or position of trust; reference. H., 1,955 Vanderbilt Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a strong, able young girl, 22 years old, in a private family; will make a valuable servant for a good lady; is capable of doing any kind of work. Can be seen at her uncle's till suited, 102 4th Av. Delaney.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable girl for housework; is an excellent washer and ironer and good cook; city or country; best city reference. 444 West 31st St., one flight.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman; would do entire work of small family; good laundress and first-class baker; city and country references. 223 East 21st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By an experienced girl to do housework; willing and obliging; four years' city reference. 334 East 36th St., third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework; best city reference. 323 East 48th St., first floor.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID or LIGHT HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl; city reference. 46 West 17th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined North German; age, 26; experienced; good dressmaker and packer; accustomed to travel; three years' first-class references; disengaged from May 1. M. V., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to traveling; no children; willing and obliging; best references. J. M. J., 25 East 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German girl, speaking English, as lady's maid to an invalid lady; would like to travel; five and three years' reference. C. K., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; hairdresser, dressmaker, good packer; accustomed to traveling; best references from Paris and city. A. M., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Swedish; experienced hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; accustomed to traveling; excellent city references from last employer. 130 East 49th St., care Mrs. Howard.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid and seamstress; best city references; family going traveling preferred. Call, Friday, 318 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; competent; first-class dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to travel; good city reference. M. W. S., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class lady's maid; French; good seamstress and dressmaker; hairdresser; competent in traveling; good references. 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By well-educated North German; with experience; first-class city references; city or country; no objection to travel. 348 East 81st St., one flight, left.

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant woman to wait on elderly lady; excellent seamstress, housekeeper; first-class reference from last employer. 210 East 15th St.

LADY'S MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—Experienced dressmaker; best city reference. E. F., 124 East 113th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MAID—NURSE.—A lady would like to find a situation for a maid, who is an excellent masseuse, a good needlewoman, and a most willing and obliging nurse in times of sickness; would prefer an elderly lady or invalid, as a permanent place is desired. Call, between 11 and 1, on Friday and Saturday mornings, 8 East 10th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young Protestant woman as maid and seamstress; assist with children; city or country; first-class references. 201 West 45th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress, and to do chamberwork; good reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

MAID.—By young girl as maid to grown children and do plain sewing. 174 West 75th St., present employer's.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference; no cards. 502 6th Av.; ring lower bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By neat, young, tidy, North German girl, as first-class laundress; understands shirts, collars and cuffs; best references; city or country. 922 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as first-class laundress; two years' city reference; willing and obliging. E. C., Box 104, advertising office, 554 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—Lady going abroad wishes a situation for a laundress; capable either as laundress or chambermaid. Apply at present employer's, between 10 and 12, 3 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, in private family; good city reference. 236 East 33d St., two flights up, back; ring Laffey's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; four and six years' reference from last places. 229 East 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best city reference. L. M., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; understands bottle feeding thoroughly; city or country; personal reference. 144 East 43d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; best reference. Maher, 109 7th Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a trained nurse to invalid, or as a companion to lady or gentleman; best references from doctors and patients. Call, for three days, between 10 and 2, at 20 East 41st St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent nurse; a couple of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St.; private stable.

NURSE.—By competent, trustworthy person as nurse and seamstress or maid; kind and obliging and careful; will do chamberwork. 1 East 55th St., present employer's.

NURSE.—By a competent and trustworthy infant's nurse; one that can take full charge; city or country; personal reference. P. D., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a respectable girl as nurse, with four years' first-class city reference; would like to meet with an English family. M. B., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—French nurse and governess for young children; good sewer; willing and obliging; good city reference. M. G., care Mrs. Fy, 209 West 27th St.

NURSE.—By a well-educated North German girl with knowledge of kindergarten as nurse; best city reference. 350 West 45th St.

NURSE.—A young girl would take care of one or two children; teach music and primary English. Wheeler, 333 Lenox Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress, with knowledge of dressmaking; would do light chamberwork or wait on young ladies; city or country; good city reference. M. H., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; or seamstress or nursery governess; best reference. B., 1,696 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined German girl; good seamstress; always willing and obliging; care of grown children or useful companion to elderly lady; best reference. J. C., 1,227 Broadway.

SEAMSTRES.—By French seamstress; would wait upon lady; good city reference. T. S., 106 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a good seamstress; willing to assist with light chamberwork. 336 West 49th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands salads, wines, and carving; best of city reference. M. P., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as waitress and assist with chamberwork in a private family; four years, city reference. 202 East 22d St., Kane.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as competent waitress in not too large a private family; must be permanent; city references. N. C., Box 121 Times.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl as waitress or waitress and chambermaid in a small private family; with first-class references. 425 West 31st St., Lynch's bell.

WAITRESS.—By competent girl as first-class waitress in private family; understands care silver, salads, and wines; best city reference; wages, $20. K. M., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Take butler's place; trustworthy; with family going to the country; wages, $20; best family reference. 496 2d Av., near 28th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; will be found obliging; best reference. 311 East 35th St.

WAITRESS.—Willing to assist with chamberwork; best references; present employer; no cards. 212 West 59th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

BUTLER.—By single man; willing to go anywhere; understands his business; good valet; good city references. M., care Mrs. Boeri, 123 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; age, 28; understands his duties thoroughly; three years' city references; last employer can be seen. Competent, care Mrs. Parrot, 241 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-experienced Englishman; aged 40; height, 5 feet 11 inches; five years' first-class reference. B., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent man in a private family; best references; take full charge of dining room. Louis, 209 East 36th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced and competent man; age, 38; is a good valet; has excellent city reference; will be personally recommended by last employer. Butler, 458 4th Av., tailor's store.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; thoroughly understands all the duties required of a first-class man; can take full charge of dining-room floor; best city references. L. G., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent Englishman of good character and habits; single; middle-aged; wages reasonable; city and Brooklyn references. Address, by letter, Henry Harrison, 334 East 19th St.

BUTLER.—English; can be recommended as a first-class servant; understands the management of a gentleman's house thoroughly; good city references. D. J., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; city or country; eight years' personal city reference from last employer. C. T., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; disengaged any time; one year's personal reference from present employer; leaving owing to family going to Europe; English; age 30. Patbury, 802 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By competent man; leaving on account of a death in the family; can be well recommended. Butler, 288 Madison Av., present employer's.

BUTLER.—English; where second man or parlormaid is kept; first-class references; town or country. B.,

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation More Active and Prices Irregular.

CABLES BETTER AND THE WEST HIGHER

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Quiet—Provisions Lower —Cotton Active—Coffee Higher.

Bullish news from the West, together with advanced cables, caused a sharp rise in wheat, and local shorts covered freely, while foreign houses bought to a large extent, and the business was very active, with the close at about the best prices. Provisions were lower and rather quiet. Cotton was active, and offered freely at a decline. Coffee declined early, but rallied sharply through foreign buying and local covering.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	63½@ ..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	32 @ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	44½@ ..
Flour, straight Spring	$2.25 @$3.35
Flour, straight Winter	2.85 @ 3.00
Cotton, middling uplands	6 15-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 18
Pork, mess	13.50 @14.00
Lard, Western steam	7.15 @ ..
Beef, family	10.00 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	20 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	3 15-16@ 4 1/4
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10½@ 11¼
Coffee, Rio No. 7	16 @ 16¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake	9.50 @ ..
Lead	3.07½@ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were active, excited, and irregular; opening strong and advancing 1¼@1½c on firmer cables, bullish Western news, higher Western markets, free buying for foreign and Wall Street account, with increased exports and light receipts; declined ½c through local realizing, but closing firm at 1¼@1½c advance, and foreign buying at the close. Spot was in moderate export demand, with prices 1¼c higher with the options. Sales, 148,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 8,000 bushels No. 2 red at ¼c over May, in store, or 1½c over May, free on board, store, and 80,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba on shippers' account; the trade bought 60,000 bushels choice red at 1¾c over May, delivered....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 2¾c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 9¼c over May, free on board, afloat. ....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 64½c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 72¾c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 72c. ....Clearances hence, 1,023,202 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 383,381 bushels....Receipts, 5,200 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 11,091 bushels; in the interior, 151,625 bushels.

CORN—Contracts followed wheat and the West, and closed firm at ¼@¾c advance, with a light local trade. Spot was scarce and higher and in good demand. Sales, 84,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 8,000 bushels steamer mixed at May price, delivered, and 16,000 bushels do on private terms, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 17,000 bushels steamer mixed at 49½@49¾c, elevator; 35,000 bushels do at 50¾@51¼c, delivered, and 8,000 bushels steamer yellow at 50@50¼c, elevator....Receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 49,619 bushels; in the interior, 89,366 bushels....Clearances hence, 33,348 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 811,851 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were quiet and firm at unchanged prices, with only a local trade, and without special feature. Spot were firm and unchanged, with a light trade.... Sales, 55,000 bushels, including No. 2 white in elevator, 35¾@35¾c for 23,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37c; No. 3 do, 36½c; No. 2 mixed, 31¾@32c; No. 3, 31c; rejected mixed, 30½c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 33c; track mixed, 32@33c; track white, 36@40c for 52,000 bushels....Receipts, 65,100 bushels; exports, 160 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	4,705,000	62½@63⅝	63¼
June	105,000	63¼@63⅝	63⅜
July	4,030,000	63½@64 16 64	
August	820,000	63¼@64⅛	64¼
September	1,575,000	63⅞@64⅝	64⅜
October	60,000	64⅝@65¼	65¼
December	570,000	66 @67	66⅞
Total	12,765,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	65,000	50¼@50⅝	50⅜
July	90,000	50⅞@51⅛	51¼
September	50,000	51⅝@51⅞	51⅜
Total	205,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	....	....@....	31⅞
May	110,000	31⅞@32	32
July	30,000	32¾@....	32¾
No. 2 white—			
April	5,000	35¾@....	35¾
May	30,000	35¾@....	35¾
Total	175,000		

FLOUR—The firm prices asked tend to hinder trade, but demand continues good at old prices. Sales, 35,000 bbls, including 6,655 bbls City mill patents, 3,000 bbls clear, 925 bbls No. 2, and 500 bbls fine at the advanced quotations; 9,450 bbls Spring patents at $3.55@3.75; 300 bbls Winter No. 1 at $2.60; 5,350 bbls bakers' extra at $2.60@2.85; 750 sacks Spring patents at $3.35; 150 bbls No. 2 Spring at $2.25, in sacks, and 150 bbls Winter clear at $2.75....Arrivals, 8,625 bbls and 9,282 sacks; exports, 6,342 bbls and 30,100 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 49,045 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.95@$2.00	$2.00@$2.15
Supers	2.00@ 2.15	2.15@ 2.25
No. 2	2.00@ 2.15	2.30@ 2.50
No. 1	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.65
Clears	2.20@ 2.50	2.50@ 2.90
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.85@ 3.00
White wheat str'ts.	.....@	2.75@ 3.10
Patent Spring	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.15
Special brands	2.90@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.40
City patents	....@	....@ 4.10
City clears	....@	3.20@ 3.35
City No. 2	....@	....@ 2.65
City supers	....@	....@ 2.45
City fine	....@	2.00@ 2.35

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	....@ ....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.40@ ....
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	2.40@$2.75
Clears	2.20@ 2.50	2.50@ 2.90
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.35
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.60
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Held firmly and in demand; sales, 500 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3@$3.20; fancy, $3.30@$3.35.

CORN PRODUCTS—Moderately active and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Saganmore, $2.70; Esmeralda, $2.70; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85@87½c; coarse meal, 97c; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Dull and barely steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.70@$4.15; cut, $4.05@$4.40; ground, $3.75, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@58c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@ 72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—More active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 87½@90c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 87½@92½c; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $18@$19, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50 @60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There continues firmness for clover, under a fairly active distributing business. Quoted at 10¼c for No. 1 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market remained slow. There were some small orders from exporters, but for the most part about ½c under asking rates; thus it was possible to place yellow in a limited way at 26½c, while to 27c was asked, and good off-grade yellow at 26c, which was held about ¼c above that; one lot of 100 bbls, an especially desirable off-grade, was sold as high as 26¾c. Trading paused here more on the dull outside conditions, and as indicated in the declining tendency of hog products. Even the West, which has a freer trading in compound lard, does not appear inclined to take up further quantities of oil at the mills, but is steadily drawing upon fair accumulations. The mills keep their rates steady, not reaching out at present for a further improvement, yet at the same time confident and indifferent over selling. But few bids go out to the mills over 19c for crude in bulk, and they are scarce just now at any price, while 19½@20c, and even to 21c is asked at points having cheap freight rates. COCOANUT OIL is dull. Ceylon quoted at 6¼@6½c; Cochin is at 6@6¼c. LINSEED OIL is firm; city quoted at 50c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a slack demand, with pure unracked white at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is firm; quoted at 54@55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, April 18.—Oil opened and lowest, $2.35; highest, $2.57; closed, $2.45.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a range of prices steadily to an easier basis through the day, with the close at the West at a decline of 15c on pork, 10 points on lard, and 5@8 points on bacon. The packers were offering more of the general products than the very moderate buying interest could take up, with the sentiment on the part of the outsiders against operating on the disposition that has been displayed latterly to move the prices about by manipulation. The most satisfactory business was on actual wants for consumption by the Southwest especially, while the export demands were light. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for the day as 16,000 head. The week's hog packing was 190,000 head; same time last year, 260,000 head.

LARD—Western steam—There was a little business here, both in cash and options, and in the latter the first in many weeks, with a decline in prices to correspond with a yielding of 10 points in Chicago, where the buying interest was slack. Cash closed at 7.15c, at which 250 tcs sold. City steam was easier, to 6.50@6.62½c, and 125 tcs sold. Options—Sales of 250 tcs May at 7.20c; closing at 7.20c, and 250 tcs July at 7.35c; April closed at 7.15c nominal. Refined was quiet and weaker; Continent quoted at 7.55c, and South American at 7.90c. Compound lard slow here, with 5.37½@5.50c quoted at the West. April closed at 6.85c nominal; May was at 6.87c bid, to 6.93c, closing at 6.90c bid; July at 7.00@7.07½c; closing at 7.00@ 7.02½c; September at 7.15@7.22½c; closing at 7.15c bid.

PORK—There was unimportant buying interest here, while prices were firmly held. The West was dull, unsettled and lower by 15c. April closed at $12.10, nominal. May was sold at $12.10@$12.25, closing at $12.15 bid; July at $12.35@$12.47½, closing at $12.37 bid. Prices here are: For mess, $13.50@$14; family mess, $13@$14; short clear, in lots, $13.50@$15.50.

BACON—The short-rib dealings were rather slack, while packers were offering to sell more freely April, at the West, closed at $6.22, nominal, where May ranged from $6.20@$6.25, closing at $6.22; July at $6.35@ $6.42½, closing at $6.37 bid; September at $6.50@$6.55, closing at $6.52 asked.

CUTMEATS—Western meats have increased demand, with sales of 50,000 lb green hams on private terms. City meats are held at full late quoted prices, while quite, and under an indisposition on the part of buyers to meet the rates. Western meats are held at 9c for green hams, all averages, except 12 lb, which are held at 9½c. City-pickled shoulders, 6c; 10-lb bellies, 7c; 12 lb do, 6¾@6¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 7½c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 9½c for 12 lb and 9c for 14 to 16 lb, and pickled hams, 9¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¾c; fresh shoulders nominal.

BEEF—Exporters are steady buyers, and there is more of a business in the way of distributions, with prices firmly held. Sales are 150 bbls family and packet on private terms. Packet, $8.50@$10; do, in tierces, $12 @$14; family, $11@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$18; extra mess, in barrels, $8@ $8.50; plate, $8.50@9.

BEEF HAMS—Are held firmly, while trading is moderate. At the West, $18.50@$19, the latter price for May delivery, while here $19.50 is quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—Are at steadier prices, with fair demand. Receipts at the West, 47,790 head; same time last year, 51,950 head. Chicago—Receipts, 24,000 head; market 15c below the previous day's average; $4.60@$5.10; left over, 7,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,093 head; slow; 5@10c lower; $4.35@$5.20. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,835 head; lower; $4.30@$4.90. Omaha—Receipts, 4,000 head; opened 10c lower; $4.45@$4.90. Pittsburg—Steady; $5.10@$5.40. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,362 head; $4.70@$5. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; slow; weak; $4.70@$4.95. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers, $4.95@$5.10. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,500 head; slow; $4.75@$5.10. Quotations here are 6¾c for heavy, 6¾c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 6¾@6¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¾@7c for pigs.

TALLOW—The indications of increasing strength through the advance abroad, as noted in our previous report, have made headway to higher prices for both city and country lots. A sale of 75 hhds city was at 4¾c, and 4¾c is now bid, while of country lots 110,000 lb have been taken up at 4¾@5c, chiefly at 4¾@4¾c. The soap trade wants are enlarging a little, while the supplies of both city and country are moderate. Besides, Australian has been placed at 5¼c for a lot of 20 hhds, and to 5 5-16c is now asked, but bids are scarce for it, and it would be hard to trade on an important quantity over 5¼c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market is quiet, pending the disposition of the West, which will probably not appear as a buyer here until there are accumulations of some importance for attention. The recent business well cleaned up material offerings. A sale is reported of 50,000 lb at 8¾c, but it is doubtful if further quantities could be obtained under 9c. For lard stearine the market is slow, and nominally 9c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active and irregular, with free buying on European account, while local dealers were more favorable to the market, with the close strong at 20@30 points advance. Havre was irregular at ½@1f decline, and Hamburg steady and unchanged, to ⅜ pfennig down. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 16@16¼c for No. 7 and 14¾@15c for No. 8. Sales, 956 bags Maracaibo, 450 bags Central American, 286 bags La Guayra, and 100 bags Costa Rica, on private terms....Option Sales—Opening for Call—11 A. M.—May, 250 bags at 13.90c; July, 1,500 bags at 14c; September, 2,000 bags at 13.95c; October, 1,000 bags at 14c; December, 250 bags at 13.95c; total, 5,000 bags. Between Call and Close—April, 1,500 bags at 14.30c; May, 750 bags at 13.90c; 250 bags at 13.95c, 1,250 bags at 13.90c, 750 bags at 14c, 500 bags at 14.05c, 250 bags at 14.10c, 250 bags at 14.15c, and 2,750 bags at 14.20c; June, 500 bags at 13.80c, 250 bags at 13.85c, 250 bags at 13.80c, 500 bags at 14.10c, 500 bags at 14.15c, and 1,500 bags at 14.20c; July, 1,000 bags at 14c and 500 bags at 14.10c; August, 250 bags at 14c; September, 500 bags at 14c and 3,000 bags at 14.20c; October, 500 bags at 14.40c; December, 750 bags at 13.95c, 1,000 bags at 14.10c, 250 bags at 14.15c, 2,500 bags at 14.20c, 500 bags at 14.25c, and 250 bags at 14.30c; March, 1,000 bags at 13.85c; total, 23,250 bags. Exchanges—20 points paid to exchange 500 bags June for July; 10 points paid to exchange 750 bags May for July; 30 points paid to exchange 1,250 bags July for April. Total for day, 35,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Month.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
March	13.90@14.00	....@....
April	14.50@14.60	16.00@16.05
May	14.25@14.30	15.90@16.00
June	14.15@14.20	15.80@15.85
July	14.40@14.45	15.50@15.60
August	14.20@14.30	15.15@15.25
September	14.20@14.25	14.85@14.90
October	14.35@14.40	14.50@14.60
November	14.25@14.30	14.30@14.45
December	14.25@14.30	14.20@14.25

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	207,804
Arrivals	....
Total	207,804
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	10,818
Total stock in New-York to-day	196,986
Total stock in Baltimore	26,510
Arrivals	....
Total	26,510
Deliveries yesterday	391—26,119
Total stock in New-Orleans	14,732
Arrivals—Steamer Rosse	25,577
Total	40,309
Deliveries yesterday	336—39,973
Total stock in other ports	....
	66,092
Total stock in United States	263,078
Afloat from Rio per steam to April 17	69,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to April 17	12,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to April 17	88,000
Afloat from Victoria to April 11	12,000
	181,000
Total	444,078
Same time 1894	516,747

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16@16¼

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17¼@18¾
Padang, int'r	26¼@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@20¼
Timor	22 @23½	Porto Cabello	17 @18¼
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19¼@20¾
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Ocana	18 @20
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Bucara'ga	18¾@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	18½@20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
Do, prime	19 @20	Do, white	19 @20
Central American—		Oaxaca	19¼@21¼
Costa Rica	17 @20¼	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	18¼@19½	Coban	19 @22
Do, washed	19¼@21¼	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Mocha	20½@26½		

COTTON.

Contracts were active and unsettled, with Liverpool selling freely at this point, and outsiders taking profits, while local dealers were scalping to a considerable extent. The close was steady at 8@11 points decline. Spot was quiet at 1-16c advance, with sales of 380 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7 3-16
Middling uplands	6 15-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	1¼c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
April	6.76@6.78	6.79	6.77	600
May	6.72@6.73	6.77	6.71	6,600
June	6.77@6.78	6.77	6.67	43,000
July	6.72@6.73	6.80	6.71	10,400
August	6.76@6.77	6.85	6.75	123,300
September	6.76@6.77	6.88	6.76	13,600
October	6.77@6.78	6.75	6.76	46,400
November	6.81@6.82	6.88	6.81	13,100
December	6.85@6.86	6.94	6.86	7,400
January	6.90@6.91	6.95	6.92	5,800
February	6.95@6.97	..	..	....
March	7.00@7.02	..	..	....
Total				270,200

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	1559	5180	3115	3223	1447	..
New-Orleans	3318	8753	4936	1168	3470	..
Mobile	117	481	29	21	19	..
Savannah	957	1541	495	316	221	..
Charleston	404	563	548	285	134	..
Wilmington	39	184	219	25	59	..
Norfolk	176	539	1282	217	310	..
Baltimore	....	....	....	....	....	..
New-York	....	800	613	650	1649	..
Boston	1380	878	2105	1801	418	..
Philadelphia	451	1158	..	751	217	..
West Point	....	728	1064	433	....	..
Newport News	....	....	....	....	....	..
Brunswick	....	....	....	....	....	..
Port Royal	....	....	....	....	....	..
Velasco, Texas	....	....	....	....	....	..
Total	8401	20605	14406	8840	7944	..
This day last week	13312	15314	26233	8081	11862	10717
This day last year	7177	11077	7206	8632	6584	5926

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Supplies are moderate, and demand fair, with prices firm.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@33

RICE—Jobbing demand continues good, but otherwise a quiet business, with values firm.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2¾
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java	3¾@3¾
Good	4¾@4⅞	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	.75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6⅛@6¾		

SUGAR—The demand continues fair for raw, with prices firm. Sales, 465 tons muscovado, 89° test, at 2 11-16c; 24,200 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 2 15-16c, cost and freight, and 300 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 1 13-16c, cost and freight....Refined less active and unchanged.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 2 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, for Nos. 13 and 14, ½ lb per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	9-16@4⅜	
Coarse powdered	4	3-16@4⅜	
Granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Cutloaf	4	9-16@4⅜	
Crushed	4	9-16@4⅜	
Powdered	4	3-16@4⅜	
Coarse granulated	4	3-16@4¼	
Fine granulated	3	15-16@4¼	
Extra fine granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Con. granulated	4	3-16@4⅜	
Cubes	4	3-16@4⅜	
XXXX powdered	4	7-16@4⅝	
Mold A	4	7-16@4⅝	
Diamond A	3	15-16@4⅛	
Confectioners' A	3	13-16@4	
Columbia A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Windsor A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Ridgewood	3	11-16@3⅞	
Phoenix A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Empire A	3	9-16@3⅝	
No. 6	3	1/16@3 11-16	
No. 7	3	7-16@3⅝	
No. 8	3	⅜@3 9-16	
No. 9	3	5-16@3½	
No. 10	3	⅜@3 7-16	
No. 11	3	⅛@3 5-16	
No. 12	3	1-16@3⅜	
No. 13 (net)	3	@....	
No. 14 (net)	2	⅞@....	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Trading is on a moderate scale, but receipts run light, and all choice stock is held to regular prices.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	20 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	18 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	16 @17
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @15
Welsh tubs, extra	17 @17½
Welsh tubs, firsts	15½@16½
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @15
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other extra	20 @..
Creamery, firsts	18 @19
Creamery, seconds	15 @17
Creamery, thirds	12 @14
Imitation creamery, firsts	14 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	9 @11
Dairy, firsts	12½@13½
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8 @ 9
Factory, Ohio, fresh, extra	11 @12
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	10 @11
Factory, fresh, seconds	8½@ 9
Factory, fresh, thirds	8 @..

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Half-firkin tubs, fancy	13½@14
Half-firkin tubs, firsts	12 @13
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	11 @..
Dairy, firkins, fancy	13½@13
Dairy, firkins, extra, choice	12 @13
Dairy, firkins, seconds	11 @..
Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds	9 @10
Western—	
Creamery, June	9 @15
Factory	7½@ 9

CHEESE—Old stock is working out moderately in small lots, more particularly the fancy stock, with holders meeting buyers promptly, and the tone easy. New stock is quiet; small, full cream in fair supply, with sales at 8@10c, while large sizes are rather scarce.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, f'cy	11	@11¼	
State, f. c. large, Fall make, white, f'cy	10¼	@11	
State, full cream, large, choice	9¾	@10	
State, full cream, large, good to prime	9	@ 9½	
State, full cream, large, common to fair	7½	@ 8½	
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11	@11½	
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	8	@10	
State, part skims, small size, choice	7	@..	
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	4	@ 6	
State, part skims, large size, choice	5½	@ 6	
State, part skims, common	2	@ 3	
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½	@ 4½	
State, full skims	1	@ 1¾	

EGGS—The market opened a little easy on fair receipts and some accumulation, but a pretty good speculative inquiry was had, and the close is firm, with some holders at 12¾c.

State and Pennsylvania	13 @..
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	12½@12¾
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	11½@12½
Duck	20 @25
Goose	30 @35

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples in light supply and firm at the recent improvement. Fancy grades Florida strawberries in light supply and higher, but ordinary qualities unimproved. We quote: Apples, Baldwin, per bbl, $3.50@$4.25; do, spy, $3@$4; do, russet, $2.50@$3.50; cranberries, per crate, $2@$3; strawberries, Florida, per quart, 15@35c.

FRUITS—DRIED—It is a weaker market for evaporated apples; demand is very slack, and holders are trying to attract more trade by naming slightly lower prices. Our outside figures are now extreme. Sundried apples in small supply, and held about steady, but are slow, very few chops available. Cores and skins have some demand at about late prices. Jobbing sales of raspberries at 21c; scarcely anything doing in cherries, plums, or blackberries. California fruits offering freely, and values for all grades are easy. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, per lb, 7¾@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@7¼c; do, common to fair, 6@6¼c; do, sun-dried, 5¾@6¼c; chops, 2¼@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 21c; cherries, 12 @13½c; plums, State, 4½@5c; blackberries, 5c; apricots, 8@10½c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@9c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@10c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Two cars more in to-day. Heavy fowls were slow and weaker, but there was more demand for good, light stock, with sales at 9c, occasionally 9¼@ 9¾c. Old roosters and turkeys steady. Ducks and geese dull and weak. We quote: Fowls, local and Western, per lb, 10c; do, Southern, 9c; chickens, 9@9½c; old roosters, 6c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 50@90c; geese, 60c@$1.25; pigeons, 35@50c. DRESSED —There was a pretty strong effort to reach 11½c for fresh fowls, and a moderate part of the best marks brought the price, but trade proved dull, and later 11c was quite generally accepted for average prime goods, receivers being anxious to avoid accumulations. Turkeys firm for prime lots, but few such. Philadelphia broiling chickens quiet. Squabs dull and lower. We quote for fresh killed: Turkeys, per lb, 10@14c; fowls, 11c; old cocks, 7½@8c; ducks, Western, 8@12c; geese, 5@8c; chickens, Philadelphia broilers, 30@40c; Spring ducks, Long Island, 35@40c; squabs, per doz, $1.50@$2. We quote for No. 1 Western frozen: Turkeys, 12@15c; chickens, 12@14c; fowls, 10@10½c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 8@10c.

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes in more liberal receipt and weak. Old onions are steady for prime, but generally quiet. Asparagus in liberal supply and weak.

Asparagus, per dozen	$2.00@$6.00
Beets, Bermuda, per crate	2.00@ 2.75
Cabbage, domestic, per 100	4.00@ 5.00
Cabbage, imported, per 100	8.00@10.00
Celery, State and Western, fair to good, per dozen roots	40@ 60
Celery, New-Orleans, per dozen roots	60@ 75
Onions, white, per bbl	2.00@ 6.00
Onions Eastern, red, per bbl	1.00@ 2.50
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.00@ 2.50
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.00@ 2.50
Onions, State and Western, yellow, per bbl	1.00@ 1.75
Onions, Havana, per crate	1.40@ 1.50
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.70@ 1.75
Radishes, per 100 bunches	50@ 1.00
Splnach, Norfolk, per bbl	1.00@ 1.50
Tomatoes, Florida, per carrier	3.00@ 5.00
Tomatoes, Havana, per carrier	2.50@ 4.00

POTATOES.

Bermuda, prime, per bbl	$7.00@$8.00
Bermuda, No. 2, per bbl	4.00@ 4.50
Jersey, prime, per bbl	2.00@ ....
State, white kinds, per 180 lb	2.12@ 2.25
Maine, Rose, per double-head bbl	2.25@ 2.75
Maine, Hebron, per sack	2.25@ 2.30
Canada, Hebron, per 180 lb	2.25@ 2.30
Scotch, per 168-lb sack	2.25@ ....
Sweets, Vineland, fair to fancy, per bbl	2.50@ 3.75
Sweets, other Southern Jersey, double head	2.25@ 2.50
Peas, Florida, per crate	2.00@ 3.50

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Demand light, but prices held unchanged. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50c; do, clover mixed, 55@60c; do, clover, 40@50c. Rye straw, 40@ 60c. Oat straw, 35@40c.

HOPS—The market shows steadiness, but demand is moderate and offerings less urgent.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	10	@..	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6	@ 9	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4	@ 5	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6	@ 7	
State N. Y., crop 1893, med. to prime	2½	@ 3	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	2½	@ 4	
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3	
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	10	@

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock Speculation Broadening and Prices Advancing.

LOW-PRICED STOCKS SHOWING LIFE

The Grangers Well Up and the Coaler and the Vanderbilts Firm—Strength Based on Business Improvement.

THURSDAY—P. M.

The course of the stock market to-day leaves no room for doubt that bullish sentiment is steadily growing. The stock market not only broadened materially, but the business in bonds was large and well distributed. There was a slight recession shortly after the opening, but for the remainder of the day trading was done at advancing prices, and as a rule the final sales were at the highest figures of the day.

There was little news of a positive nature, but reports of business in all sections of the country grow more encouraging from day to day. It is felt that the corner has been well turned and that depression is a thing of the past. At the same time prices for securities are on a very low level and investors seem willing to buy, confident that large returns will result in the future. There is a fair amount of commission-house business, but, of course, a large part of the buying is as yet speculative. Brokers with out-of-town connections report an increasing volume of orders.

The buying to-day, as already intimated, was widely distributed, stocks which have been dormant for many months showing signs of new life. The Grangers were favorites and scored material gains, Northwestern advancing 2¼, St. Paul 1¾, Burlington ¾, and Rock Island ⅝, all on good business. The Vanderbilts were less active, but were firm, and the same may be said of the coalers. The speculative movement in Reading continued, and it closed ½ higher, at 14⅝. Of the specialties, Louisville and Nashville gained 1¼; Manhattan moved between 117 and 119½, closing unchanged at 118¼, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, after advancing to 22½, closed at 21⅞, a net gain of ⅞. Pullman, on a sale of 100 shares, advanced 4⅝ points. Lake Erie and Western was strong, its gain being 1½ points.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas issues were strong throughout the day and closed at top prices. The advance is based on the earnings of the property, which show steady increases. The gross earnings in 1893 were $10,388,000; in 1894, $9,877,000, and in 1895, to the end of March, $9,022,805. The decrease in 1894 was due to coal miners' strikes, which began in April, and ran into June. The business of the road is now normal, and the earnings for April, May, and June may be fairly estimated on the basis of those of 1893, when they were $2,624,530. Adding this amount to the known result up to the end of March, the gross for the fiscal year ending June 30 will reach $11,627,335. Allowing full interest on the second mortgage bonds, the fixed charges, including rentals, amount to $3,080,000. Working expenses, liberally estimated, will not exceed 60 per cent., and at this ratio the company is earning at least 4 per cent. on its preferred stock. The company has no floating debt and has a good cash balance in bank, so that at the present time the preferred stock certainly looks attractive. The interest on the second mortgage bonds after August next becomes a fixed charge, the payment of 4 per cent. becoming compulsory.

Industrial issues shared in the general improvement. Sugar closed at 106⅞, its top price and a gain of 1⅜ points. Lead also advanced, its gain at the close being 1½ points; the preferred stock moved up 2½ points. Tobacco improved 1½. Leather preferred 1, and Cotton Oil ⅝. General Electric was somewhat irregular, although steadier than yesterday, and closed ¼ higher. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was quiet and ⅛ higher at the close.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money quiet, with rates easy and very little demand. Rates were 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper very little changed as to conditions, but some good names being offered. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent. for high-grade four months' commission-house acceptances as well as for four months' single names, 5@5½ per cent. for six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent for those less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $98,274,201, and the balances were $6,878,057. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $255,597.

Money in London, on call, ¼@½ per cent., closing at ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ⅞@13-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.80 for sixty days, and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were $4.88⅛ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.89⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.87⅜ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½@5.16⅞ for long, and 5.15⅝@5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Boston—17c discount. St. Louis—60c premium bid, offered at 75c. Cincinnati—25c premium. Chicago—80c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅛@67½. There were sales of 20,000 ounces at 67.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53½c.

In London bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$30,743,684
Imports for the same period	13,514,925
Net exports	$17,228,759
Net exports to date, 1894	8,528,013
Net exports to date, 1893	36,716,904
Net exports to date, 1892	7,231,300

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining	1⅜
American Tobacco	1½
Baltimore and Ohio	1⅜
Canadian Pacific	1⅜
Chicago and Eastern Illinois pf	1
Chicago and Northwestern	2⅛
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	1¾
C., C., C. and St. L.	1
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	1½
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	⅝
Denver and Rio Grande pf	⅞
Flint and P. M.	1¼
L. E. and Western	1½
L. E. and Western pf	⅜
Louisville and Nashville	1⅜
L., N. A and Chicago pf	1
Minn. Iron	2
Missouri, Kansas and Texas pf	1
National Lead	1½
National Lead pf	2½
New-Jersey Central	2
Pacific Mail	1
Pittsburg and Western pf	1¼
P., C., C. and St. L. pf	1
Pullman Car	4⅝
Rio Grande Western	1
Rio Grande Western pf	1¼
St. Paul and Omaha	1½
Union Pacific	1⅜
United States Leather pf	1
Wabash pf	1

DECLINED.

United States Cordage gtd	1⅝

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Fourteenth Street	170
Lincoln National	505
Metropolitan	2½
New-York County	540
Republic	147
Seaboard National	168
Shoe and Leather	96
State of New-York	103½
Third National	105
United States National	180
Western National	111

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	147	147	147	147	142	148	25
American Cotton Oil	27½	28⅜	27½	27⅞	28½	28⅝	3,111
American Cotton Oil pf	74½	75	74½	75	74	75	266
*American Sugar Refining	106¼	106⅞	105½	106⅞	106¾	106⅞	56,047
*American Sugar Refining pf	96⅜	96⅜	96¼	96½	96¼	96¾	1,065
*American Tobacco	98	99½	98	99½	99¼	99½	8,310
American Tobacco pf	108½	109¾	108½	109¾	108	110	22
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	6	6	5⅞	6	6	6¼	2,455
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1	1	1	⅞	1⅛	100
Baltimore & Ohio	53	54⅜	53	54⅜	54¼	54½	1,270
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	19	19	19	19	..	22	100
Bouffalo, Roch. & Pitts. pf	60	60	60	60	57	62	54
Canada Southern	52¾	52¾	52½	52¾	52½	52¾	535
Canadian Pacific	43⅝	44	43⅝	44	44½	45	625
Central Pacific	17	17	17	17	17½	18	10
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅜	18⅜	17⅝	18⅜	18½	18½	4,140
Chicago Gas	71¼	71⅞	71	71⅝	71⅜	71½	9,900
Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf	96	96	96	96	95½	97	100
Chicago & Northwestern	94⅜	96	94⅜	96	95⅞	96	10,235
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	73½	74	73⅜	74	73⅞	74⅛	7,777
C., C., C. & St. Louis	39½	40½	39½	40¼	40⅛	40⅝	2,625
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	88	89	88	89	87	88	200
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	59¼	60¼	59¼	60¼	60¼	60⅜	22,638
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	118	118	118	118	118	119	210
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	65¼	65⅞	65⅛	65⅜	65⅜	65⅞	3,746
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6½	6¼	7	225
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	26½	26⅞	25⅝	26⅞	26⅝	27	4,385
Columbus, H. V. & Tol. pf	67	67	66	66	65	..	35
Colsolidated Gas Company	135⅞	136	135⅞	136	135	136	631
Delaware & Hudson	127	127	126½	127	127	127⅜	1,880
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160¼	160⅝	160	160½	160½	160¾	2,416
Denver & Rio Grande	13½	13⅝	13½	13½	13½	14	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	40⅝	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞	40⅜	41½	405
Dist. & C. F., 2d in. pd	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	6,577
*Duluth, S. S. & A	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3⅞	300
Flint & Père Marquette	13½	14½	13½	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	2,300
Flint & Père Marquette pf	34	36	34	36	35	36	225
General Electric	32⅜	33½	32⅜	33	33	33⅜	9,850
Illinois Central	92½	92½	92½	92½	90¼	92	10
Iowa Central pf	23	23	23	23	23½	24	164
Lacleda Gas	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	27	100
Lake Erie & Western	19⅜	21¼	19¾	21¼	21	21¼	5,870
Lake Erie & Western pf	76¾	78	76¾	77½	78	78¼	1,520
Lake Shore	141½	141⅞	141½	141½	141⅜	141⅝	730
*Long Island Traction	9	9⅛	9	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	8,310
Louisville & Nashville	53½	54⅝	53½	54⅝	54½	54⅝	10,438
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	7	7	7	7	6½	7¼	100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	23	24	23	24	24	24½	545
Manhattan Consolidated	117½	119¼	117	118¼	118	118¼	10,120
Mexican National certs	1⅝	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛	2⅜	2⅝	2,400
Michigan Central	99½	99¾	99½	99¾	99¾	99⅞	310
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	47	47	47	47	46½	48	200
Minnesota Iron	49	49	49	49	..	..	100
Missouri Pacific	24¾	25⅞	24⅝	25¼	25¼	25¼	2,450
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	16⅜	16⅞	16⅛	16½	16⅜	16½	2,460
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	29	30	29	30	30	30¼	5,180
Mobile & Ohio	17½	18	17¼	18	18¼	18½	600
*National Lead Company	32⅞	34⅜	32⅜	34¼	34	34⅜	15,230
*National Lead Company pf	85½	88	85½	88	87¼	88½	2,710
New-Jersey Central	95¼	95⅞	94⅞	95⅞	95¼	95¾	2,350
New-York Central	98½	99¼	98½	98¾	98¾	99	2,364
New-York & N. E., all in. pd	38⅜	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38½	2,915
New-York, L. E. & Western	10⅜	11⅜	10⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	900
New-York, Sus. & Western	12½	13	12½	12⅞	12¾	13	1,100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	36½	37	36½	36½	36½	37	1,080
Norfolk & Western	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝	115
North American	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	1,870
Northern Pacific	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	550
Northern Pacific pf	19⅛	19¼	18¾	19⅛	19¼	19⅝	2,428
Ontario & Western	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	17	17⅜	2,662
Oregon S. L. & U. N	6	6	6	6	5⅞	6⅛	300
Pacific Mail	23¾	24¼	23¾	24⅛	23¾	24	4,815
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4¾	100
Philadelphia & Reading	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	13,650
Pittsburg & Western pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	30	100
P., C. C. & St. Louis	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17	18	135
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf	49	49	49	49	48	48½	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	164¾	164¾	164¾	164¾	165	167	101
Quicksilver	2¾	3½	2¾	3	3⅛	3½	1,500
Quicksilver pf	18⅜	18⅝	18⅛	18½	17¼	18½	100
Rio Grande Western	16	17	16	17	17	18	900
Rio Grande Western pf	43	43	43	43	43	45	100
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	114½	114½	114½	114½	114	114½	120
St. Louis Southwestern	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½	5¾	600
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11⅜	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	11½	11⅝	1,250
St. Paul & Duluth	26	26	26	26	25	28	150
St. Paul & Omaha	33⅛	34⅝	33⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	1,705
St. Paul & Omaha pf	110	110	110	110	108	112	100
Southern Cotton Oil	47	47	47	47	36	50	100
Southern Pacific	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	17	17⅜	200
Southern Railway	11¾	12⅜	11¾	12	11⅞	12	8,190
Southern Railway pf	34¼	34⅞	34	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	4,007
Tennessee Coal & Iron	21¼	22½	21¼	21¾	21⅞	22¼	10,460
Texas Pacific	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜	1,280
Union Pacific	12½	13¼	12½	13¼	13⅜	13½	1,737
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	5	5½	5	5½	5⅝	5½	860
United States Cordage	5⅜	5½	5¼	5½	5½	5⅝	1,000
United States Cordage pf	9¼	9¼	8⅝	9	9	9⅜	1,045
United States Cordage gtd	17⅜	18	17⅛	18	17½	19	210
United States Rubber	39½	40	39½	39¾	39½	39⅞	1,207
United States Rubber pf	94	94	93⅞	93⅞	93¾	94	306
*United States Leather	14⅛	14⅜	14	14½	14⅜	14½	5,323
United States Leather pf	78¼	79	78⅜	79	78½	79	2,933
Wabash	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¾	7	810
Wabash pf	14¾	15⅜	14⅝	15⅛	15¾	15⅞	5,967
Wells-Fargo Express	107	107	107	107	105	110	25
Western Union Telegraph	88½	89	88⅜	88⅞	88⅞	89	7,265
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12¾	13	12¾	13	12⅞	13	1,290
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	43½	43½	43½	43½	43	43¾	100
Total sales							325,706

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	67	67	67	67	67¼	67½	20,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Horn Silver	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	..	..	10

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s	H & T Cen G M 4s	D M & Co Eng Certfs Stamped	St P, M & M 1st
1,000 111¾	11,000 62⅜	4,000 64	Con 6s Red to 4½s
Am Dock & Imp 5s	Int & G N 2d Mtge	N Y, Ont & W	3,000 101¾
10,000 111¼	10,000 70½	Refunding 4s	2,000 101⅝
A, T & S F 4s	Iowa Cent 1st 5s	3,000 90½	Dakota Extension
50 70	2,000 86	5,000 90¾	1,000 118½
30,000 70¼	Kan & Mich 4s	Nor Pac 1st, Coup	San A & A Pass 4s
1,000 70⅜	5,000 76½	5,000 116	10,000 61¼
1,000 70	Kan Pac 1st Cons	12,000 115½	5,000 60⅝
14,000 70¾	2,000 69¾	Nor Pac 1st, Reg	16,000 61
61,000 70¼	Kan Pac 6s, 1895	5,000 115¾	20,000 61¼
6,000 3 70¼	6,000 106¼	Nor Pac 2d, Coup	2,000 61
5,000 70⅜	Keokuk & D M 1st	5,000 90	Scioto V & N E 4s
A, T & S F 2d	5,000 96	7,000 90½	3,000 74¼
3-4s, Class A	3,500 95	5,000 90⅝	5,000 74¼
80,000 23½	Laclede Gas L Co of	Nor Pac 3d, Coup	So Pac of Cal 5s
3,000 23	St L 1st 5s	15,000 93¼	Consolidated
10,000 F 23¼	1,000 93¼	Nor Pac Cons 5s	10,000 92
20,000 10 F 23	L E & W 2d 5s	99,000 30½	So Pac, N M 1st
30,000 15 F 23	10,000 103	4,000 30⅝	10,000 102
5,000 23	L S & M So 1st, Coup	10,000 30⅜	So Ry 1st 5s
15,000 15 F 23	2,000 116½	50,000 31	10,000 88⅝
15,000 23	1,000 116¼	Trust Co Certfs	5,000 88¾
10,000 F 23	L S & M So 1st, Reg	30,000 30	9,000 88½
Atlan & Pac Inc	2,000 114¾	14,000 30⅜	10,000 88⅝
10,000 3½	Lehigh V of N Y 1st	N P Col Tr Notes	14,000 88⅝
Aus & N W 1st	5,000 100¼	1,000s 20 F 77	84,000 88⅝
11,000 84½	2,000 100½	15,000 78	5,000 88¾
Broadway & 7th Av	Lehigh V Term 5s	12,000 77¾	Tenn C, I & R 6s
1st Cons 5s	5,000 107	12,000 77⅞	Tenn Div 6s
10,000 109⅞	Louis, Ev & St L	Ohio & Miss Cons	1,000 84½
34,000 110	Consol 1st 5s	2,000 107	1,000 84¼
C N J G M 5s	1,000 31	Ohio So G M 4s	1,000 84
5,000 112¼	2,000 32	2,000 46½	Bir Div 1st
Ches & O Con 5s	Louis & Nash	Omaha & S L 1st	1,000 86
1,000 106⅞	N O & Mob 1st	Trust Receipts	Tex & N O Cons 5s
4,000 106½	5,000 117	2,000 40	9,000 93½
Ches & O Gen 4½s	4,000 116½	Ore, R & N 5s	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000 74⅞	Louis & Nash	Trust Co Certfs	2,000 89½
5,000 74¾	Unified Gold 4s	11,000 87	6,000 89¾
2,000 74⅞	5,000 79	Ore S L & U N Con	Tex & Pac 2d Inc
11,000 74¾	1,000 78	10,000 42	24,000 26½
20,000 b3 75	Manhat Ry Con 4s	Peo G & C of Chi	1,000 26⅝
12,000 75	1,000 97¼	1st Cons 6s	20,000 26¾
10,000 75½	Met Elev 1st	7,000 91	20,000 26¾
5,000 75	8,000 121	Peo G & C of Chi	20,000 26¾
5,000 75¼	2,000 121½	2d Gtd 6s	5,000 26¾
C & O, R & A Div	Met Elev 2d	1,000 107	13,000 26¼
1st Cons 4s	5,000 108½	Peo, Dec & Ev 2d	12,000 26⅜
2,000 93	Mil, L S & W Ext 5s	2,000 33	10,000 b3 26⅝
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s	3,000 109	Peo & East 1st	10,000 26⅝
6,000 119⅞	Mil & St Paul 1st	6,000 76	T, St L & K C 1st
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s	Chi & Pac W 5s	1,000 s3 76	Trust Co Certfs
5,000 99½	3,000 112⅛	Phil & Reading	9,000 61¾
Chi, B & Q	20,000 112¾	1st Pf Inc	Union Elev 1st 6s
Nebraska Ext 4s	7,000 112¾	10,000 28	5,000 94⅜
12,000 88¾	Lac & Dev Div	2,000 28⅛	5,000 94½
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s	1,000 106	5,000 28⅜	5,000 94⅝
1,000 100½	So Minn Div	15,000 28¾	5,000 95
5,000 100⅝	1,000 116⅜	10,000 28⅝	Union Pac 1st, 1899
2,000 100½	Minn & St L 1st	25,000 29	1,000 105½
Chicago & Erie 1st	Pacific Ext	2d Pf Inc	U P, D & G 1st
6,000 86	3,000 117	25,000 16½	100,000 35
Chi & Ind Coal 1st	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	35,000 16⅜	20,000 35½
6,000 99	5,000 84	8,000 16⅝	12,000 36
Chi & Nor Pac 1st	20,000 83⅞	3d Pf Inc	71,000 36¼
Trust Receipts	1,000 84	10,000 11½	1,000 36⅜
25,000 45	1,000 83⅞	7,000 11⅜	1,000 36⅝
2,000 45¼	1,000 83½	Phil & Read Gen 4s	5,000 36¾
26,000 45	14,000 84	13,000 74½	2,000 36⅞
16,000 45¼	6,000 83⅜	13,000 74⅜	1,000 36¼
25,000 45⅜	27,000 84	1,000 75	5,000 36⅜
1,000 45¼	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	2,000 74⅜	20,000 36
Chi & Northwestern	12,000 58	3,000 75¼	10,000 35⅝
Coupon Gold 7s	15,000 58½	Trust Co Certfs	2,000 35⅞
5,000 120¾	5,000 58¼	5,000 65⅝	36,000 36
20,000 121	9,000 58⅜	15,000 66	20,000 36¼
C, R I & Pac Ext 5s	5,000 58½	5,000 66⅛	2,000 36
7,000 101¾	1,000 58⅝	1,000 66¼	Ohio Land & R'y Purch. M. 6s 80½
1,000 101⅞	5,000 58½	15,000 66½	Oswego & Syracuse Railroad 183
C, R I & P Deb 5s	2,000 58⅜	57,000 66½	Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph 65
1,000 89	Mo, Kan & East 1st	43,000 66¾	Pennsylvania Coal 318
C, C & Ind G M	10,000 86¾	10,000 67	Postal Telegraph & Cable 70
1,000 122¾	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	Phil & Read Defd Inc	Pratt & Whitney common
20,000 121	5,000 81	80,000 2½	Pratt & Whitney pf 47
Clev, Lor & W 1st	5,000 81¼	47,000 2⅜	Real Estate Trust Company 163
5,000 105¼	5,000 81¾	25,000 3	‡Rutherford Gas Co. (Ruther-
Clev & Pitts 4½s	1,000 81	Pitts & W 1st 4s	ford, N. J.) 6 per cent. bonds
Series A	2,000 81¼	1,000 81	‡Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s 107
5,000 131½	5,000 81	Rio Grande W 1st	Second Avenue Railroad stock 144
Colorado Mid 1st	5,000 81⅜	4,000 70¼	†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph 85
5,000 70½	5,000 81	1,000 70⅜	Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.) 20
Col, H V & Tol 5s	2,000 81¼	St L & I Mt 5s	Standard Oil Trust 181½
5,000 91⅞	5,000 81⅜	3,000 75½	Standard Gas 48
5,000 91¾	Mob & Ohio New 1st	5,000 75¾	Standard Gas pf 96½
2,000 91¾	Ext 6s	St L & S F 2d	‡Standard Gas Co. 1st 5s 104
7,000 91⅞	1,000 110	Class C	Staten Island Railway 50
Dul & I R 1st	Mob & O G M 4s	5,000 113	Sixth Avenue Railroad stock 209
5,000 93½	3,000 64½	St L S W 1st	Sixth Avenue Railroad 185
East Tenn Reorg	7,000 65	12,000 73	Staten Island Rapid Tran. 1st 6s 113
Lien 4-5s	Morris & E Con, Gtd	1,000 73⅛	Staten Island Rapid Tran. 2d 86
10,000 82	5,000 140⅝	79,000 73	St. Joseph & Grand Island stock 1
Edison Elec Ill Co of	Nat Starch M Co 1st	10,000 73¼	Tex. & Pac. Coal Co. stock 45
N Y 1st 5s	1,000 94	St L S W 2d Inc	Texas & Pac. Coal Co. 1st 95
2,000 106⅜	N Y Cent Deb 5s	47,000 26	Third Avenue R. R. 159½
Gal Har & S An	Mex & Pac 1st 5s	3,000 26¼	Third National Bank 104
7,000 93	7,000 106¼	N Y C & St L 4s	Tol. & Ohio Central R. R. ext. 5s 12
5,000 93¼	2,000 101⅝	2,000 102	Tol., St. Louis & Kansas City pf 9
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	Nor Mo 1st	N Y L E & W	Tradesmen's National Bank 94
5,000 89½	1,000 102½	New 2d Consol	Trenton Potteries 71
Int & Gt N 1st	Total sales		Terre Haute & Logansport 18
1,000 119			Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co. 80
4,000 119¼			Title Guarantee & Trust 194
Total sales			Union Ferry stock 59½
			*Union Ferry 5s 104
			Union Elevated 2d 27
			†Union Railway 5s 104
			Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry) 101
			Union Typewriter 1st pf 80
			Union Typewriter 2d pf 30
			Union Trust 690
			U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co 185
			United States Trust 855
			Val. R. R. of O. 6 per cent. cts
			Wagner Car Company 163½
			Western Gas Company 47½
			†Western Gas Company bonds 84

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	37	40
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	30	40
American Express	112½	114
American T. & C.	90½	93
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	6
*Bay State Gas	15¼	16
B. & So. Illinois pf	135	..
Louisville, St. Louis & T	1	4
Mahoning Coal R	115	..
Mahoning Coal R. pf	108	..
Manhattan Beach	3	5½
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican Central	9	9½
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	20¼	21¼
National Starch	7	8
National Starch 1st pf	44	50
Boston Air Line pf	101¾	103
Cedar F. & M.	4½	10
Chicago & Alton	147	150
Chicago & Alton pf	167½	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	58
Chicago & Northwestern pf	140	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155	158
Colorado Fuel & Iron	24	26
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	65	..
Colorado & Hocking Coal	5	7
Commercial Cable	137	..
Consolidated Coal	29	31
D. M. & Ft. D.	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	31	..
*D., S. S. & A. pf	7½	10
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	97½	98¼
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	40	50
Great Northern pf	105	107
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	½	1
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	1	2
Homestake	21	..
Iowa Central	7¾	8
Keokuk & Des Moines	2¼	3
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	13	..
Laclede Gas pf	83	84
Long Island	83	84
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	106⅜	107	105⅝	107	30,080
Am. Tobacco. pf	98⅜	99	98⅜	98⅜	180
A., T. & S. F. 6	6⅛	6	6	6¼	50
At. & Pac. 1	1	1	1	1¼	200
Chi. Gas	71½	71⅞	71½	71⅝	2,630
C., R. I. & P.	65½	65⅞	65⅝	65⅞	420
C., B. & Q.	73¾	74	73¾	74	3,470
C., M. & St. P.	59⅝	60¼	59⅝	60¼	17,750
Chi. & N. W.	94½	96	94½	95⅞	5,500
Cent. of N. J.	95½	95⅝	94¾	95	310
C., St. P., M. & O.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	20
C., C., C. & St. L.	39¾	40	39¾	40	15
C., H. V. & T.	26½	26½	26½	26½	100
Dist. & C. F.	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	1,390
Gen. Elec.	32¾	33½	32⅞	33	2,730
L. I. Trac.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	200
L. E. & W.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	200
Louis. & N.	53⅝	54⅜	53½	54⅜	2,310
Total sales					83,875

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. & P. inc.	3½	3½	3½	3½	$10,000
M., K. & T. 2d.	58¼

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank — 42 Wall Street.

National City — 52 Wall Street.

Chemical National — 270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York — 35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank — 214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street.

Central National — 322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank — 15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank — Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.L.SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. — 234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co. — 20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co. — 36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Reorganization
OF THE
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement dated March 14th, 1895, for the reorganization of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company, the time within which security-holders may deposit their securities and become parties to said agreement is hereby limited to **JUNE 10, 1895,** at 3 o'clock P. M. Deposits after that date if accepted will be received only upon such terms and conditions as the committee may impose.

Under the provision of said agreement all outstanding securities must therefore be deposited and the first installment of $3 per share on the stock and 2 per cent. on the par amount of the Second Mortgage A and B bonds be paid not later than the date above mentioned. **One per cent. on the deposited General Mortgage Bonds will be paid in cash at the time of deposit in respect of three months' interest thereon, if deposited on or before the 10th day of June, 1895.**

Deposits in America must be made with the following depositaries:

In New-York.

All bonds with the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 80 Broadway.

Stock with the NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, 59 Cedar Street.

In Boston:

All bonds with the AGENCY OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEY-YORK, 95 Milk Street.

Stocks with the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building.

The NEW-ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY will act as BANKERS in Boston of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

New-York, April 15, 1895.

EDWARD KING, Chairman,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
GEORGE G. HAVEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
C. SLIGO de POTHONIER,
ROBERT FLEMING,
JOHN LUDEN,
VICTOR MORAWETZ,
} Committee.

HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN, } Counsel to the
VICTOR MORAWETZ, } Committee.

Notice of Trustees' Sale
UNDER
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co.
4 Per Cent. Trust Indenture of Oct. 5, 1886.

Under and in pursuance of the powers vested in the undersigned, the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee, by the trust indenture executed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, party of the first part; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company and the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, parties of the second part; and the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee, party of the third part, dated October 5th, 1886, the said the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, on Monday, the fifteenth day of April, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, all the mortgage six per cent. bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company held by it subject to the lien of said trust indenture, together with the coupons thereon, which said bonds and coupons are substantially as follows, to wit:

1. Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, amounting to the sum of sixteen millions of dollars, secured by mortgage upon its Western Division, dated July 1, 1880, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, together with all unpaid coupons thereon.

2. Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, amounting to two millions seven hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars at par, (secured by mortgage upon its Central Division, dated March 1, 1882,) bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of March and September in each year, together with all unpaid coupons thereon.

The sale will be made in accordance with the written request of the holders of a majority of the bonds secured by the said trust indenture of October 5, 1886, and under the provisions thereof and the powers conferred thereby.

The terms of sale may be examined on or after March 25, 1895, at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

Dated New-York, March 12, 1895.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Messrs. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Trustee, 120 Broadway, New-York.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to Monday, April 22, 1895, at same hour and place.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Messrs. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Trustee.

£ CHEQUES
OF THE CHECQUE BANK, LONDON.
For Travelers, for Remittances, HAVE ADVANTAGES OVER OTHERS. CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.
Fred W. Perry, Gen. Agt., 2 Wall St., N.Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. The existing condition of the Kansas Pacific Company and the Union Pacific Railway, the necessity for the proper application of the just proportion of the income of the mortgaged properties to the interest upon the Consolidated Bonds, and the protection and enforcement of the principal, render it necessary that the bondholders should at once unite for mutual protection. A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

1st M'T'GE GUARANTEED GOLD 5s
Columbus & 9th Av. R.R. Co
Lexington Av. and Pavonia Ferry R. R. Co.
DEALT IN.
CLARENCE H. WILDES,
34 WALL ST.

A MILLION OR MORE.
We can place any amount of all good loans on bond and mortgage in this city; only 4, 4½, 5 per cent.; but we want good ones at once. POWER, 516 Columbus Av., corner 85th St.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE
EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the stockholders of the EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK will be held at the offices of the said company, 53-57 Duane St., in the City of New-York, on the FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering the question whether the said company shall issue its 100-year gold bonds to an amount not exceeding the sum of $15,000,000, bearing interest, payable in gold, at such rates as the Board of Directors shall, from time to time, as the bonds are issued, determine, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum, and shall mortgage its property and franchises to secure the payment of such bonds.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on MONDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF APRIL, 1895, and remain closed until the 2d day of May, 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FRANK ENOS, Secretary.

Dated New-York, April 4, 1895.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, O., April 1, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 1st day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Omaha and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Stanberry, Mo., on TUESDAY, May 21, 1895, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books of the company will be closed for thirty days prior to that time.

Dated April 4, 1895.

JAMES H. SMITH, President.
THOMAS R. WERE, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Detroit, Mich., April 1, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.,
New-Brunswick, N. J., March 28, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company, in New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, May 21, 1895, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 M., Saturday, April 27, 1895, and will reopen on May 22, 1895. By order of the Executive Committee,

CHARLES L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

April 17, 1895.

Notice is hereby given of an election for seven (7) Trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and for three Inspectors, to be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 177 and 179 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, May 6, 1895, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer books will close April 25, 1895, and reopen May 7, 1895.

JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
New-York, April 13, 1895.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on MONDAY, April 29, 1895. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from April 13 to April 29, inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Dividends.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL first mtge. 4 Per Cent. registered bonds of the CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO R'Y CO. and of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 Per Cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. & St. L. Ry Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., THURSDAY, April 25th, 1895, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1895, and will reopen May 1, at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 16th, 1895.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company,
April 13, 1895.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on May 1, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 19, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1895.

F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIdated First Mtge. 5 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the EAST TENNESSEE, VA. & GA. R'Y CO. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. of N. Y. THURSDAY, April 25th, 1895, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due May 1, 1895, and will reopen May 1 at 10 A. M.

W. A. C. EWEN, Sec'y Southern R'y Co.
New-York, April 24, 1895.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY,
Nos. 26-28 Ferry Street, New-York.
April 16th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company have this dey declared a dividend of One Dollar ($.00) per share on its preferred stock, payable May 1st, 1895.

The transfer books for preferred stock will be closed April 20th at 12 M., and reopened May 1st, 1895. JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

The Board of Directors of this company has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3 per cent.) for the six months ending April 30, 1895, payable May 1, to stockholders of record April 19, in New-York, at the office of Lathrop, Phelps & Co., and in London at the office of C. J. Hambro & Son. A. A. McKECHNIE, Treasurer.

New-York April 10, 1895.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. (1½) upon the preferred stock of the company for the quarter ending March 31st, 1895, payable April 30th, 1895. Preferred stock transfer books close April 23d, reopen May 1st.

THOMAS STURGIS, Treasurer.

Jersey City, N. J., April 18th, 1895.

HENRY R. WORTHINGTON.
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-Half Per cent. on the preferred stock of the Company out of its earnings for the past six months, payable on and after May 1st prox. The transfer books will be closed from April 20th to May 2d, 1895.

THEO. F. MILLER, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTered First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO R'Y. CO. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Saturday, April 20, 1895, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1895, and will reopen May 1, at 10 A. M. T. O. BARBOUR, Treas.

Richmond Va., April 12, 1895.

Copartnership Notices.

THE FIRM OF ISAACS & HEINEMAN HAS been this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

MOSES ISSACS, JOSEPH HEINEMAN.
New-York, March 23, 1895.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 324 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MR. GRACE'S PROPHET POSE

Will Efforts for Non-Partisan Government of Cities Fail?

EX-MAYOR'S LETTER WIDELY DISCUSSED

Joseph Larocque Asks to be Excused from Interpreting the Writer—Non-Partisanship Declared Not to be a Fad.

The resignation of ex-Mayor William R. Grace from the leadership of the State Democracy was the subject of much talk among men prominent in all political parties yesterday.

Mr. Grace's letter published in The New-York Times yesterday, in which he withdrew from the Presidency of that organization, was a surprise to all but a few of Mr. Grace's friends.

Ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, who has been prominent in the State Democracy since its organization, told a reporter for The New-York Times that he knew of Mr. Grace's letter Wednesday afternoon. Several weeks ago Mr. Fairchild said ex-Mayor Grace had told him, in the course of a casual conversation, that he was disposed to withdraw from such an active participation in the organization, because he felt that it was too great a physical strain on him. Mr. Grace went to his country house, at Great Neck, Long Island, last Sunday, and contracted a severe cold. On his return he had suffered from this quite seriously. He had had something very like a congestive chill. A physician had been consulted, and he advised the ex-Mayor that he must keep in doors for some days, and give up work and excitement of any kind. This, Mr. Fairchild said, had doubtless hurried Mr. Grace's action in presenting his resignation.

Mr. Fairchild said he thought there was no other consideration than that of health which had prompted the action of Mr. Grace.

In the letter which ex-Mayor Grace sent to Col. Robert Grier Monroe he used these words:

I believe most thoroughly in political organization for the betterment of local as well as State and National Government. I know that the fad of the day is the government of cities by non-partisan bodies of citizens, getting together from time to time for such purpose; but, in my opinion, the efforts in this direction will fail, and partisan politics, elevated by true patriotism, self-sacrifice, and relentless, persistent activity against evil influences, must be accepted as the only road to permanent success.

Various comments were made on these sentiments of Mr. Grace yesterday. The State Democracy was one of the organizations which joined in the non-partisan movement against Tammany at the last election. The organization indorsed the ticket of the Committee of Seventy, though not until after strong expressions, informally made, by members of the State Democracy, in favor of Mr. Grace as the head of the combination ticket. At a convention in Cooper Union an attempt was made to stampede the body to the ex-Mayor, and it was only after repeated emphatic declarations on his part that the ticket of the Committee of Seventy was finally indorsed.

At the conference held in the building of the United Charities, when the name of Mr. Strong was first presented as the choice of the Seventy, Francis M. Scott, now Corporation Counsel, and one of the State Democracy's leaders, protested strongly against placing any Republican at the head of the ticket. After the indorsement of the non-partisan ticket Mr. Grace became one of the closest advisers of Mr. Strong, and those who were managing his campaign.

Several members of the Committe of Seventy were asked yesterday what significance they attached to the utterance of Mr. Grace, already quoted.

Chairman Joseph Larocque simply said, "You mustn't ask me to interpret Mr. Grace."

L. J. Callanan, a member of the Seventy, said: "I thoroughly agree with Mr. Grace. We have been honestly trying non-partisanship, and what are we getting to show for it? Look at the bi-partisan bill just passed by the Senate at Albany! Those men in charge of legislation are Republicans. We wanted changes in the management of the Police Department which would have made that non-partisan. The Republicans of that city pledged themselves to non-partisanship, and some of the Republicans who went to Albany could not have been elected if that pledge had not been made.

"I am convinced that there must be parties, either a Democratic or the Republican, or one between them, to conduct the Government. I'm in favor of civil service reform, which will take the greater part of the offices out of the list of 'spoils.' As long as they are kicked around from one party to the other there's no hope for anything but the old partisan system."

"Do you take it ex-Mayor Grace refers to the present non-partisan administration in this city?" Mr. Callanan was asked.

"What else can he refer to?" asked Mr. Callanan, by way of reply. "Where else are they trying it?

"Personally, I am sorry Mr. Grace resigned," he continued. "I'm sorry he is not to continue as the head of the organization. I don't believe in Tammany Hall as it is proposed to reorganize it, but I do believe the Democrats are coming into power again in this city at the next election. The Republicans have driven the people to such a frame of mind that the Democrats will have a sure thing of it."

William Travers Jerome, also a member of the Seventy, said: "I think it is about time we had a declaration of principles, or lack of principles, from the ex-Mayor."

Secretary James W. Pryor of the City Club read the statement of Mr. Grace, and said: "He is mistaken when he speaks of non-partisanship as 'a fad of the day.' It is more than a fad. It is a deep-seated conviction, which is growing in this and other cities all over the country. As to ex-Mayor Grace's position toward the present non-partisan administration, I do not want to analyze it until I look up the action of the State Democracy on the platform of the Committee of Seventy last Fall. I do not recall precisely what it was."

George W. Miller said: "I don't think this is anything new. But the ex-Mayor speaks of 'partisan politics elevated by true patriotism and self-sacrifice.' It has been a long time since we've seen much of that article in this city."

Col. Robert Grier Monroe was asked who would probably be Mr. Grace's successor as leader of the State Democracy organization.

"That question I cannot answer at present," he said. "The fact that Mr. Grace had prepared his resignation was not known to any one of us until yesterday afternoon. The resolutions passed last night authorized the appointment of a committee, which was immediately named. That committee will probably have some recommendation to make with regard to the Chairmanship. A report will probably be made within ten days or two weeks."

Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield, when asked yesterday what he thought of ex-Mayor Grace's statement, in his letter of resignation, that the non-partisan government of this city would fail, said, very positively:

"I believe that non-partisan government is the only kind of government for this city."

"What do you think of ex-Mayor Grace's action in resigning the leadership of the State Democracy?"

"I think that he is a very wise man."

The Tammany people were naturally very much interested in Mr. Grace's resignation. Many of them were inclined to do a great deal of thinking as to what it meant.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, whose recent suggestion of a plan upon which Tammany should be reorganized has attracted so much attention, declined to discuss Mr. Grace's resignation. He said that he had nothing further to say on the political situation at present.

For several days many of the Tammany rank and file have been declaring that the State Democracy would not be able to hold its Union intact, and now they are pointing to Mr. Grace's resignation as a further evidence of disintegration of the State Democracy.

Lawrence Delmour, who is at present so conspicuous in Tammany Society affairs, said to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"I think ex-Mayor Grace is very honest in the reasons he gives in his letter for resigning. He has probably looked over the field, and, in my opinion, it was the shrewdest thing he could do, and Mr. Grace is a very shrewd politician. From what I have heard from several sources, I believe that the State Democracy will not be able to hold its men in line, and Mr. Grace will be very much stronger if he is not directly connected with a political organisation that is losing rather than gaining in strength. He has also probably obtained all the patronage he can from Mayor Strong through his organization. He has done very well, but, as I understand it, the rank and file of his organization is dissatisfied because they have not been able to get places. Mr. Scott, a Democrat, was appointed Corporation Counsel, and through him Mr. Grace was able to take care of many of his close political friends like William L. Turner, H. De Forest Baldwin, and others. But the others are complaining, and there is no opportunity to provide them with places."

"What do you think of Mr. Grace's suggestion that non-partisan government in this city will fail?"

"I believe that is true. I agree with him there, of course. Government by party is in my opinion necessary. Then, if the party in power is not honest, it can be held to a strict accountability at the polls, and, if found wanting, can be turned out of power."

James W. Boyle, the Tammany leader of the Ninth Assembly District, said: "Ex-Mayor Grace's resignation will be a serious blow to the New-York State Democracy. Those Democrats who have been in opposition to Tammany Hall recently are now turning back to it. I agree with ex-Mayor Grace's views on non-partisan government. I believe that the Democrats of this city, led by Tammany Hall, operating on broad party lines, and in the interest of the Democratic party in general, should govern this city and govern it in the interest of the public."

Maurice Featherson, Tammany leader of the Twenty-second Assembly district, said: "Perhaps ex-Mayor Grace did not desire to remain in the leadership of the State Democracy, because this Fall he could not, and I don't believe would want to, make the same combinations that he did last Fall. The conditions will be different, a different class of officials, Senators, for instance, are to be elected, and in my opinion, ex-Mayor Grace could not hold his people in another such combination. But he is not out of politics. He will be in politics as long as he lives."

Ex-Dock Commissioner Andrew J. White said it was now Tammany's duty to reorganize on broad Democratic lines and to embrace all Democrats.

No Tammany man could be found who believed there was any chance that ex-Mayor Grace would be invited into Tammany Hall. In fact, there is nothing in the desultory talk about his affiliating with Tammany. He has said so himself, and the conditions do not point to anything in that direction.

Ex-Mayor Grace is still ill enough to be confined to his room. At his office it was said that his condition was not regarded as serious. At his residence it was said that he suffered a slight relapse yesterday morning, but was better in the afternoon. He sits up part of every day.

Mayor Strong gave no interview on Mr. Grace's letter yesterday.

WHO ASKED HER TO SING?

A Young Woman in Red Causes Consternation at a Y. W. C. A. Entertainment in Long Island City.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., April 18.—A pretty girl attired in red even to her hat and shoes sang a couple of songs of a startling character at an entertainment given by the Long Island Railroad Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, in this city, last night. The songs were not down on the programme, and as the young woman was an entire stranger to the managers of the affair an investigation is to be made to ascertain if possible who asked her to sing.

The entertainment was given for the purpose of raising funds to furnish a new building erected for the association. The land for the building was purchased by Austin Corbin, President of the Long Island Railroad Company, and the building was put up by the corporation. It is a three-story brick structure, situated on Borden Avenue, near the main station of the railroad. The former quarters of the association were destroyed by the big fire in the railroad yards on the night of Jan. 11.

The entertainment took place in the spacious Thirty-fourth Street ferry-house, the boats of that line using the slips of the James Slip Ferry. The programme consisted of songs, recitations, piano selections, musical specialties, Indian club swinging, and cornet solos. The hall was crowded, there being present many prominent residents of this city, and a number of the railroad officials, including Frank E. Haff, Superintendent of Stations, who is a porminent member of the East Avenue Baptist Church, in this place; J. D. Cummings, Superintendent of the Railroad Buildings, and L. M. Franklin, Station Master.

Toward the end of the second half of the programme, a young woman attired in a gay red outfit, and accompanied by a young man and another young woman more quietly attired, entered the room and became attentive listeners. As J. Henry McKinley, having sung "Nearer My God to Thee," stepped from the platform, the young woman stepped forward and getting upon the improvised stage, walked toward the front. As she did so her female companion sat down at the piano. Everybody supposed that they were some of those to take part. The pianist ran her fingers over the keys, the young woman began to sing: "I am from Gay Paree@"

The song was finished before the audience recovered from its surprise, and while many of the men in the back of the hall applauded uproariously, the women looked horrified.

The young woman evidently concluded that she had made a hit for she sang an encore.

When she had retired there was a short silence. Everybody felt that somebody else had blundered. The programme was carried out, but after the audience had left the ferry-house, the managers of the entertainment at once started an investigation to ascertain who had asked the young woman to sing. Every one was plied with questions but no information could be gleaned. No one appeared to know either the songstress or her companions. The investigation will be kept up, however.

STECKLERITES PRAISE THE MAYOR

Steps Taken to Make the Independent County Organization Permanent.

The Executive Committee of the Independent County Organization met last night at 114 West Fourteenth Street and chose a committee consisting of Ernest Harvier, Frederick Eisele, P. J. Rinn, F. B. Murtha, Julius Harburger, W. A. Ellis, A. Bremmer, Charles Steckler, and Louis Steckler to take steps to make the organization permanent.

Ernest Harvier presided, and, after he had told the members of the committee what good work the organization had accomplished during the last campaign, Charles Steckler offered a set of resolutions commending Mayor Strong for his honest and businesslike administration of municipal affairs, particularly in regard to his administration since the Power of Removal bill became a law.

The resolutions also advocated the extension of the principle embodied in the Power of Removal bill to all the municipal departments. The resolutions were adopted.

A committee was appointed to look for suitable quarters for the organization's permanent home.

The Police Census Completed.

The police census of the city was completed yesterday, the last books being sent to Police Headquarters about 10 o'clock in the morning from the Second Election District of the Fifth Assembly District and the Twenty-fifth Election District of the Fourth Assembly District.

All the books have been forwarded to the Health Department. The work of taking the count was begun by the police just three weeks ago yesterday. As many police as there are election districts, 1,141, were employed as enumerators.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Duluth, Minn., April 18.—A deal has been closed in New-York within the last two weeks which insures the expenditure of $12,000,000 in Duluth. A number of New-York capitalists have agreed to furnish funds for the Minnesota Coal Company, taking its bonds for the amount furnished. It is proposed by the company to open up 200 miles of canal and river front for navigation and power purposes.

St. Louis, April 18.—Capt. Peter Michael, Secretary of the Michael Transportation Company, left home Tuesday with a large sum of money, and since then no tidings of his whereabouts have been learned. His friends fear he has been murdered.

Norwalk, Conn., April 18.—Mrs. John Baldwin of New-Canaan, aged seventy-one years, died this morning from injuries sustained in her home last night by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp.

Wichita, Kan., April 18.—Eighteen tramps who were given notice to leave Valley Centre took charge of a Santa Fé freight train, the crew opening fire and fatally injuring two of them.

Binghamton, N. Y., April 18.—It has been decided to hold the annual meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Home Association of America at Buffalo Oct. 9.

Washington, April 18.—R. Titus Coan and associates have asked authority to establish the Citizens' National Bank of Albion, N. Y.

WILL FIGHT INCH BY INCH

Perry Gets Counsel to Plead His Stubborn Cause.

HE DREADS BEING TAKEN BACK

His Lawyer Furnished by a Fellow Prisoner — Contention that Perry Is Not Perry.

Oliver Curtis Perry, the recaptured convict, is still confined in the Hudson County Jail, in Jersey City, awaiting the arrival the Matteawan officers with the necessary requisition papers.

His lawyer, Alexander Simpson, had a hearing before Judge Lippincott, at the Hudson County Court House yesterday, on an application for a writ of habeas corpus, on behalf of the prisoner. Judge Lippincott granted a rule to show cause, and will hear argument this morning.

Lawyer Simpson will set up the plea that Perry's commitment is illegal for two reasons. The first is that Perry is held as an escaped lunatic, and the lawyer will contend that lunacy is a disease, not a crime, and that a lunatic violates no statute when he escapes from an asylum. The commitment fails to set forth the fact that the Matteawan Asylum is a place for the detention of insane convicts.

The second defect is that Michael Ryer, who is a Justice of the Peace, and also Recorder of Weehawken, used both his ities in making out the commitment, which is contrary to law.

Mr. Simpson will also contend that if Perry is insane, it is the duty of the State to detain him in some proper place until he is cured of his mental ailment.

The plea of defective commitment is the same that was set up in behalf of Mrs. Mathilde Herremann, the Lexow witness. In that case Judge Lippincott ruled that a person might be held upon defective papers until the defect could be cured. In this case he may go further, for under the laws of New-Jersey he has power to set the commitment aside, and recommit Perry as a fugitive from justice until a formal demand has been made by requisition for his surrender.

Another contention of the lawyer will be that the prisoner is not Perry, but a confidence man well known to the police, who is personating the escaped convict to obtain notoriety.

The lawyer became interested in Perry's case through the intervention of a green-goods man named Armstrong, who is in the county jail awaiting trial. Armstrong became chummy with Perry, and the latter bewailed his want of money.

"I'm sorry I've got no money," said Perry, "for, if I had, you bet I'd not go back to jail without a run for my money."

Armstrong said: "Why, I've got money to burn, and it's yours if you want it. Now what would you do if you had some money?"

"I'd hire a lawyer," said Perry, "and I'd get a writ of habeas corpus, and fight for my liberty inch by inch."

The green-goods man sent for Simpson, who is his lawyer, and hired him to take up Perry's case.

When Simpson went to the jail and told Perry what had been done, he said he would be grateful for any delay that could be secured, because he feared personal violence at the hands of the Matteawan authorities when he should be returned there. Perry also asked Warden Mitchell not to admit any one to his cell except his counsel. He said he had no more to say and would talk to no one.

Perry does not expect to be confined in the asylum again, but it is probable that, having fully demonstrated his sanity, he will be sent to Auburn Prison, where he was confined after his conviction, and whence he was transferred to the insane asylum at Matteawan. He prefers the prison at Auburn to the asylum, as in the prison he will be given work to do, and will not be kept in solitary confinement.

MEETING OF ANTHRACITE DEALERS

They Will Seek to Obtain More Favorable Terms from Coal-Carrying Railroads and Raise Prices.

Sixty members of the Anthracite Coal Dealers' Association were present yesterday afternoon at the annual meeting of the organization, in the Waldorf. President Connell presided.

Among the companies represented were the Connell Coal Company and Simpson & Watkins, Scranton, Penn.; J. C. Haddock & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Lentz, Lilly & Co. and the Milk Creek Company, Mauch Chunk, Penn.; L. A. Reilly & Co., Centralia, Penn.; Raymond Coal Company, Scranton; George H. Myers, Bethlehem, Penn.; W. T. Smith, Scranton, and the Newtown Coal Company, Philadelphia.

President Connell said that the members of the association did not propose to longer continue to sell coal below the cost of production. Every possible effort must be made to come to some satisfactory agreement with one or more of the coal-carrying railroad companies.

Resolutions were adopted which expressed the future plans of the association. It was then decided, after some difference of opinion, that it would not be advisable to make these plans public at present. President Connell said that the purposes of the association would be explained in about a week. No further information was given on the subject.

It is known, however, that one resolution declares that a committee shall formulate a plan to secure representation in some of the coal-carrying companies. This plan is to be made known to each of the members in confidence. The idea is that the association, through its members, shall become stockholders in some of the companies, and thus improve their condition. As stockholders they can appeal to the courts, if necessary, to better their interests. They can claim that the attitude of the companies is injurious to them.

It is also understood that negotiations will be made within a week with certain companies. If these negotiations do not meet with success the association will try to make some arrangement with a particular company. In such case the Lehigh Valley Road would probably prove the most favorable for them.

It is said that some information furnished by Cox Brothers has given them hope. Cox Brothers are the largest operators in Pennsylvania. They were represented at yesterday's meeting. They have a definite agreement with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The individual operators in the association claim to control more than one-third of the annual output of coal. They say an increase in the price of coal at the mines should not materially affect the retail price, and it would have the effect of putting the operators on a firmer financial basis.

CLAIMS THE HAND IS NOT THE PLAINTIFF'S

Peculiar Defense of a Railroad in a Personal Injury Case.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 18.—The suit of Thomas B. Belch against the New-York Central Railroad is being tried in the Circuit Court. Belch asks judgment for $30,000 for the loss of his left hand, which he says, was cut off by a West Shore passenger train at Saugerties in August, 1893. Belch received $8,163 accident insurance for his injury. He explained at that time that he carried heavy accident policies because he had been bitten by dogs thirty-three times.

The railroad, in defense, will assert that Belch's hand was not cut off by the train at all. The hand said to have been cut off was preserved in alcohol, and the railroad will allege that the hand is covered with hair, while Belch's remaining hand is as smooth as a woman's. The dimensions of the hand also, it is said, do not tally with the measurements of the stump from which the hand is missing.

Couldn't Marry, So Killed Himself.

UNION HILL, N. J., April 18.—Wentzel Sieback, twenty-seven years old, of 562 Jefferson Street, quarreled with his stepmother this morning because she objected to his marriage. After eating his breakfast he said he would not go to work, and returned to his room, where he was found shortly after in a dying condition. He had swallowed a quantity of sulphuric acid, from the effects of which he died before a physician could be summoned.

DISCIPLINE IN ARMY AND NAVY

The Supreme Court to Decide on the Right of Courts-Martial to Try Service Officers for Felonies in Time of Peace.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The time of the Supreme Court of the United States was almost wholly occupied to-day with arguments upon two cases in which the Government is interested.

First was the appeal by M. L. Johnson, Captain in the United States Navy, at Norfolk Navy Yard, from the judgment of Judge Hughes of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, in releasing from his custody David B. Sayre, clerk of a Naval Paymaster, who had been convicted by a court-martial of embezzling $2,000 of the naval funds, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Boston Navy Yard. The discharge was ordered on the ground that, although Sayre was in the Naval Service, he could not, in time of peace, be punished for the offence which he committed by court-martial or otherwise than on indictment by a Grand Jury, under the fifth amendment to the Constitution. It was claimed on behalf of the navy that the court had no jurisdiction and erred in granting the application for habeas corpus. The argument was made by Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, Judge Advocate of the court-martial which tried Sayre, special permission having been granted by the court, the first time in its history, it is said, that a naval officer, as such, had pleaded a case at that bar. Sayre's interests were looked after by A. E. Warner and J. W. Happer. The case is conceded to be a most important one, and upon the decision of the court depends the liberty of probably dozens of military prisoners now serving terms of imprisonment under court-martial sentence. The discipline of the army and navy, and also to some extent the scope of courts-martial are involved.

Argument was begun in the habeas corpus cass of Lem Moon Sing, appealed from the Northern District of California, by Maxwell Evarts. The appellant was a Chinese merchant of many years' residence in the United States, doing business in San Francisco. In January, 1894, he went to China for a temporary stay; while absent the act of Congress of Aug. 18, 1894, was passed, which provided, among other things, that "in every case where an alien is excluded from admission into the United States, under any law or treaty now existing or hereafter made, the decision of the appropriate immigration or customs offices, if adverse to the admission of such alien, shall be final unless reversed on appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury."

Under the power given him by this act, the Collector at San Francisco denied Lem Moon Sing readmission to the United States, and the District Court refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that, under the act quoted, the decision of the Collector of Customs as to the right of the appellant to re-enter this country was final unless reversed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and could not be reviewed by the Federal courts. The contention of Mr. Evarts covers three points: (1) That Lem Mo

MAKE-UP OF YALE'S CREW

Langford Regarded as the Most Promising Candidate for Stroke.

"BOB" COOK TO COACH NEXT MONTH

Capt. Armstrong Getting Good Work Out of His Men—Derby Rogers Coaching Harvard 'Varsity Oarsmen.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 17.—When Langford, the academic freshman, began his work this season in the Yale University boat, no one who watched his movements with the oar had any idea that he would be the most promising candidate for stroke. At the present time, though, unless all signs fail, the '95 'Varsity stroke at New-London next June will be the plucky freshman. For the last three weeks he has been rowing in the position of stroke, and daily demonstrating by the smooth, regular manner in which he handles his oar and the uniformity and vigor that characterizes the pace which he sets for the remainder of the crew, that thus far he is the proper man for stroke.

There has been some criticism concerning Langford as stroke oar. It is thought in some of the college circles that are closely watching the development of the crew and speculating on the different points where improvement might be made in the boat, that Langford seems to be most too big for the position of stroke. He is a tall, finely-muscled young man, and weighs about 160 pounds. The question whether Langford is to remain permanent stroke depends in a great measure on the judgment of the coaches. Even the present staff of ex-Captains, who come to New-Haven every little while to aid in coaching the crew, may decide upon Langford for stroke, and still the expert of all Yale coaches on the water, "Bob" Cook, may rule otherwise when he gets his eye on the men.

What "Bob" Cook says is law among the college boating fraternity, and if Langford should be shifted to some other place in the boat and a new man picked out for stroke, that would end the matter. He has been known to make changes almost as radical in the make-up of a 'Varsity crew within a week or two of the Yale-Harvard race on the Thames.

Langford seems to be the only man for stroke of all the candidates who have been tried in that position. Before he entered the university he rowed for a few months with some amateur boat club. He prepared at St. Paul, Minn., for Yale. He did considerable rowing there, and was victorious in a number of single sculling matches.

Armstrong, the Captain of the crew, and a Sheffield Scientific School senior, was talked of for stroke for awhile, and did row in that position. But it was soon evident that he was not the right man for this seat in the boat. He is altogether too short for stroke, a physical disqualification that was very early apparent to the coaches. Capt. Armstrong then gave up the idea of stroking the crew.

The third oarsman who had a place in the class for stroke was Bailey, and in the early work of the crew in the tank he spent a great deal of time in that position. About a month ago he was stricken with an illness, said to be varioloid, and he had to leave college temporarily. When he returned to the university, having recovered his health, he soon took up rowing again, but those who have paid special attention to his work since then are satisfied that he is altogether out of the race for stroke. He will not be in good rowing form for some time yet. It is quite possible that he may lose his seat in the boat. Bailey's weight is about 175 pounds.

The position of No. 7 has been filled for some time past by R. B. Treadway, an academic junior, whose home is in Sioux City, Iowa. It is generally conceded that he is probably the most finished oar in the boat. He rowed at No. 7 last year, and will probably be found in the same position when Yale meets Harvard. He is twenty years of age, is six feet in height, and weighs about 175 pounds.

J. M. Longacre started in to row at No. 4, and remained there for quite a period. Then the coaches concluded that the place for Longacre was at No. 6. He is now swing in that position. He is very strong. There is just a suggestion of clumsiness in his movements, but this will wear away in time. Longacre is one of the veteran oarsmen. Two years ago he was put into the university boat very unexpectedly by the order of Bob Cook, almost on the eve of the struggle with Harvard, succeeding to the seat which up to that moment had been filled by Ralph Paine. Capt. Cook, in critically looking over the crew, thought there was too much weight in the boat, that had a tendency to impede its rapid pace through the water, and decided to take out Paine.

A. W. Dater, a Sheffield senior, seems to be a fixture at No. 5. That was the position he rowed in a year ago. He is a big, powerful fellow, and the coaches say he is a good man. Last year he had lots of trouble off and on about his work in the boat, and he did not get into what might be called first-class form. Nevertheless, he pulled a strong oar, and his work generally was creditable. He has an ambition to be stroke of the crew this year, and has been tried in that position a few times, but the probabilities are that he will stay where he is, at No. 5.

W. R. Cross, an academic junior, appears destined for No. 4. He had been rowing for several weeks at No. 6, but the coaches decided, presumably for the purpose of the better balancing of the boat, to move him back to No. 4. He pulled at No. 6 on the Thames last year. He is one of the heavyweights in the boat, with 192 pounds to his credit on the scales. He is twenty years of age and 6 feet 2 inches in height. He is in splendid form at present, but he may be too heavy for the boat.

W. M. Beard, another academic junior, and brother of the famous football tackle of last year, will undoubtedly have the honor of filling No. 3 in the boat. He is nineteen years old, is 5 feet 9 inches in height, and weighs about 158 pounds. In the opinion of many he is one of the best men in the boat. There is lots of life to him, he pulls a good oar, and is not a stranger to work on the 'Varsity crew, for he rowed at No. 3 last year.

H. C. Holcomb rowed at No. 2 last year, and is likely to be found in the same position this year. He is a senior in the Sheffield Scientific School, is 5 feet 9 inches in height, and weighs about 180 pounds. He pulls a very strong oar and has great strength, but is liable to be a trifle careless at times.

Capt. Armstrong, at bow, is another Scientific School senior. The bow is the place for him, so every one has said who has watched his rowing. He tried stroke for awhile, much against his will. He weighs 168 pounds, is 5 feet 8 inches in height, and is twenty years old. He is very popular with his men, and has excellent control over them.

These facts about the probable make-up of the Yale University crew for the contest with Harvard, at New-London, are based on the talk of some of the coaches and others who have the welfare of the 'Varsity eight at heart.

There are five substitutes rowing at the present time. Three of these—Wheelwright, Bailey, and Judd—weigh 175 pounds each, while Simpson and Coomley, the two remaining substitutes, weigh 155 and 165, respectively.

"Bob" Cook is expected in New-Haven to take a look at the crew next month. In the meantime the coaching is being done by "Josh" Hartwell, Percy Bolton, John Rogers, and Capt. Armstrong. The weather has become so settled that the practice work is altogether done in the harbor nowadays. The new paper shells have been received from Waters of Troy, N. Y. One of these will not be used by the crew until the crew reaches the Thames. The others will be in use in the practice pulls here.

One of the interesting bits of information in Yale College circles is the announcement that Derby Rogers, President of the Yale Navy in 1893, is teaching the art of rowing at Harvard. Some of the collegians do not like the idea of a Yale man doing this, but others hold to the theory that Harvard, in order to stand a show of winning from Yale, must have some one as an instructor, who knows something about the Yale stroke. Derby Rogers is probably the first Yale man to coach a Harvard crew. He is one of the famous Rogers family of Yale oarsmen. John Rogers, his oldest brother, was Captain of the crack crew of 1887, and is to-day one of Yale's most loyal coaches. Charles Rogers rowed bow in 1889 and 1890 on winning Yale crews. Derby rowed on his class crews while at Yale, and was substitute on the 1892 'Varsity eight. Then there was Alexander Rogers, who was graduated last year, and who rowed at No. 4 in the 'Varsity boat, and Dan Rogers, a freshman at Yale, who is stroke of his class crew.

TO LEAD THE THIRTEENTH NO MORE

Col. David E. Austen Says that After Thirty-five Years of Service He Wants to Go Yachting.

Col. David C. Austen, who sent in his resignation as Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment a few days ago, has, according to a statement made yesterday, commanded the regiment for the last time. The Colonel said that after some thirty-five years of service in the National Guard, he thought he was warranted in taking a rest.

When asked if his resignation had been forwarded to the Adjutant General, he said he presumed it had been.

"I have turned over the Thirteenth to Lieut. Col. Watson," he said, "and he has receipted to me for the State property that was in my charge; therefore, I shall not command the regiment during the review at the armory next week, nor shall I parade with the regiment on April 30. I am going to have as good a time as I can yachting, and hope for balmy weather and plenty of good breezes."

When asked if he had any intention of joining the guard at some future time, the Colonel said he had not, at present.

Col. Austen is Secretary of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and when seen by the reporter for The New-York Times, was just preparing an official notice that Gen. T. L. Watson had been appointed Fleet Captain, and that Dr. Raymond Guiterez had been appointed Fleet Surgeon. Commodore George Gould, the Colonel said, was to sail for Europe shortly, but it was hoped he would return here on his yacht Atlanta by July 12, in time to take part in the combined cruise of the Atlantic and Corinthian Yacht Clubs.

Col. Austen lives at Hunt's Point, and his position as commanding officer of the Thirteenth Regiment has compelled him to spend from two to three nights a week in Brooklyn, and, what with future parades and camp, the time of the Colonel would have been so taken up that it would prove a serious handicap on his yachting programme. Col. Austen owns the handsome sloop Ventura, and in politics is a member of Tammany Hall, and has been for some seven years. He was formerly a member of the County Democracy.

RUSSIA'S WOODEN MODELS DETAINED

They Were for Armor, and Collector Kilbreth Was Mystified.

A number of wooden designs addressed to the Bethlehem Iron Works arrived at this port about a week ago. The Customs officers could not make out what they were and they were sent to the public stores and forgotten.

A representative of the works called at the Custom House yesterday to inquire about them. He said that his company had received a contract to construct armor for Russian war ships and that the consignment consisted of wooden models sent by the Russian Government.

Collector Kilbreth assured his caller that the Inspectors would have passed the models if they had known what they were or from whom they had come. He sent orders to the public stores that the goods be examined at once and promised to secure their release as soon as possible.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The National Manufacturing and Jewelry Importing Company, 334 Dearborn Street, Chicago, made an assignment yesterday. The assets of the company are $146,000 and the liabilities about $90,000. The failure is the direct result of the assignment of Schaweker, Chalmers & Co., which was indebted to the National Manufacturing and Jewelry Importing Company to a large amount. The latter company was engaged in the business of selling watches throughout the Western States by the C. O. D. plan, and its business was extensive. The failure of Schauweker, Chalmers & Co. was the result of the collapse, about a week ago, of the Chicago Watch Company, which was indebted to the Schauweker-Chalmers Company to the amount of $30,000.

—Henry B. Twombly has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Thomas P. Kelly, manufacturer of silver polish at 1,584 Broadway, on the application of William D. Barnes, a creditor for $2,326. Mr. Kelly has a life interest in one-seventh of the residuary estate of his father, Thomas Kelly, which is valued at $27,000. There are judgments against Thomas P. Kelly for about $8,000.

—An execution for $73,845 against Douglas M. Stanfield, late proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, has been received by the Sheriff, in favor of Charles G. Stevens and Marietta R. Richardson, as trustees of Marietta R. Stevens, under the will of Paran Stevens, for rent of the hotel since April 1, 1894. Judgment was taken by default. Park & Tilford also entered a judgment against Mr. Stanfield for $1,604.

—The Germania Life Insurance Company filed a lis pendens yesterday against Joseph Schwartz, of No. 1,073 Fifth Avenue, and others, on an apartment house on the north side of Fourteenth Street, 206 feet east of Third Avenue, to foreclose a mortgage of $38,000, made by Mr. Schwarzler on Dec. 31, 1896, on which the interest is due from May 1, 1894.

—Sevill Schofield & Son, woolen manufacturers of Manayunk, Penn., assigned yesterday to Joseph De F. Junkin. The deed conveys the Economy Mills and twenty-three other pieces of real estate in Manayunk, Roxborough, and other suburbs of Philadelphia. The assets and liabilities and the cause of the failure are not yet known.

—Leopold B. Pollak has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Joshua D. and Rose M. Mersereau, who kept a curtain-cleaning establishment at 159 West Twenty-third Street, on the application of Antonio Rasines, as receiver of the Canal Street Bank.

—A sale of the plant of the Racine Hardware and Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee to satisfy claims of $131,708 has been ordered. The sale is fixed for Saturday, June 1. The decree was entered in the suit of the American Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago.

—An execution for $6,174 has been received by the Sheriff against Matthew Dean & Co., wholesale dealers in dried fruits at 228 Washington Street, who failed two months ago, in favor of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, on a note of the firm.

—The failure of McElroy & Co., cotton brokers, was posted in the New-Orleans Cotton Exchange yesterday. They were heavily on the short side of the market, and the recent advance in prices forced them to the wall. The liabilities are unknown.

—Transcript of a judgment from Kings County was filed here yesterday against Rose Coghlan, the actress, and Henry C. Milner, the latter not summoned, for $1,261, in favor of Burns Brothers.

—Judgment for $5,502 was entered yesterday against Cohn & Milheiser, wholesale grocers at 826 Washington Street, who failed in August last, in favor of Dan Talmage's Sons.

—Executions aggregating $16,010 have been received by the Sheriff against Houston & Steinle, grocers, at 77 Sixth Avenue, in favor of Henry B. Caverly.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Charles Hardware Company of New-York City, to deal in builders' hardware; capital, $1,000. Directors—Daniel E. Charles, John P. Walton, and Mary D. Charles of New-York City.

The Tucker Automatic Horse Feeder Company of New-York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—E. P. Tucker of Brooklyn; J. C. Mitchell and Mary Mitchell of Newark, N. J., and A. M. Woerner of Tuckahoe.

American Wax and Paper Manufacturing Company of New-York City, to manufacture and deal in wax, asphalts, oils, waxed paper, paper stock, &c.; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. D. Goldberg, W. V. Goldberg of New-York City, and J. P. Renouf of Brooklyn.

Hoornbeck Land Company of North White Plains; capital, $50,000. Directors—L. F. Echtman, H. W. Droge, J. H. Eden, J. K. Duffy of New-York City.

The French Mirror Plate Company of New-York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. P. Dyckman, S. J. Bach, Max Frey, Charles Zunz, and Oscar Hollander of New-York City.

The George Brunssen Company of New-York City, to make and sell hats and caps; capital, $6,000. Directors—C. F. Lehman of Rockville Center; Herman Julich, and Albert Helland of New-York City.

The Saint Nicholas Republican Club of the City of New-York, to promote the principles of the Republican Party, to secure the active participation in politics of those who have been indifferent to their political duties, and to devote its energies most particularly to the Assembly District in which the club is situated. Directors—Lawrence Winters, Charles A. Burr, Charles W. Mooney, Edward L. Gridley, Charles Sowall, David S. Owen, Frank C. Langley, John L. N. Hunt, James K. Duffy, John C. Milligan, Frank L. Ford, George W. Klune, Hugh H. Tweedy, A. C. Burnett, and Robert Jackson.

MR. BEHRMAN WAS SURPRISED

HIS GOODS SEIZED FOR A DEBT HE DID NOT CONTRACT.

He Charges Hyman Lewis and Solomon Albert with Conspiracy—Seeking to Set Aside a Judgment.

How a man may have his property sold by the Sheriff without knowing anything about it until the officers of the law have turned him out and taken possession seems to be illustrated in the case of Mandel Behrman.

Acting for Behrman, M. B. Blumenthal yesterday obtained from Judge Van Wyck, in the City Court, an order to show cause with a judgment rendered by default in the City Court against Mandel Behrman and Hyman Lewis in favor of Solomon Albert should not be set aside, and why the property taken under execution by the Sheriff should not be returned to Behrman, and he be allowed to come in and defend the action.

The amount of the judgment was $223.49, and it was given on a promissory note alleged to have been made March 4, 1895, by M. Behrman & Co. The default was taken and judgment entered on April 15.

Behrman makes affidavit that he resides at 171 East Fourth Street, and that until Monday he owned the table-manufacturing business at 257 East Fourth Street. He says he knows the co-defendant Lewis, and that he has employed him as a workman in his shop. He swears that Lewis was never in any sense a partner or an agent or representative of his, and that his firm, M. Behrman & Co., is composed of himself and his wife, Celia. The plaintiff, Solomon Albert, he says he does not know at all, and has to his knowledge never seen him, and there never have been any business relations between them.

Continuing, Behrman says that on Monday last he reached his factory about 6 P. M., having been absent on business all day. He found the place locked, and a notice was attached to the door, stating that a levy had been made under execution. This, he says, was the first intimation that he had that any persons claimed that he was indebted to them. The following day Deputy Sheriff Loeb called at the place, and seized thirty-nine finished tables, twenty-six tables partly finished, thirty pairs of small tables, and a lot of other stock. Behrman says he protested, but without avail, and the goods were carted away.

Then he made an investigation, and found that a judgment had been entered against him by default on an alleged promissory note made by M. Behrman & Co., and amounting to $223.49 damages and costs. He then says:

"The note in the suit seems to have been made and executed by Hyman Lewis, who has no interest in my business, but who was formerly in my employ as a workman.

"I charge this proceeding to be the result of a conspiracy between Hyman Lewis and Solomon Albert, made for the purpose of defrauding me and breaking up my business. Neither I nor my firm owe the plaintiff anything; neither my partner nor myself was ever served with a summons in this action; neither my partner nor myself executed a note or caused it to be executed; neither I nor my partner know the plaintiff in this motion, and we are entirely without liabilities, owing nothing whatever."

Behrman says that the Sheriff is about to sell his stock, which will ruin him.

The case will come up for a hearing today in the City Court.

VERDICT AGAINST E. P. SLEVIN.

He Loses His Suit to Recover $45,000 of Hecker-Jones-Jewell Stock.

A suit to recover $45,000 worth of common stock in the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company was heard yesterday before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, as a sequel to the consolidation of the three milling companies as one corporation.

The action was brought by Edward P. Slevin of West Orange, N. J., against Thomas A. McIntyre of this city.

Mr. Slevin, the plaintiff, was Treasurer of the George B. Hecker Milling Company in 1892. Mr. McIntyre conceived the idea in July of that year of consolidating the Hecker Mill with the Jones and Jewell Mills, and forming the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company. The plaintiff said that on July 20, 1892, Mr. McIntyre entered into a contract on behalf of the consolidated company to buy out the Hecker Company for $1,500,000, of which $250,000 was paid in cash and the balance in securities of the new company.

Mr. Slevin testified that Mr. McIntyre agreed that if he (the witness) would use his influence and obtain the consent of the Hecker Company to the sale on the terms named, he would deliver to Slevin $87,500 in the common stock of the new company. The consolidation agreement was carried out, and the witness duly received from Mr. McIntyre $45,000 worth of stock on Jan. 20, 1893, but after repeated applications for the balance of $42,500, Mr. McIntyre continued to refuse to deliver it. He claimed damages in $45,000.

For the defense, Mr. McIntyre testified that all the stock he had agreed to give Mr. Slevin was $45,000 worth, which he had duly delivered, and that the demand for more was based upon the plaintiff making a subscription, as Treasurer, of $1,250,000 worth of bonds and stock of the George B. Hecker Milling Company, and that plaintiff had no right to demand compensation for himself for rendering services as an officer of the company.

Mr. Cleveland, of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, counsel for plaintiff, made a motion for the court to direct a verdict for the plaintiff. Mr. Bowers of Bowers & Sands, counsel for the defendant, opposed the motion.

Judge Lacombe said the contract was that the plaintiff should use his influence with his associates for a consideration. Such an agreement seemed unnatural and unreasonable in the light of the law. He accordingly instructed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant.

The defendant, Mr. McIntyre, is the promoter who organized the International Grain Elevating Company, and recently consolidated all the warehouse companies on the Brooklyn water front under a new corporation, which is capitalized at $30,000,000.

NEIMEN'S BAIL NOT DISMISSED.

Recorder Goff Surprises Assistant District Attorney Lewis.

Recorder Goff and the District Attorney's office were in conflict yesterday.

Assistant District Attorney Lewis appeared before the Recorder and asked him to dismiss the bail under which Albert T. Neimen is held under four indictments for forgery. Instead of complying with the request, the Recorder called up all the witnesses in the case, had them sworn, and questioned them. After a few moments the Recorder stated in the most emphatic manner that he was of the opinion that a conviction could be had in the case, and that he would not dismiss the bail.

Incidentally, the Recorder informed the Assistant District Attorney that he did not propose to have his court used to help along civil actions such as had been begun against Neimen, the indictments being employed to enforce a settlement.

Mr. Lewis was apparently very much hurt by the refusal of his request, as the court usually follows the District Attorney's recommendations in such matters.

Neimen was the New-York agent of the brewing firm of Fitzgerald Brothers of Troy, N. Y. His accounts were found to be $2,000 short. The matter was laid before one Grand Jury, which refused to consider the charges after investigation. Afterward the indictment was secured, and then overtures for a settlement were made by Neimen.

A WARNING BY JUDGE COWING.

He Says He Will Pay No Attention to Anonymous Letters from Fordham.

People who write anonymous letters to Judge Cowing, of the Court of General Sessions, simply waste their time.

The Judge took occasion yesterday to make this fact public, when two young Fordham thugs, Andrew Donahue and Henry Williams, were arraigned before him on the charge of assaulting Jacob Dolowitz, a peddler. Before remanding the boys for sentence, the Judge read one of a dozen letters which he had received from Fordham, in which the young men were accused of nearly all the crimes mentioned in the Penal Code.

"I merely read these letters to show what the feeling in Fordham appears to be toward you," said Judge Cowing. "When I impose sentence upon you, however, I shall not take these letters into consideration, as all are anonymous, and I have never in the past, nor shall I ever in the future, permit an anonymous letter to affect my judgment in the least. If the writer or writers of these letters were to make his or their identity known, even that, without some corroborative proof of the charges, would not influence me in the least."

AN HEIR SEEKS AN ACCOUNTING.

Jacob Schmitt Establishes His Legitimacy Under Bavarian Laws.

An action for an accounting was brought yesterday in the Supreme Court in which Jacob Schmitt of Forst, Bavaria, is the plaintiff and Frederick Burkhard, the surviving trustee of the estate of Barbara Hausman, the defendant.

Barbara Hausman died in 1880, leaving her entire estate, valued at $30,000, to the eight children of her sister, Mrs. Schmitt of Forst, Bavaria. It was to be divided in equal shares when the plaintiff in this case became of age. At that time, which was in 1887, a demand was made on the trustees whom Mrs. Hausman had appointed, Frederick Burkhard and Charles A. Binder, for the division of the property under the terms of the will. The turstees, who were also the administrators of the estate, refused to divide, and an action was brought to compel them.

When the action was brought to trial the defense stated that the reason the property was not divided and the share given to the plaintiff was because he had no claim, being an illegitimate child of Jacob and Elizabeth Schmitt. The trial was at once adjourned, and a commission was appointed to find out the status of the plaintiff. It was found that before the marriage ceremony between the father and mother of the plaintiff they had acknowledged the plaintiff as their son, he having been born out of wedlock. According to the law of Bavaria this legitimized him and gave him all the rights of other children. The action was then transferred to this country, and Burkhard and Binder were asked to make an accounting. This they did, charging themselves with $28,000. Binder then went over to Long Island and killed himself, and it was found that he had embezzled the greater amount of the estate.

An action was then brought to have the letters testamentary to these trustees revoked, which was done, and the United Statesc Trust Company on Sept. 8, 1891, was appointed trustee. All that was then left of the estate, $14,000, was turned over to the company.

Theodore Sutro, representing the plaintiff, contended yesterday that it was through the negligence of Burkhard that the fraudulent acts of Binder were made possible, and that as he had acted with the dead man as trustee he was liable for the defalcation. This, according to calculations and including interest up to date, amounts to $20,000. There was no defense on the part of Burkhard, who is said to be irresponsible, and therefore nothing can be recovered from him.

The United States Trust Company also came in as a defendant so as to have the disposition of the funds now in its hands determined. It has paid to the other children $7,701.77, and has still on hand $8,535.59. It has not yet paid anything to the son whose legitimacy was in question, and awaits the order of the court to pay out the other money to whom it belongs.

Judge Stover reserved decision.

A SUIT FOR DOWER SETTLED.

Mrs. T. C. P. Bradhurst Compromises with Her Husband's Relatives.

The matrimonial experiences of Thomas C. P. Bradhurst, well known in club and social circles, who died in March, 1889, will probably not be aired in court, as promised.

Mr. Bradhurst had been a man of considerable prominence in New-York. He was worth about half a million dollars, inherited from his grandmother. Although he had married Mrs. Laura Frances Seyton on July 7, 1887, the fact of the marriage was kept a secret from his friends and relatives until he was on his deathbed. All his friends had supposed that he was a confirmed bachelor. He died at the house of one of his sisters, at 8 West Thirty-seventh Street.

Mr. Bradhurst executed a will on April 4, 1884, by the terms of which he left to Mrs. Seyton an annual income of $3,000 for life. The residue of his estate he bequeathed to his brothers and sisters.

The will was executed before his secret marriage to the present Mrs. Bradhurst, and afterward, on March 2, 1889, he executed a codicil to his will, in which he set forth that inasmuch as he had advanced large sums of money to his wife, he revoked the annuity of $3,000, and gave her $10,000 absolutely in lieu of dower.

Mrs. Bradhurst protested against this provision for her, and claimed that her husband intended to give her $10,000 a year for the rest of her life, and not the absolute gift of $10,000. She contested the will, but without success, and the case was carried to the Court of Appeals, where the will was upheld.

She then brought suit to recover her dower in his property. This suit, it was announced yesterday, has now been settled after pending several years. Mrs. Bradhurst has executed releases to Mr. Bradhurst's sisters and brothers, and an order discontinuing the action was signed by Justice Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday.

The Gould Tax Hearing.

There was a hearing in the office of Judge Dillon yesterday before Referee W. L. Carmon, relative to the tax assessment for 1894 on the personal estates of the Gould children.

The assessment had been made on personal property for $100,000 each for all of the children except George J. Gould, who was assessed on $400,000. The claim of the children is that they are not residents of the city, George having removed to Lakewood, New-Jersey, and the others to Tarrytown, where they paid taxes. They obtained a writ of certiorari to review the proceedings of the Tax Commissioners, and the matter was sent to the referee to determine as to the residence, and the amount taxable if they were residents.

Edwin Gould said that he and the others had removed from the city in November, 1893. George J. and Howard Gould were present at the hearing.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Ward was present to look after the interests of the Commissioners.

Similar proceedings touching upon the estate of Jay Gould were fully gone into before David McClure, who was appointed Appraiser by the Surrogate, and who filed his report upon the value of the estate several months ago. George J. and Edwin Gould were very fully examined at these proceedings. The estate was then fixed at $80,000,000.

Wants a Receiver for H. R. Jacobs.

Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court was asked yesterday by counsel for William W. Buxton, to appoint a receiver for Henry R. Jacobs, the theatrical manager.

It was said that in 1880 Jacobs paid $50,000 for a ten years' lease on his theatre, at the rate of $13,500 a year. There were two mortgages of $15,000 and $25,000 on the theatre, and it was charged by counsel that in an action to close the mortgages, Byron W. Cohen was retained on Jacobs's behalf and told Jacobs that he had settled the matter.

Cohen, the lawyer said, was subsequently arrested for blackmail, and left the State. Buxton now claims that the mortgages were never paid. Decision was reserved.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF

—Judge Coxe, in the United States Circuit Court, decided yesterday that the lien of the American Exchange National Bank on 13,450 shares of the capital stock of the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company, of which the Minneapolis Trust Company is receiver, was valid. The shares represent $400,000. The bank held a judgment in the State of Minnesota against the company, which the receivers had disputed.

—Mrs. Catherine M. Stoll yesterday recovered a verdict, in the Court of Common Pleas, for $6,000, against Addison J. Churchill, proprietor of the St. George Hotel, at Twelfth Street and Broadway. Mrs. Stoll sued to recover $30,000 for injuries sustained when the hotel elevator fell from the fourth floor to the basement of the hotel, in November, 1892.

—One more has been added to the suits against the New Manhattan Athletic Club and Piqua Association, now pending in the courts. The Union Hill Brewery Company of Newark, N. J., began a suit yesterday, in the City Court, to recover $459.20. The brewery company claimed that that amount was due it for beer furnished the club.

—Michael J. Dady, the Brooklyn politician, has been sued, in the Supreme Court of this county, by John Peirce, who is seeking to recover on a claim of $1,319.25, for granite stones. Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court has set the case down for trial on the short cause calendar for next month.

—The suit of Gen. Sewell against the Kings County Elevated Railroad of Brooklyn, to recover $200,000 for alleged services and disbursements in promoting and building the road, was continued yesterday, before Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court.

—The Clerk of the General Term of the Supreme Court announced yesterday that no decision would be handed down by that court until May 17.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 248—Hiram Barney, collector, &c., vs. Joseph H. White, et al.—Remittitur filed and cause submitted on joint memorandum by Assistant Attorney General Whitney, and Phillips and McKenney for the defendants in error.

No. 295—The Town of Andes, plaintiff in error, vs. Dudley P. Ely.—Argument continued by J. B. Gleason for the defendant in error, and concluded by William H. Johnson for the plaintiff in error.

No. 871—M. L. Johnson, Captain United States Navy, appellant, vs. David B. Sayre.—Argued by L. W. T. Waller (by special leave) for the appellant, and by A. E. Warner and John W. Happer for the appellee.

No. 946—Lem Moon Sing, appellant, vs. The United States et al.—Argument commenced by Maxwell Evarts for the appellant.

The day call for Friday, April 19, will be as follows: Nos. 946, 299, (and 830,) 262, 303, 304, 305, 306, 308, 310, (and 311 and 312,) 313.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

92—Chambers vs. steamship Mobile. 102—Hall vs. Woodruff. 109—Erickson vs. yacht Isis. 110—Noordzy vs. steamship Maasdam. 111—Rogers vs. ship Charmer. 99—Minch vs. tug Victoria. 85—Howell vs. schooner Mary L. Peters. 71—Western Insurance Company vs. tugs Eagle and Thomas Purcell. 114—Ullman vs. steamship Flintshire. 115—Reliance Marine Insurance Company vs. New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company. 116—Hawley vs. steamship Normannia. 117—Baccus vs. steamship Manhassett. 55—Hutchings vs. Wilson. 118—Switzerland Marine Insurance Company vs. steamship Flamborough.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Held in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Jury Calendar.—43—Boyle vs. Barrow Steamship Company. 58—Monroe Fibre Company vs. Delafield. 64—Sprague vs. International and Great Northern Railroad. 73—Oblenis vs. Creeth. 79—United States vs. Daly. 80—Crosby vs. Fleischmann. 90—Tatem vs. Easton. 92—Birshead vs. Weeks. 93—Hennion vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. 98—Hunter vs. same. 66—Bolles vs. Outing Company. 97—Studwell vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 83—The Mayor, &c., vs. Taylor. 96—Vermilye vs. Brown. 61—Condon vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 68—United States vs. Selgo. 69—Same vs. Garcia. 75—Evans vs. Pullman Palace Car Company. 82—Marsland vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 87—Steamship Rossmore vs. Goldsmith.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Equity Calendar—Coxe, J.—Held in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

25—Pennington vs. Smith. 3—American Cable Railway Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 31—Mueller vs. Bertholon. 30—American Pneumatic Tool Company vs. Fischer.

Issues of Law in Suits at Law.—6—Moore vs. Steljes. 2—Kane vs. Barrow Steamship Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1214—Ricka vs. Harper. 1076—Zwiefel vs. Schlickwein. 1119—Kaplan vs. New-York Buscuit Company. 1124—McNevin vs. Arnott. 1013—Fielding vs. Baruch. 1518—Meehan vs. Eggers. 1186—Duton vs. Burns.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1253.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Joshua Matthews, Ann Ryan, William E. Gladstone, Frederick Helmsoth, Leopold Lindenthal, James H. Van Riper, Louis B. Pinsse. At 2 P. M.—Carolina Jahr, Joseph Weiser, Albert P. Sturtevant, William R. Clarkson.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Wills.—1040—Joseph Raymond Cudlipp. 1047—Joseph Beesley, at 2 P. M.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1751—Bublo vs. Wood. 1637—Klosner vs. Krooks. 1730—Day vs. Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company. 1662—Welchselbaum vs. Kohn. 1736—Freund vs. Scholem. 854—Levine vs. Strauss. 586—Civolavi vs. Benvenuti. 587—Same vs. same. 1634—Schyllstrom vs. Hartford. 4082½—Campbell Printing Press Manufacturing Company vs. Yorkston.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1518—Parsons vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 1584—Sauer vs. Barry. 911—Kleinman vs. Metzger. 407½—Walton vs. Mather. 1523—Jeuth vs. Curley. 1581—Prybil vs. Nathan. 1542—Barnum vs. Pharmacy. 1182—Muldoon vs. Lithauer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1461—Rosenbaum vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1530½—McCarthy vs. Smith. 1536—Tartcarer vs. Herrmann. 1488—Binder vs. Haak. 1441—Thommen vs. Jewelers' Tradesman Company. 1446—Kaufman vs. Levy. 1594—Noyes vs. Mossban. 1452—Meehan vs. Lyons.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newberger, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on.

Short Causes.—3868—Maher vs. Kopetsky. 3994—Segal vs. Frank. 4069—Wass vs. Brooke. 4089—Heidenheimer vs. Bach. 3934—Ryan vs. Costello. 4091—Baker vs. Klein. 4085—Capleas vs. Dalton. 4102—German Exchange Bank vs. Flanagan. 4095—Lucker vs. New Manhattan Athletic Club. 3978—Everard vs. Flanagan.

Highest number reached in regular call, on general calendar, 1789.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox.

1—William W. McLaughlin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for The People.

1—William C. Bulmer. 2—Tillie Smith. 3—Charles Schwartz and Alexander Muller. 4—August Koste and Bridget Koste. 5—John Graf and Jacob Lang. 6—Harry Rosenberg. 7—George H. La Porte. 8—Edward Grinnon. 9—Giovanni Ranalli.

Pleadings.—1—Leon Fallet. 2—Frank Wyman. 3—Michael Rice. 4—Christian Osterholz. 5—Henry Ressmeyer. 6—Frederick Bolgiani. 7—Maggie Anderson. 8—John Mahoney.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Hare and Bradley for The People.

1—Joseph Mullen. 2—Thomas Fitzgerald. 3—Michael Gerardi and Stephen Gerardi. 4—Michael Gallagher. 5—Patrick Morris. 6—Owen Toher. 7—Philip Flint. (3.) 8—Henry Lahrs. 9—Philip Cullen. 10—Kittie Nelson and Charles Nelson. 11—James Mulien. 12—Thomas Murphy. 13—Annie Edwards and Josie Cole.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—Sam Wah. 2—Richard Hayes. 3—Daniel Malcahey. 4—Thomas Flynn. 5—Philip Van Valkenburgh. 6—Florence Russell. 7—Isaac Karp. 8—Thomas Donohue. 9—Jacob Levy. 10—Michael Walthers. 11—Henry McNally. 12—John Cronin. 13—John Crowley. 14—Charles Kannigiesser.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Powell vs. Tigher—Franklin Bien. Tucker vs. Broadbelt—John E. Ward. Matter of Rylance—Charles W. West. McCabe vs. Angevine—Peter L. Halpin. Rosenstein vs.

NO LIQUOR IN THE PARK

None Sold Sunday, Capt. Collins Reports to the Park Board.

DENIAL ALSO BY CASE AND ISAAC

Resignation of H. G. Woodman as Superintendent of the Aquarium Accepted—Rentals of Park Buildings.

The Park Board, at its meeting yesterday morning, in the Arsenal, in Central Park, was told by Capt. Collins of the Park police, in an official communication, that he saw last Sunday no violation of the excise law, as was alleged, in McGown's Pass Tavern or the Casino. Capt. Collins's report was as follows:

James A. Roosevelt, Park Commissioner:

Dear Sir: Yours of this date requesting information as to the alleged sale of liquor at McGown's Pass Tavern is at hand.

In reply would respectfully state that to the best of my knowledge and belief there was no liquor sold at any of the places under the jurisdiction of the Park Department on Sunday last. This is particularly true of McGown's Pass Tavern and of the Casino, and I feel satisfied that the other places were just as particular in obeying the law.

I visited the Casino at 3 P. M., which is supposed to be the busiest time of the day, and I am satisfied that there were absolutely no intoxicants sold there.

As to McGown's Pass, I am satisfied, from the report of Cergt. Ferris, that the excise law was obeyed; that no liquor was sold there, and that any statement to the contrary is at variance with the truth. Respectfully,

C. C. COLLINS.

April 16, 1895.

"Gabe" Case of McGown's Pass Tavern, who is chafing under the published accusation that the law was broken in his place in many ways last Sunday, sent a letter to the Commissioners denying that liquor was sold. Isidor Isaac of the Casino sent a letter to the same effect regarding his place.

Chairman King presided at the meeting, and there were present Commissioners Haven, Roosevelt, and Juilliard. None of them made any comment on Capt. Collins's report or the letters, and the documents were placed on file, President King remarking that investigation of the matter would be made this week.

George R. Read, the real estate agent, who has taken charge of the leasing of the houses in the parks, sent to the board the following letter:

To the Hon. A. D. Juilliard:

Dear Sir: My representatives have examined the larger part of the houses in the parks, the list of which you have furnished, and are still engaged in the work. We find that several houses are occupied for which no rent is paid to the city; that some of the houses are in fair order and others in wretched condition. I believe that, if authority is given to make leases for three years, the tenants in each case to make their own repairs and keep the premises in order, the rentals can be increased from 40 to 50 per cent. and upward. Yours very truly, GEORGE R. READ.

April 15, 1895.

H. G. Woodman tendered his resignation as Superintendent of the aquarium, and applied for a vacation of two weeks from April 16. His application for a vacation was granted, and his resignation was accepted, to take effect at the end of the two weeks.

President King was authorized to sign contracts for bands to play in the parks during the coming Summer, provided the Corporation Counsel decides that he may do so without advertising for bids.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment was asked for $2,000, for the improvement of Manhattan Square.

President Morris K. Jesup appeared before the board in behalf of the American Museum of Natural History, and asked that $1,000 or $1,500 be spent in improving the grounds around the newly-completed east wing of the building.

Charles L. Bristol, Professor of Biology at the New-York University, was authorized to pursue his investigations at the aquarium.

A communication was received from the Marble Hill Property Owners' Association complaining of the condition of the bridge over the Spuyten Duyvil Creek at King's Bridge. The letter said that the mud was ankle deep on the bridge, and that women and children were seriously inconvenienced.

CULTIVATION OF VACANT LOTS

The Association Has Opened New Application Stations.

The Association for the Cultivation of Vacant Lots announce that they have opened the following new application stations:

D. Y. N. T. Society, Bible House, Room 76; Mission House, 384 Third Avenue; New-York Employment Society, 25 Clinton Place; Federation of East Side Workers, 339 East Fourth Street, 9 to 10 and 4 to 5; St. Vincent de Paul, 2 Lafayette Place; Industrial Christian Alliance, 170 Bleecker Street.

The following communications have been received by the association:

85 Essex Street, Boston,
April 15, 1895.

Mr. Bolton Hall:

Dear Sir: Am happy to announce that the Detroit plan is launched, being undertaken by the Industrial Aid Society, who are well organized for this purpose, it being exactly in their line. Several offers of land have been made already, and a meeting of other charitable organizations, called for yesterday, appointed an advisory committee to co-operate and reinforce the committee on the Industrial Aid Society.

It was suggested yesterday that if the City of Boston would divert its usual Fourth of July $12,000 appropriation for fireworks to this specific object it would make more people happier; also that if the lands were further from the centre of the city than in the case of some other cities, hope was expressed that the railroads would sell tickets for this purpose at a small fraction of the regular fare. Sincerely yours, C. B. FILLEBROWN.

2 Wall Street, New-York,
April 16, 1895.

William H. Tolman, Esq.:

My Dear Sir: The Secretary of Agriculture has just written to me that he has sent you, at my request, 1,000 packages of seed to be used by your society. With best wishes and hoping that your undertaking will be a great success, believe me, very sincerely your friend,

WILLIAM SULZER.

Toronto, Ontario, and Victoria, B. C., have decided to try the cultivation of vacant lots plan.

REVOLT FROM A BROOKLYN CHURCH

Nine Members Object to a Pound Party and Start a Church of Their Own.

A number of the members of the Kent Street Reformed Church, Brooklyn, of which the Rev. Lewis Francis is pastor, took exception to a fair and pound party being held in the rooms of the Children's Mission at 125 Eagle Street, but as they were in the minority, their objections did not bear any weight, and now they intend to organize a new church.

Those who objected to the fair were Hugh Roberts, Miss Jennie Roberts, Mrs. Rebecca Van Dike, the Misses Cassie, Mary, and Kittie Van Dyke, Peter Stobbo, and Miss Lily Dougherty. They asked for letters, but the Rev. F. Lewis Francis refused to issue them, unless the name of the church to which they were about to unite was mentioned.

In order to get the letters the little band drew up a form of church organization, to be called the Independent Reformed Church, and it is expected that they will extend a call to John H. Hager, who had been employed as missionary by the Kent Street Reformed Church, and led the services at the Eagle Street Mission.

Mr. Hager resigned on April 1, as he, also, was strenuously opposed to the church holding worldly entertainments for revenue. He had made arrangements to start with his wife for China, when his friends asked him to remain and conduct services for them. They have been worshiping since April 1 at 109 Dupont Street.

The Rev. Lewis Francis has the kindliest feeling for the little band who are starting out to organize a new church, but he believes they have made a mistake.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME MATTERS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY BROKERS.

The Sale of a Fifth Avenue Dwelling for $140,000—Details of the Auction Offerings.

Mr. John N. Golding has purchased, for John Kean, Vice President of the Manhattan Trust Company, from Charles MacRae, agent for the Baird estate, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 726 Fifth Avenue, west side, 100.5 feet south of Fifty-seventh Street, 25 by 65 by 100, at $140,000. The property was announced to be sold at auction yesterday in the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, and the agreement for its sale privately was not reached until a minute or two before it was to be put up. The auctioneer was astonished when he was informed that his services would not be required.

Mr. Hugh Lamb has sold, to a Miss Morgan, at $70,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 243 West Seventy-second Street, 20 by 70 by 100.

The four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 7 East Forty-eighth Street, north side, 151 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 24 by 100.5, formerly occupied by the Rev. Dr. Burchard, which was announced to be sold at auction on the 25th inst., has been sold privately at about $70,000.

Mr. P. Maresi has sold, at about $90,000, the two four-story brick buildings, with stores, 662 and 664 Sixth Avenue, east side, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, and has purchased the four-story building 689 Sixth Avenue, west side, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets.

Mr. Julius Friend has sold, for Frank A. Seitz, to a builder, for improvement, the northeast corner of Spring and Wooster Streets, 53 by 100. This property was bought by Mr. Seitz on Feb 1 through the same broker.

Mr. Ranald H. Macdonald has sold, for Francis E. Johnson, to Samuel W. Brown, the five-story restaurant building 36 West Thirty-first Street, next to the Grand Hotel, 25 by 98.9, at $80,000.

Mr. W. H. Gill has sold, to J. Bunker, at about $35,000, the four-story dwelling 9 Mount Morris Avenue.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, to William Reynolds Brown, at $75,500, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 51 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, between Madison and Park Avenues, 25 by 98.9.

Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold, under foreclosure, at $12,300, to Isaac Sollfrey, one of the defendants, the four-story brownstone dwelling 120 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.11.

Mr. William Kennelly, sold, to Mrs. Sarah D. Leerew, at $22,000 each, the three five-story brick apartments, with stores, 551 to 555 West Fifty-seventh Street, together 75 by 100.5. To Alexander Lichtenstein, at $12,800, he sold the three-story brownstone dwelling 140 East Fifty-fourth Street, 17.10 by 100.5.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $18,170, to the Albany Brewing Company, plaintiffs, the leasehold of 846 Tenth Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, 20 by 80, four-story brick tenement, with stores.

At 59 Liberty Street, Mr. R. V. Harnett sold, to Alexander Brothers, at $32,000, the four-story brick building 89 Walker Street, south side, 49.3 feet west of Elm Street, 24.1 by 86.3 by 24.1 by 86. To A. Cohn, at $68,000, he sold the four three-story brick buildings, with stores, at the northwest corner of Carmine and Bleecker Streets, 75 by 77.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Austin E. Pressinger, referee, Perry Avenue, east side, 202 feet south of Gun Hill Road, 33 by 100. Due on judgment, $1,400.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Matthew Daly, referee, northeast corner of Avenue A and Seventieth Street, 98 by 100.4, four-story brick planing mill and five-story brick factory, with machinery, &c. Due on judgment, $57,875.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Paul, referee, 134 East Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 100, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,040.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., assignee's sale, 336 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 241.8 feet west of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.1, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

9 and 11 East Sixteenth Street; seven-story brick warehouse; by Martin Johnsen of 1135 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, south side, 79 feet west of Melrose Avenue, two three-story frame tenements; by H. and C. Hirshkind of 105 Second Avenue; cost, $11,000.

Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, six-story brick dwelling; by Mrs. E. C. Perry of 23 East Sixty-eighth Street; cost, $50,000.

South Boulevard, south side, 172 feet west of Trinity Avenue, five-story brick flat and store; by David Steinfeld of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; cost, $25,000.

235 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; five-story brick flat; by George H. Cristie; cost, $20,000.

123 and 125 Roosevelt Street, two five-story brick tenements and stores; by R. Cambiglia and Rofrano of 23 Roosevelt Street; cost, $28,000.

Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Boulevard, six four-story and basement brick dwellings; by Platt & Marie of 102 West Eighty-first Street; cost, $102,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 55.10 feet south of Sixteenth Street, two five-story brick flats; by Richard Deeves of 58 West Eighty-third Street; cost, $34,000.

Southern Boulevard, east side, 108 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, six two-story frame dwellings; by August Roggenkamp; cost, $18,000.

One Hundredth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue, two five-story brick flats; by William J. Brown of 171 East Seventy-fourth Street; cost, $44,000.

104 and 106 Murray Street; by Mary L. Gallaten estate; alterations to two four-story brick warehouses; cost, $500.

West Broadway, southwest corner of York Street; by Baer & Bronner; alterations to four-story brick warehouse; cost, $2,000.

208 East Broadway; by Edward Smith estate; alterations to five-story and basement brick building; cost, $800.

394 and 396 First Avenue; by Charles Siedler; alterations to four-story brick workshop; cost, not given.

539 West Fifty-seventh Street; by Theo. Kurns; alterations to ten-story brick store and tenement; cost, $300.

Thirtieth Street, northwest corner Ninth Avenue; by J. A. O'Reilly estate; alterations to three-story brick tenement and store; cost, $1,350.

119 Varick Street; by Frederic A. Meine; alterations to three-story brick dwelling; cost, $100.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 115 feet east of Forrest Avenue; by Mary E. Stanton; alterations to two-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $2,000.

110 Hudson Street; by John Hoge; alterations to two-story and attic plain brick store; cost, $3,000.

56 West Twenty-second Street; by Bernardo de Foledo; alterations to three-story brick dwelling; cost, $3,500.

116 Christopher Street; by Elizabeth Grant; alterations to three-story frame dwelling; cost, $200.

275 Eighth Avenue; by S. Barkley estate; alterations to four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $600.

824 Seventh Avenue; by Peter J. Connell; alterations to five-story brick tenement and store; cost $1,000.

427 Tenth Avenue; by J. and E. Meagher; alterations to five-story brick tenement and store; cost $350.

211 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; by Paul Gazzolo; alterations to two-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $2,000.

633 East Seventeenth Street; by William F. Heckman; alterations to five-story brick dwelling and stable; cost $4,000.

2,139 Lexington Avenue; by Michael J. McGrath; alterations to four-story brick flat; cost, $625.

110 First Avenue; by Charles F. Miller; alterations to five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $800.

Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Avenue A; by William Seurs; alterations to three-story brick store; cost, $1,500.

40 and 42 Wall Street; by Manhattan and Merchants' National Bank; alterations to nine-story brick bank and office; cost, $200,000.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 75 feet west of Washington Avenue; by Walter E. Andrews; alterations to two-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $1,500.

Courtland Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; by Rev. Hasbrook DuBois; alterations to three-story frame dwelling and store; cost, $400.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. William Cole sold to John C. Stein, at $12,500, the four-story brick dwelling 178 Washington Park, southeast corner of Willoughby Avenue, 30.7½ by 100 by irregular. To Mary A. Stevens, as guardian, at $25,000, he sold the frame dwelling corner of Macon Street and Lewis Avenue, 20 by 90. The lot adjoining, 20 by 100, went to the same purchaser at $2,500.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Spencer Street, west side, 21 feet south of De Kalb Avenue, eight three-story brick flats for three families each, 19.9x58 each, $4,000 each; Doenecke & Bros., owners.

Sixty-first Street, south side, 180 feet east of Seventeenth Avenue, two-story brick dwelling, 18x27, 1,600; J. T. Egan, owner.

Sixty-first Street, north side, 180 feet east of Seventeenth Avenue, two-story brick dwelling, 18x32.3, $1,600; Catherine Thompson, owner.

Knickerbocker Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Stockholm Street, two three-story frame flats; one store, and six families, one store and five families, 25x55, $8,000 in all; Thomas Feldman, owner.

Thirty-first Street, south side, 300 feet west of Fifth Avenue, three two-story and frame dwellings, two families each, 15x44, $2,200 each; H. C. Hull, owner.

Newkirk Avenue, northwest corner Rogers Avenue, two and one half story frame dwelling, 28.11x45.6, with extension, $8,750; Imogen E. Hooper, owner.

Crystal Street, east side, 130 feet south of Glenmore Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 19x27.6, $2,000; Joseph Marson, owner.

Bond Street, east side, 182 feet north of Third Street, three-story frame flat for store and two families, 18x25; Frank Daly, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, April 18.

ORCHARD ST, 36; The East Side Bank to Morris Rose $23,250
Bleecker St, s e corner of 8th Av, 27.7 x76.9x22.5x17.2 x 40 x 44.11; Edward Tracy to Edward Kilpatrick..... 1
BARROW ST, 58; 1-15 part; James D. McClelland to Annie McClelland. 1
McDOUGAL ST, e s, 120 ft n of Prince St, 20x75; John H. Jones and others to James Kopke..... 9,000
CHARLTON ST, 74; John H. Jones to Sarah E. Kopke..... 4,000
BROADWAY, 683 and 685; Robert and Laura Hoe, executors of Robert Hoe, (deceased,) to Robert and Laura Hoe..... 1
12TH ST, 514 and 516 East; Morris Wiederman and another to Rose and Kate Rosenbaum..... 10
32D ST, s s, 168.4 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x 98.9; James M. Fitzsimons and wife to Karoline Rosenthal..... 12,700
34TH ST, 44; Charles Williams Adams and wife to Charles H. Leland..... 119,500
6TH AV, w s, 49.4 ft n of 39th St, 24.8 x100; Alexander Pearson and wife to Pompeo Maresi 48,250
33D ST, s s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 18.9 x98.9; Henrietta Lowe and husband to Edward McKoharay 18,000
41ST ST, n s, 60 ft w of 7th Av, 20x 59.3; Michael J. Cunniff to Jefferson M. Levy and another 1
52D ST, 125 East; J. Warren Greene, referee, to Catherine Dellamore.... 15,950
52D ST, 123 East; same to same..... 12,000
LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 73d St, 17.2x80; Irving L. Waldron to Henry J. Sils 1
SAME PROPERTY; Henry J. Sils and wife to Irving L. Waldron 1
55TH ST, s s, 355 ft e of 6th Av, 20x 100.5; Charles S. H. Buchanan and another to James H. Young and others, trustees 32,500
121ST ST, s e corner of Lenox Av, 21x80; R. Rosalie Piza Mendes to Henry P. Mendes..... 10
MADISON AV, n w corner of 131st St, 99.11x120; Ellen L. Hemenway to Jacob D. Butler 1
97TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of 1st Av, 30x100.11; William B. Anderson, referee, to John T. Wall..... 17,000
132D ST, s s, 460 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Emeline Johnson to Hugo F. Hoefler 1
134TH ST, 14 to 20 East; Bertha Goodman, individually and as executrix of David H. Goodman, (deceased,) to Rachael L. Epstein and another 42,000
WASHINGTON AV, w s, at division line between line of Lots 124 and 125, map of Thomas Bassford estate —x—x44.7x169.10; William Guggolz to William H. Schumacher; ½ part. 1
WASHINGTON AV, w s, at line of Lot 128, same map, —x259.6x114.7; William H. Schumacher and William Guggolz to Sophia Guggolz; ½ part 1
109TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100.11; William Rankin and wife to Frances Crawford 1
93D ST, n s, 220.6 ft w of 3d Av, 59.10x100.8; Caroline Uhlig to Eugene M. Boeheim..... 1
MADISON AV, 576; Romeyn Van Valkenburg and wife to Francis L. Stetson 50
MANHATTAN ST, n e s, 211.11 ft n w of 10th Av, 25x100; Charles A. Jackson, referee, to J. J. Clancy.. 9,300
LOCUST AV, s w s, Lots 118 to 120, map of Fremount, &c., 150x100; Charles O. Kirkup to Martin Walter 8,000
STANTON ST, 274; Jacob and Bernhard Frank to Esther Kinzler..... 1
LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 109th St, 20.11x62.10; Katharine Soller to Mary A. Soller, 1-3 part. 1
106TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100; Isabelle D. B. Fitzpatrick to Bridget D. Fitzpatrick.. 1
MADISON AV, 1,017; Flora and Albert S. Adler to Stella F. Spiegelberg 35,000
44TH ST, n s, 305 ft w of 2d Av, 75x100.6; James Devine to Daniel Thompson 250
DENMAN ST, s s, 350 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Anna Furst to Joseph Hening 1,000
WESTCHESTER AV, east corner of Bergen Av, 69.11x85x10.5x107.3; Jonas and Samuel Well and Bernhard Mayer and wives to Eliza Shewell 1
2D AV, s e corner of 109th St, 17x66; Rose M. Coyle to Mary A. Jackson and others, 1-3 part..... 1
3D AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 97th St, 25.7x 90; Thomas Daly and wife to Isaac O. Shumway 1
116TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of 5th Av, 21x100.11; Mary McManus to Alexander Blumenstock..... 1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 153d St, 25.6x159.6x24.11x64.10; Martin D. Finck and wife to Jacob D. Butler 50
WEST END AV, s e corner of 101st St, 100.11x100; Frederick Dietz and wife to James Bradley..... 1
138TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av 150 x99.11; Terence F. Maguire to William H. Scott..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; William J. Brown to Frederick Beck and Charles E. Runk and wives to Terence F. Maguire..... 1
148TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 100x99.11; Jacob Butler and wife to John E. Darragh..... 30,000
100TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 50x100.11; Alice C. Peters, individually and as executrix of Thomas M. Peters, to William J. Brown... 16,500
112TH ST, 245 West; William H. Picken and wife to Edward J. Staples 1
112TH ST, 239 West; same to Annie E. Lilly..... 1
BOULEVARD, n w corner of 99th St, 50.11x100; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Edward Tracy..... 1
BROOK AV, w s, 100.5 ft n of 163d St, 54x67.2x53.7x62.3; John P. Schuchman, referee, to Lewis Z. Bach and another..... 975
156TH ST, s s, at division line between Lots 688 and 687, map of Melrose South, 28x100; Katharina Durk to Lena Schneider..... 5,000
136TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Brown Place, 100x100; also, Brook Av, s e corner of 135th St, 100x75; the executors of James Brown to Franklin B. Lord..... 26,750
RAILROAD AV, e s, Lot 37, map of A. Bassford, 50x150; Owen Toher and wife to Rose Toher..... 1
VANDERBILT AV EAST, e s, 225 ft n of Talmadge St, 25x100; Ernest Sass to George J. Kuhn..... 1,500
PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Elsmere Place, 25.5x100; Thomas J. Fell to Arthur Bloch..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BRUMMELL, A. H., to John M. Schaffler; 201 6th Av, 5 years..... 7,000
BECK, Joseph, to John Neadles; store; 18 and 20 Carmine St, 2¼ years 4,800
ASTOR, William W., to Frederick Stolzenberg; s e corner of 1st Av and 4th St, 24x94.11, 10 years..... 1,500
CHISHOLM, William C. and Jefferson, trustees, to Harriet L. Schuyler; n e s of Waverley Place, Lot 10, map of Edwin Smith, 28.2x irregular, 21 years..... 1,000
FISHER, Margaret, to A. Becker; 589 8th Av, 5 years..... 1,400
PRIAL, Edward, to John Meyer; 667 Hudson St, 3 years..... 1,560
NEADLES, John, to Phineas T. Bush; store; 20 Carmine St, 2 years 2,400
KIRCHNER, Anna W., to John W. Schwack; store 608 East 14th St, 3 years..... 375
SCHIERBECK, Albert, executor, to August Meyer; store 313 Pearl St, 3½ years..... 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

BUTLER, Jacob D., to M. D. Fink; s e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 153d St, demand..... $4,555
BROWN, William J., to Alice C. Peters, executrix; n s of 100th St, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 13,500
BRADLEY, James, to Frederick Dietz and another; s e corner of West End Av and 101st St, 1 year. 57,000
BLOCH, Arthur, to Anson T. Downes; n e corner of Prospect Av and Elsmere Place, 3 years..... 2,500
BLUMENSTOCK, Alexander, and wife to Simon E. Bernheimer; s s of 116th St, 270 ft w of 5th Av, demand 3,000
COLBY, Martha L., and others to Charles L. Colby; s e corner of Church and Franklin Sts, 5 years.. 50,000
CRAWFORD, Francis, to William Rankin; s s of 109th St, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 16,000
COYLE, Rose M., and others, to James Fay; s e corner of 2d Av and 109th St, demand..... 2,000
DARRAGH, John E., and wife to Jacob D. Butler; s s of 148th St, 225 ft e of Grand Boulevard, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 28,800
DELLAMORE, Catharine, to Rachel Vose, guardian; 123 and 125 East 52d St, 3 years..... 22,000
DE TOLEDO BERNARD y PEREZ, to Mercedes T. De Prellezo; s s of 22d St, 118.6 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years. 7,310
EPSTEIN, R. chel. and another, to Bertha Goodman; s s of 134th St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years..... 2,500
SAME to same; s s of 134th St, 225 ft e of 5th Av, (three mortgages,) 2 years 7,500
FABER, Charles, and another to Louis Kirsch, w s of Lewis St, 100 ft s of Delancey St, 2 years..... 478
FLEMING, William J., to Frederick Emanuel; e s of Bathgate Av, 173 ft n of 173d St, 3 years..... 3,500
HOBERMANN, Elise, and another to Samuel Valentine; n s of Cherry St, 151.9 ft e of Montgomery St, demand 1,500
HOE, Robert, and others to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 683 and 685 Broadway, 5 years..... 90,000
HALL, William H., Jr., to Charles E. Hall; s e corner of 116th St and 1st Av, 1 year..... 13,000
HAVEN, George G., Jr., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 17 East 44th St, 1 year..... 10,000
JAEGELER, John, and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank; s s of 43d St, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year.... 10,000
JONES, William, and wife to John R. Strong; e s of Columbus Av, 75.11 ft n of 102d St, 3 years..... 20,000
KILPATRICK, Edward, and wife to Anthony Wallach; s e corner of Bleecker St and 8th Av, notes... 30,000
KELLERHOUSE, Albert, and wife to E. F. Browning; 11 Howard St, 1 year..... 5,000
MANDELBAUM, Joseph, and wife to Stephen Duncan; 97 Perry St, 5 years..... 26,000
McKAHARAY, Edward, to Annina F. Kingsley; 312 West 33d St, 3 years 12,000
SAME to Henrietta Lewe; s s of 33d St, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year.. 1,000
MORSE, Daniel, and wife to Charles H. Overbeck; s e s of Grand St, 46.4 ft n w from estate of Edward Laight, 2 years..... 1,500
MURPHY, Patrick, to the East River Savings Institution; 26 City Hall Place, 1 year..... 31,000
MANDELBAUM, Joseph, and wife to Samuel Kempner and others; 97 Perry St; installments..... 2,500
MOSHER, J. Chauncey, and wife to Romola Dahlgren; e s of Park Av, 74 ft n 109th St, 5 years..... 7,500
MENDES, Henry P., and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s e corner of Lenox Av and 121st St, 3 years..... 20,000
MAGUIRE, Terence F., to Frederick Beck and another; s s of 138th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 15,990
MENDES, R. Rosalie P., and another to Joseph Thomson; 122 w 23d St, 3 years..... 15,000
NEWMAN, Ettie V., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 31st St, 287.6 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year.... 4,500
NEWSTADT, Jacob Wolf, and another to Simon E. Bernheimer; s s of 32d St, 168.4 ft. e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 2,700
ROGERS, Lucy D., to Clara F. Chamberlain; 147 w 81st St, 2 years. 3,500
RUNGE, John F., and wife to David Hall; part lot 23, map Mott Haven, 3 years..... 500
SLEIGHT, Adelia A., to Ella R. Andrews; n s of West 12th St, 141 ft w of Greenwich St, 3 years..... 1,000
SCHAAD, Fredinand, to Phoenix Widow and Orphan Aid Society; 339 East 86th St, 5 years..... 9,000
SCHNEIDER, Lena, to Katharina Durk; s s of 156th St, e part lot 687, map Melrose, demand..... 1,300
SAME to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; same property, 5 years..... 2,200
SHEWELL, Elizabeth, to Jonas Weil, and others, Westchester Av, e cor Bergen Av, 2 years..... 1
SAWYER, Flora, to Emile Latil; w s Amsterdam Av, 74.11 ft n 140th St, 3 years..... 8,000
WEINSTEIN, Morris, to Union Trust Company, as guardian, 383 Water St, (secure rent, &c.)..... 18,000
WALDON, Irving L., to Mary A. Chisolm; 1022 Lexington Av, 3 years 1,867
WALL, John T., to The Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York, n s of 97th St, 170 ft w of 1st Av, demand 19,000
WICKS, Jacob J., to Ellen L. Hemenway; n w cor Madison Av, and 131st St, 1 year..... 14,000

Assignments of Morrtgages.

ASINARI, Helena L. G., to A. T. Gillender, committee..... 38,000
BRAMAN, Hiram V. V., to Hiram V. V. Braman and another, trustee. $20,159
COHEN, Adolph and another, to Samuel Vallentine..... 20,000
GILLET, Joseph A., to William D. Smith and another, 2 mortgages... 1
GILLENDER, Augustus T., executor, to Augustus T. Gillender, committee. 2,000
GOEBEL, Barbara, executrix; to Moritz Koppe..... 6,629
HORNBY, Frederick, to John F. Seely 12,175
JONES, Louis M., to Robert W. Stuart 7,500
KUNTZ, Michael, to Auguste E. Kuntz 4,000
KROOKS, Beryn, and another as trustees, to Fanny Krooks..... 1,000
LA COSTE, James M., to Edward P. Hatch 2,250
McELROY, Daniel S., to Mary A. Bailey 1,100
MARSHALL, Robertson, executor, to Clifford Putnam..... 15,000
MEAD, Charles W., to Thomas M. Stevens and others, trustees, 2 mortgages 18,000
SEIFERD, Mary, to Kate Seiferd... 2
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, to Horace Everett..... 1,200
WERTHEIM, Herman, to The Bowery Bank of New-York..... 10,000

Lis Pendens.

OAKLEY ST and Katonah Av, n e corner; Sarah Dolan against Mary Hynes and others, (partition.) 1
142ND ST, n s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 20 ft front; Germania Life Insurance Company against Joseph Schwarzler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) 1
3D AV, e s, 40.5 ft n of 60th St, 20 ft front; William Ahlborn against Mathilde Ginsburg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) 1

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

STANTON ST, 310; Lewis Lewinson against Louis Davis, owner and contractor $595
94TH ST, 68 and 70 East; Jacob Gold against John Schmidt, owner; E. J. Ashwick, contractor..... 80
16TH ST, 221 to 225 West; Froment & Co. against Wilderman & Rosenbaum, owners; Steiber & Gedan, contractors 309
100TH ST and West End Av, n e corner; Henry & Marenner against Charles G. Judson, owner and contractor 214

SPOKE THE BRITISH CRUISER MOHAWK

Capt. Fraser of the Jason Brought Letters from the War Vessel.

Capt. Fraser of the Kerr Line steamship Jason, which arrived from Jamaica yesterday, reports having fallen in with the British cruiser Mohawk, while making the voyage to this port.

The man of war was lying off the south end of Fortune Island when sighted by the Jason, on the morning of April 13. The Mohawk hoisted an international code signal, requesting the Jason to stop, and the latter hove to, and awaited the arrival of a boat, which had put off from the war vessel.

The officer in charge of the boat placed on board the Jason several letters, with the request that they be handed to the British Consul at New-York, who will forward them to the Admiralty in England. From the officer it was learned that the Mohawk had been ordered to Fortune Island to investigate the supposed landing by a schooner of arms for the Cuban insurgents. Capt. Fraser said that he could learn nothing of the result of the investigation, but as the naval officer told him that the Mohawk would sail the following morning, it was supposed that the inquiry had been finished.

Another "Green-Goods" Victim.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., April 18.—Peter V. Traitor of Cadiz, Ohio, gave $100 to two "green-goods" men on a train at Bound Brook yesterday afternoon. When he opened the box, which contained the usual wrapping paper and a one-dollar bill in place of the $3,000 of counterfeit money which he expected to find, Traitor left the train. At Landsdown he told his story, and was with difficulty convinced that he had been swindled.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

NEAR CATHEDRAL AND FIFTH AVE.

One of the best side streets. Full-sized 25-foot house in fee; cheap at $80,000; can be secured much less; bright and sunny.

Sole Agents, HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
FIFTH AVE., COR. 52D ST.

ONLY TWO LEFT

OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.

My three remaining houses, 7, 13, and 15 West 87th St., must be closed out this season; will be sold at private auction, by sealed bids, on Thursday, May 2, unless sooner disposed of at private sale. Terms of sale at houses, or of owner,

CHARLES BUEK,
Columbus Av. and 72d St.

73d St., West.

BET. CENTRAL PARK & COLUMBUS AV.

Desirable four-story houses, fully decorated; steam heat and electric light.

CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

25 LAFAYETTE PLACE.

For sale—30 ft. in width x137.6 deep; right to one-half 10-ft. alley adjoining; price reasonable.

HORACE S. ELY & CO., 64 Cedar St.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...5:1:5|Sun sets...6:48|Moon rises...2:54

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	3:02	3:35	9:16	9:50
Governors Island	3:28	4:18	10:10	10:36
Hell Gate	5:21	6:11	11:38	12:04

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 19.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.
Cherokee, Charleston..... 3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20.

Alleghany, Kingston..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Allianca, Colon..... 9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow..... 12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.
Ciudad Condal, Havana.. 10:00 A. M. 12:15 P. M.
Fontabelle, Windward Islands ..... 9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre..... 8:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Lucania, Liverpool..... 9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Manitoba, London..... .....
Newport, Colon..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti.. 10:30 A. M. .....
Russia, Hamburg..... ..... 1:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana..... 10:30 A. M. 2:00 P. M.
Veendam, Rotterdam..... 11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.

MONDAY, APRIL 22.

Algonquin, Charleston..... ..... 3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23.

Lahn, Bremen..... ..... 4:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) April 19.—Bohemia, Hamburg, April 3; Delcomyn, Montevideo, March 25; Island, Christiansand, April 5; Marsala, Hamburg, April 3; Manhanset, Swansea, April 6; Normania, Hamburg, April 11; Philadelphia, La Guayra, April 11; Prussia, Hamburg, April 7;

SCHOOL LAWS PROPOSED

More Than Forty General Bills Before the Legislature.

FIVE OF THEM ARE LAWS ALREADY

Legislation for the Benefit of Teachers and Pupils and to Improve the Public School System.

ALBANY, April 18.—Never at one time since the enactment of the general school law has been there been so much legislation relative to schools as during the present session of the Legislature. More than two score of bills, general in their nature, have been introduced. The greatest number by any one legislator were presented by Assemblyman Ainsworth, who is to be Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction upon the adjournment of the Legislature.

The most important of the general bills provides for the appropriation of school moneys. This was introduced in both houses on March 11, by Senator Mullin in the Senate and by Mr. Ainsworth in the Assembly. Under the present law apportioning moneys, every school district gets $100 for every teacher employed, and the remainder of the school moneys is distributed pro rata as to the attendance of pupils. The proposed amendment, which has passed both houses and is in the hands of the Governor, readjusts the apportionment of moneys, the real object being to relieve the weak country districts, some of which have had to employ a teacher during the school year on taxable property worth but $15,000. This has been a hardship in some cases. The proposed law provides that after the stated amount is given toward the salary of each teacher, the distributive portion of the general fund shall be distributed, each district having to raise by local taxation, for teachers' wages only, at least an amount equal to the sum set opposite to the assessed valuation. The schedule or table of distributive portion or quota to school districts is given:

Aggregate assessed valuation of real and personal property in school districts.	(a)	(b)
Less than $5,000	$250	$15
$5,000 and less than $10,000	240	30
$10,000 and less than $15,000	225	45
$15,000 and less than $20,000	210	60
$20,000 and less than $25,000	200	75
$25,000 and less than $30,000	185	90
$30,000 and less than $35,000	175	105
$35,000 and less than $40,000	160	120
$40,000 and less than $45,000	145	135
$45,000 and less than $50,000	130	150
$50,000 and less than $55,000	120	165
$55,000 and less than $60,000	100	180
$60,000 and less than $65,000	100	195
$65,000 and less than $70,000	90	210
$70,000 and less than $75,000	90	225
$75,000 and less than $80,000	90	240
$80,000 and less than $85,000	90	255
$85,000 and less than $90,000	90	270
$90,000 and less than $95,000	85	285
$95,000 and less than $100,000	85	300
$100,000 and over	85	300
$200,000	85	300

(a) Amount of portion or quota to each school district.

(b) Amount to be raised by local taxation for teachers' wages in school districts.

On or before Feb. 1 each year the School Commissioners of each district shall file with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction a verified report showing the amount raised by taxation for teachers' wages only. For every qualified teacher each district is to receive its just quota, but pupils employed shall not be deemed teachers.

The school year is 160 school days, inclusive of legal holidays that may occur during the term of the school and exclusive of Saturdays.

School Laws Already Passed.

Five of the general school bills are already on the statute books. One, introduced by Mr. Andrews, provides for the purchase and display of United States flags upon or near the public school buildings during school hours, the necessary funds to defray the expenses to be assessed and collected as other school moneys are raised by law.

One, by Mr. Smelzer, regulates the alteration of school districts. If the Trustees of adjoining districts cannot agree, then the School Commissioners, with the Supervisors and Town Clerks, shall determine the question, which decision shall be final.

Two were introduced by Mr. Ainsworth and amend the consolidated school law. One provides for the raising of money by bonds at a rate not exceeding 6 per centum, and the other provides for making improvements and additions to or in the sites or structures belonging to school districts or for the purchase of new sites or the erection of new buildings. The measure provides, among other things, that "No vote to raise money shall be rescinded nor the amount thereof be reduced at any subsequent meeting unless the same be done within ten days after the same shall have been first voted. For the purpose of giving effect to these provisions, Trustees or Boards of Education are hereby authorized, whenever a tax shall have been voted to be collected in installments for the purpose of building a new schoolhouse or building an addition to a schoolhouse, or making additions, alterations, or improvements to buildings or structures belonging to the district or for the purchase of a new site or for an addition to a site, to borrow so much of the sum voted as may be necessary at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per centum, and to issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness therefor."

The statute of Mr. Sherwood relates to gospel funds and school lots. It is in these words:

It shall be lawful for the Supervisor of any town having money arising from the sale of gospel lands, and known as gospel funds, to apportion such among the several school districts of his respective town as hereinafter provided. Any town having a gospel fund of $500 or less may apportion such fund with the consent and approval of a majority of the Town Board of such town. Any town having a gospel fund of more than $500 may apportion such fund in like manner by a vote at any annual or special town meeting.

School Measures Pending.

Of the pending measures, Senator Mullin and Mr. Ainsworth have a bill making it the duty of the Trustee of a school or the person or persons having charge of the payment of indebtedness created by a vote of the taxpayers of the district to transmit a statement thereof to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county in which such indebtedness is created, annually, before the first day of November.

Mr. Ainsworth has a bill in the Senate Finance Committee which authorizes and directs the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to cause to be prepared and to be printed, pursuant to Chapter 556, Laws of 1894, an edition of the code of public instruction, containing the consolidated school law, with brief annotations embodying decisions of the courts applicable thereto, &c., and to furnish to each school district of the State a copy thereof, bound in sheep. The sum of $25,000 is appropriated for the purpose.

Senator Robertson and Assemblyman Payey have introduced a bill providing for a biennial school census. Under its provisions it is made the duty of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to have taken in October of every second year a school census in all towns and cities of the State having a population of 10,000 and upward, in which shall ascertain the following facts, and he shall embody a summary of the same in his annual report for the year in which said census is taken, viz., the names and ages of all persons between the ages of four and sixteen; the number of persons in each town or city coming within the application of this law; between the ages of twelve and twenty-one years, who are unable to read or write; the number of persons over four and under sixteen years of age who do not attend school because they are obliged to work within school hours; the number of persons between four and sixteen years who are attending other than public schools, and such other facts as in his judgment may be of importance in securing the information needed to carry out the requirements of Article IX., Section 1, of the State Constitution, or for the improvement of the common-school system. The bill continues;

In taking this school census, the Superintendents of Public Instruction is authorized to determine the work to be done by all of the common-school authorities and employes under his Superintendency, and to employ any added agencies required to secure accurate results, and it shall be the duty of all such authorities and employes and of all public officers having any civil authority in connection with the common-school administration of the State or of said city or town to aid said Superintendents in all proper ways in the discharge of his duties under this act.

Whoever, being any parent or person having under his or her control, or in his or her charge, a child between the ages of four and sixteen years, refuses or withholds information in his or her possession sought by said Superintendent or his representative for the purpose of a school census, or falsifies in regard to the same, shall be liable to and punished by fine not exceeding $20 or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

Mr. Payey's bill provides for a general appropriation, while Mr. Robertson's says:

The money required for the purpose of carrying this act into effect shall be paid by the towns and cities respectively included in the provisions of the act, and shall be paid for the service rendered in taking the school census on the certificate of the State Superintendent that such census has been satisfactorily taken.

For Military Instruction.

A bill "to provide and encourage military instruction in the public schools," introduced by Senator McMahon in the Senate and Mr. Halpin in the House, is in the Finance Committee of the Senate, and Ways and Means Committee of the House. Section 1 sets forth:

All able-bodied male pupils of the age of eleven years and upward, who are regular scholars in any of the academies, high schools, union or other public schools of this State, may be enrolled by the respective Principals of such schools as members of the "American Guards" of the State of New-York, which is hereby created as a military body.

The Principal of a school is empowered to prescribe the conditions upon which membership shall be permitted and retained by the scholars in his school. An annual report is to be made to the Commander in Chief. The bill then says:

The enrolled scholars in each school shall be divided into companies having not less than one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster Sergeant, four Sergeants, four Corporals, musicians, and twenty-eight privates, nor more than the same officers and Sergeants, eight Corporals, musicians, and fifty-six privates. From three to six of such companies shall constitute a battalion, which shall have the same officers as a battalion of the National Guard. Each such battalion shall be designated by a number, to be approved by the Commander in Chief.

Every such battalion shall be commanded by the Principal of such school, or by a teacher to be designated by him, who shall be known as "commandant."

Every such organization shall be annually inspected by the Inspector General or an officer of his department, who shall report to the Commander in Chief its condition, efficiency, and the condition of all State property issued to it.

All members of the "American Guards" shall, upon their leaving school, receive a certificate stating the time they have served and the positions they have held under such regulations as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Commander in Chief.

Every organization of the American Guard which shall be approved of by the said Inspector, shall be provided by the State with such books of instruction and record blanks, uniform caps, metal wreaths and letters for caps, State buttons, officers' swords, colors, drums, fifes, bugles, arms, and equipments as shall be suitable for use by the boys enrolled in such organization, and there shall be authorized by the Commander in Chief and be required for the proper equipment of any such company or battalion and the performance of the duties of the instructors thereof.

The sum of $100,000 is appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Commander in Chief.

Assemblyman Burns has secured the passage through both houses of a bill authorizing the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to furnish additional facilities for instruction in natural history, geography, and kindred subjects, by means of pictorial representations and lectures, to the free common schools of each city and village of the State that has or may have a Superintendent of free common schools. The local school authorities may, in their discretion, causing the aforesaid illustrated lectures to be repeated to their artisans, mechanics, and other citizens on the legal holidays and at other times. Any institution instructing a teachers' training class or any union free school may have the free use of the apparatus provided by this act upon the payment to the Superintendent of Schools loaning the same of necessary expenses incurred by such use, or for any loss or injury to said property. The Superintendent may, from time to time, establish the rules and regulations, and make and enter into the contracts necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act.

There is $25,000 appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act.

Assemblyman Nixon has several amendments to the general school law, in relation to the apportionment of public moneys and the examination of teachers in special branches, which passed to a third reading in the Senate last Wednesday. The old law is made to read, in one particular:

The Board of Education, or the public school authorities of any city or village located in any county having less than 1,000,000 inhabitants, and employing a Superintendent of Schools, may establish and maintain one or more free kindergarten schools. The money for the support of such schools shall be raised in like manner as for the support of other public schools of the city or village. No child under the age of four years shall be admitted to these schools, and the local school authorities are hereby empowered to fix the highest age limit of children who may attend.

Senator Parsons has a bill in the Assembly which is to encourage and promote the professional training of teachers. It provides:

The Board of Education, or the public school authorities of any city, except the City of New-York, or of any village employing a Superintendent of Schools, may establish, maintain, direct, and control one or more schools or classes for the professional instruction and training of teachers in the principles of education, and in the method of instruction for not less than thirty-eight weeks in each school year.

Toward the maintenance and support of these schools and classes established pursuant to this act, or heretofore established and maintained for similar purposes, and whose requirements for admission, and whose course of studies are made with the approval of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and under whose direction such classes shall be conducted, the Superintendent is hereby authorized and directed in each year to set apart, to apportion, and to pay from the Free School Fund $1 for each week of instruction for each pupil, provided, however, that the apportionment and payment shall not exceed in the aggregate $100,000 in each year. The apportionment and payment are to be made upon the report of the local Superintendent of Schools, filed with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

After Jan. 1, 1897, no person shall be employed or licensed to teach in the primary and grammar schools of any city authorized by law to employ a Superintendent of Schools who has not had successful experience in teaching for at least three years.

Mr. Conklin's bill relates to the power of School Commissioners. Under the amendments Mr. Weedmark is seeking may be licensed without requiring from them conditions such as are exacted from other teachers. It also provides that no Principal or Superintendent of any school within the district shall be appointed or removed without the approval of the School Commissioner, and the Commissioner shall have power, in his discretion, to remove any such Principal or Superintendent.

Another requirement is that "no person shall be eligible to vote by reason merely of the facts that he boards with another and has the use of a room in connection with such board or that he is a member of an association owning or hiring real estate, whether incorporated or unincorporated.

"Any person not qualified to vote at any such meeting who shall vote thereat shall thereby forfeit $25, to be sued for by any qualified voter of the district for the benefit of the school district in which the vote shall be cast. Payment thereof may be enforced by execution against the person."

Alcoholic Drinks and Narcotics.

Mr. Ainsworth's bill, providing that the nature of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics and their effects on the human system shall be taught in connection with the various divisions of physiology and hygiene, as thoroughly as are other branches, for not less than four lessons a week for ten weeks or more in each year, in all grades below the second year of the high school, has lodged in the Senate Literature Committee. The provisions of the act are:

All pupils who can read shall study this subject from suitable textbooks, but pupils unable to read shall be instructed in it orally by teachers using textbooks adapted for such oral instruction as a guide and standard, and these textbooks shall be graded to the capacities of primary, intermediate, and high school pupils. For students below high school grade such textbooks shall give at least one-fifth their space, and for students of high school grade shall give not less than twenty pages to the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics, but upon this subject in a separate chapter at the end of the book shall not be counted in meeting the minimum. No textbook on physiology not conforming to this act shall be used in the public schools except so long as may be necessary to fulfill the conditions of any contract existing at the time of the passage of this act.

In all normal schools, teachers' training classes, and teachers' institutes, adequate time and attention shall be given to instruction in the best methods of teaching this branch, and no teacher shall be licensed who has not passed a satisfactory examination in the subject, and the best methods of teaching it. The local officers in charge of each school shall be responsible for the proper enforcement of this act, and no portion of the State school money shall be paid for the benefit of any district or city, normal or other school herein mentioned, till its proper supervisory officer has filed with the disbursing officer of the school money an affidavit that all the provisions of this act have been faithfully complied with during the preceding school year.

Should it pass, the law is to take effect Aug. 1, 1895.

Upon the petition of twenty-five or more legal voters of a town, the question of raising sufficient money to pay such teachers of the town who have been employed in the common schools for not less than twenty-five years pensions, is a provision in a bill introduced by Mr. Abell, March 13, which is now in the Public Education Committee. Mr. Abell also introduced an amendment to the consolidated school law relative to school libraries. He seeks to take out the provision that these libraries shall consist of reference books for use in the school-room, and pedagogic books as aids for teachers; that they shall not be used as a circulating library, and that persons shall not borrow more than one volume at a time and keep it more than two weeks. These amendments would make school libraries public.

Mr. Burns also proposes an amendment that not more than one member of a family shall be a member of the same Board of Education in any school district.

Uniformity in Textbooks.

On Jan. 31 Assemblyman Glen introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of textbooks for the use of the public schools, which still slumbers in the Ways and Means Committee, because of an appropriation of $250,000, as a "revolving fund." The bill provides that within six months after the passage of the act the Regents of the University shall compile for the use of the public schools a series of textbooks, to be known as the public school textbooks of the State of New-York. It continues:

The series of textbooks shall consist of the following number of volumes, and shall treat of the following subjects, to wit: One spelling book, four reading books, two arithmetics, two grammars, one history of the United States, one treatise on the civil government of the United States and of this State, one physiology, two geographies, one physical geography, and such book, or books on drawing and writing, as the Regents of the University shall deem proper and necessary, and such supplemental reader or readers as they shall deem proper. Said textbooks shall consist of lessons, commencing with the simplest treatise on the subject to which they relate, and advance by regular gradations to the highest standard on such subject prescribed by said Regents of the University to be perused in said public schools. Said textbooks shall also contain such maps, illustrations, and diagrams as said Regents of the University shall determine to be necessary and proper.

The Regents of the University are to secure a copyright of each textbook compiled, and protect the right from all infringement.

As soon as said series of textbooks shall be fully compiled and ready for publication, the Regents of the University must advertise for sealed bids and proposals for the printing and binding of them, and for the completion of a sufficient number ready for use in the public schools, and shall prescribe their size and form respectively, and the material to be used in the manufacture of said textbooks, such contract to be conditioned to continue for the period of five years, and to supply all the textbooks to be used in the public schools for that time.

To enable the Regents of the University to compile, or cause to be compiled, the series of textbooks and to defray the expenses of compilation the sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as shall be necessary for that purpose, is appropriated.

The Board of Supervisors of the several counties, and Aldermen of the several cities of this State, except in such city as now has in actual use a system of free textbooks, shall provide for each of the towns in such county or for their city a "revolving fund," to be known as the "School Textbook Fund," which fund shall not exceed in cost 25 per cent. of the actual cost of the textbooks required for use by the pupils in the public schools in such towns or city, which fund shall be deposited with the Supervisor of such towns or Treasurer of such city, as the case may be, and shall be subject to the check of such officer as hereinafter provided, and may be converted into the Treasury of said town or city when no longer needed.

Nothing in the act shall be construed in such a manner as to prevent any pupil wishing to attend or attending a private, sectarian, or parochial school from purchasing from the Clerk of the Board of Education or school district in which he or she resides the textbooks at the same price as charged to the pupils attending the public schools.

HER LIFE SAVED IN THE HOSPITAL

Yet Her Friends Complain Because an Operation Was Performed.

The attempt of an evening paper yesterday to manufacture a sensation out of an operation performed on Anna Holzman at the Presbyterian Hospital Monday night turned out a fiasco. The patient who was alleged to have been operated on against her will is convalescing rapidly, and, should nothing unforseen occur, will be entirely well in a few days.

Until lately she had been employed as a servant at 424 East Sixtieth Street. She was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital on Monday afternoon by her brother-in-law, John Vogel, and her sister, Mrs. Hoffman. The physicians performed an operation on the girl that evening, which was successful.

Dr. Fisher, Superintendent of the hospital, was much surprised to receive a message on Tuesday from Coroner Hoeber, asking if it was too late to take the ante-mortem statement of Anna Holzman.

"I told him," said Dr. Fisher, "that it was an excellent chance to get a good, lucid ante-mortem statement, as the girl was just eating her breakfast, and would no doubt feel like talking."

The Coroner replied that John Vogel had informed him that the girl had been forced to an operation, and that she was in a dying condition. If the girl was getting well, he would let the case drop.

"I told him that she was the most promising patient in the hospital, and he could rest assured that everything was all right. That ended the matter.

"The attending physicians in the case state that the girl gave her age as twenty-one, and that she expressed her willingness to undergo the operation. As a matter of fact, every hospital in the city requires the surgeons to obtain this consent before beginning an operation. The surgeons frequently urge a patient, knowing it to be for their own welfare to submit to an operation, but they never force them. The chances are that this girl would have died very soon had the operation been put off longer."

Frederick Merz, who accompanied John Vogel and Mrs. Hoffman when they took the girl to the hospital, threatens vengeance against the surgeons there. It seems he paid 27 cents for a telegram which the girl sent to her sister, Mrs. Vogel, on Monday evening, asking her to come up before the operation was performed. The telegram was delayed in reaching Mrs. Vogel, and when she did arrive at the hospital the operation had been performed.

"If I hadn't a-paid that 27 cents for the telegram, I wouldn't say so much," remarked Merz yesterday, "but if it hadn't a-been sent the girl might a-been dead by this time."

He vows that the doctors who performed the operation will hear from him some day.

GALVESTON AS A METROPOLIS

The City Sees Success Near in Its Efforts to Attract the World's Trade.

Galveston has had a long fight in its attempt, in the face of many obstacles, to establish itself as the commerical metropolis of the Gulf coast. Now, according to a report issued by F. L. Dana, Secretary of the Inter-State Deep Harbor Committee, it sees success near at hand.

The chief obstruction which the city has had to contend with was the bar at the entrance of its harbor, which, with a mean depth when work was begun, in 1891, of 13½ feet, prevented the entrance of the larger vessels, which would have taken away the products of Texas and neighboring States. Public and private capital joined in the work of relief. Congress gave $6,200,000. Jetties were begun, one, on the north side, of 4¼ miles, and another, on the south, of 6⅛ miles. The work went on for three years, with nothing to show of any benefit. When, however, six months ago, both jetties had reached the crest of the bar, Major Miller, of the United States Engineers, who is in charge of the improvement, was able to show the good results of his work. On Oct. 31, 1894, the width of the bar was 2,900 feet, and the mean depth of water on the crest was 14½ feet. On the last day of last month the width was 300 feet and the mean depth was 16 feet 9 inches. It is expected that in few months this will have been increased to a permanent depth of 18 feet.

The part that private capital has taken in opening Galveston to the world's trade has been in furnishing free docks and free railroad facilities. The situation of the city, on an island, has necessarily put a limit to terminal arrangements, and this limit has been nearly reached. These facilities, moreover, were in private hands, entailing a heavy tax on commerce. To overcome this obstacle, improvements are in progress at Texas City, six miles across the bay from Galveston, and three miles from the new channel, with plenty of water between. Here docks are being built along the six miles of water front available, and a dry dock is being made. The railroads are to receive 100 acres of land each for their termini, and ample water front for their docks. So Galveston, with an eighteen-foot channel and free railroad and shipping accommodations in the near future, is now preparing a grand celebration in the Fall of its success.

A Brooklyn Girl Missing.

Winifred Edith Nichol, fourteen years old, has been missing from her home, at 436 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, since April 8. On that day her father, believing that she had not told him the truth regarding her whereabouts during the day, slapped her on the face. Later in the day she left home and is since missing.

She was a pupil in Public School No. 10, at Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street. Her parents have now asked the police to look for her.

When she left home she wore a woolen dress of changeable hue, a blue sailor jacket, with brass buttons, and a red Tam o' Shanter cap. She is of light complexion, with fair hair and blue eyes.

CHURCH DISSENSION AT BAYSIDE

It Is Said to be a Town with Many Troubles—There's a Crazy Quilt in This One.

FLUSHING, N. Y., April 18.—An action was instituted before Judge McKnight at Bayside, on Tuesday afternoon, by Frederick Storm, a resident of Queens County, against Henry C. Weeks, a builder and contractor, with offices in the Young Men's Christian Association Building on Twenty-third Street, New-York City, to recover the value of a check for $76, with interest from Feb. 22, 1894. Back of this simple-appearing suit is as varied a story of church dissension, jealousies, and rivalry as Bayside, where church rows are almost of monthly occurrence, has yet been able to produce.

A little more than three years ago a plot of ground was deeded to Bayside on condition that the first body of Christian people who should become the possessors of the land were to erect a church there. Mr. H. C. Weeks was and is a Methodist, about the only representative one in Bayside.

A little handful of Bayside residents were in the habit at that time of holding union services in the institute. Mr. Weeks proposed that the gathering assume the responsibility of erecting a church on the property, that they might become the owners of it. This seemed to them to be too serious an undertaking, and Mr. Weeks then proposed that what should be known as a Methodist Church be erected, he agreeing to support the movement. This was undertaken, and at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Weeks the Methodist Conference appropriated $500 in aid of the building fund. The church was built, and the Rev. Arthur Crossley, who had been profuse in his expressions of ability to put the church on a sound financial basis, was installed as pastor.

All went merrily as a marriage bell for the first year, until near the approach of the annual Conference of 1894, when more or less friction sprang up between the pastor and Mr. Weeks. The latter was Treasurer of the church and President of the Board of Trustees. From the fact that he was the church pastor, the Rev. Mr. Crossley considered it a part of his ministerial duties to dictate the financial policy of the church. This the Trustees did not agree to, and jars between pastor and Trustees were frequent until the trouble culminated in the minister being invited at one of the meetings to retire from the room, and he was informed by the Trustees that when his advice was required they would send for him.

This, the Rev. Mr. Crossley anticipated, would result in an attempt at the Conference to secure his removal. Such was not the case, and the pastor was duly returned for another's year's services.

With the beginning of the second Conference year of the church it was decided that a determined effort should be made to clear the church of debt. The Rev. Mr. Crossley undertook to raise $3,000 of the amount required. His salary was $800, and it was agreed that if he succeeded in his project he should receive in addition parsonage rent.

One of the many schemes adopted by the church to increase the revenues was a contest under the direction of the King's Daughters during February, 1894, in which the contestants were to solicit contributions for the church, and to prepare a crazy quilt, in the patches of which the names of the contributors should be worked. The lady securing the largest amount of money in this way would become the owner of the quilt. Among those who entered into the spirit of the affair was Josephine Weeks, a daughter of H. C. Weeks. She secured $76, and she was considered the probable winner.

A fierce rivalry was stirred up and it is alleged that a number of those competing combined their collections for the purpose of defeating her. This action was at variance with the rules laid down for the government of the contest.

When the money was to be counted, Miss Weeks presented a check for $76. Mrs. F. A. Powers turned in $130, and the judges John Manoit and Prof. Monfort, awarded the quilt to Mrs. Powers. The check presented by Miss Weeks was then discovered to have no indorsement. Miss Weeks, as directed by her father, refused to indorse it, claiming that the decision in the matter was unfair, because the contest had not been conducted according to the rules previously laid down.

Mr. Weeks immediately withdrew from the church. He has retained possession of all books and there have been no meetings of Trustees since.

The church has been struggling along in a weak attempt to raise the pastor's salary, which has not been successful, and the burden of debt grows steadily heavier. Mr. Weeks does not deny that he has the amount represented by the check, and says he is ready to pay it over whenever he is satisfied the money will be applied to the purpose for which it was collected. A part of the church debt was discharged by money advanced to the church by himself.

The feeling in Bayside on the subject is intense. Those opposed to Mr. Weeks say he was trying to run the church himself and was not willing to allow any one else any voice in the matter. The majority of those who are willing to discuss the case say the Rev. Mr. Crossley made a mistake when he entered the ministry, and that all the dissension is due to his jealousies and his constant gossip.

The last session of Conference removed Mr. Crossley from the pastorate, and R. E. Thompson is now in charge of the congregation. All his attempts thus far to bring about peace have been unsuccessful.

The civil suit will be tried on the 29th inst. Mr. Weeks is represented by Mr. McKinstry of New-York City, and Mr. Storm by Mr. Howard Sperry of the same city. Other gentlemen interested in the opposition to Mr. Weeks are H. C. Duncan of J. McCreery & Co., and F. W. Shapler of The New-York Observer.

DISMANTLING THE CARSON MINT

The Gold and Silver Bullion Ordered Removed to San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Mint Director Preston has ordered the removal to the San Francisco Mint of $530,000 of gold bullion and $130,000 of silver bullion now at the Carson City (Nev.) Mint. Some $600,000 of unrefined silver, now at the Carson City Mint will be subsequently removed to San Francisco. This removal of the bullion from Carson City practically completes the dismantling of that mint, which, in fact, has recently been used only for assay purposes.

Mr. Mason, the Government expert Inspector, who discovered the shortage, will remain at Carson City for several weeks yet, and will then proceed to make an examination of the San Francisco Mint.

THE PHIL-ARMENIAN ASSOCIATION

Mayor Strong and Other Prominent Citizens in the Organization.

Herant M. Kiretchijian, Secretary at Large of the Phil-Armenian Association of America, called on the Mayor yesterday and secured his consent to use his name as one in sympathy with the publication of The Bulletin, and as a member of the association.

This association is devoted to securing justice for the relatives of the Armenians who were killed by the Turks in Armenia and generally to the uplifting of the Armenians.

Other members of this association are Dr. Parkhurst, President Seth Low of Columbia College, the Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee, and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott.

Benefit for a Mission for Girls.

An entertainment well worth the attention of all charitable persons is to be given for the benefit of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary for the Protection of Immigrant Girls at the Lexington Avenue Opera House on the evenings of April 25 and 26.

The Young Men's Dramatic Society of the Church of the Paulist Fathers has volunteered to give representations of "Arrah-na-Pogue." Tickets, at $1 and $1.50 each, may be obtained at the mission, 7 State Street, or at the Lexington Avenue Opera House.

The mission has cared for fully 200,000 young immigrant girls in the ten years of its existence.

Swearing Off Personal Taxes.

The office of the Tax Commissioners, in the Stewart Building, corner of Broadway and Chambers Street, presented a busy scene yesterday afternoon. The rush to pay and swear off personal taxes has set in, and from now until the 1st of May the clerical force and the Tax Commissioners will be unusually busy. Every year a number of citizens who are regarded as well able to pay a personal tax appear and swear off the taxes, but the Commissioners will not divulge their names.

MULLIN'S STORY OF BAD FOOD

Anxious to Press Charges, but Says He Fears Going to the Island Again.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction Wright and Faure called on Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon.

The Commissioners were appointed only the other day, and are not yet familiar with their duties. It is believed that they called at the City Hall to ask the Mayor's advice on certain matters. The Commissioners were not inclined to talk much about the nature of their visit. They admitted that they had made a report to the Mayor on the case of John J. Mullin, who complained that the food he received while in the hospital on Blackwell's Island was very poor. They said that they were not inclined to take much stock in his story, as he had been sent to the Island for drunkenness.

Mullin went to the City Hall yesterday, but did not see the Mayor. He said:

"I went to the offices of the Department of Charities and Correction this morning. A clerk said, 'Horse that fellow that's making all the fuss,' and another fellow said, 'Well, we'll give him a turn on the island, and take it out of him.' I was afraid that if I staid that they would send me up again. I am anxious to prove my charges, but it is a hard matter, as the men who were on the Island with me have gone their several ways."

The Mayor believes the man's story, and yesterday sent the samples of food Mullin submitted to the chemist of the Health Department for analysis.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Kaiser W. II..May 4, 2 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....May 18, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Ems.....June 1, 11 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....June 29, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
WINTER RATES UNTIL APRIL 30.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 P.M. | Saale, Tu., May 14, 9 A.M.
Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 A.M | Lahn, Tu., May 21, 4 P.M.
Trave, Tu., Apr. 30, 9 A.M. | Fulda, Sat., May 25, 11 A.M
Ems, Sat., May 4, M. | Trave, Tu., May 28, 9 A.M
Havel, Tu., May 7, 9 A.M. | Kaiser W. II., Je. 4, 3 P.M

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.
Havel, Thurs., June 6 | Trave, Sat., July 6
Saale, Tues., June 11 | Saale, Tues., July 9
Lahn, Tues., June 18 | Lahn, Tues., July 16
Fulda, Sat., June 22 | Fulda, Sat., July 20
Spree, Tues., June 25 | Spree, Tues., July 23
Ems, Sat., June 29 | Ems, Sat., July 27
Havel, Tues., July 2 | Havel, Tues., July 30
NOTICE.
Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with Twin-Screw Steamers.
New-York-Southampton-(London Paris)-Hamburg
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.
Normannia, Apr. 25, 11 A.M. | F. Bismarck, My. 30, 11 A.M
Columbia, May 9, 11 A.M | Columbia, Je. 6, 11 A.M
A. Victoria, My. 16, 9 A.M | A. Victoria, Je. 8, 9 A.M
Normannia, May 23, 11 A.M | Normannia, Je. 20, 11 A.M
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY and NORTH CAPE, also to SPITSBERGEN, from AUGUSTA VICTORIA in JUNE, and the COLUMBIA in JULY.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)
Berlin..April 24, 11 AM | New-York, May 22, 11 AM
New-York, My. 1, 11 AM | Paris, May 29, 11 AM
Paris....May 8, 11 AM | St. Louis, June 5, 11 AM
Berlin...May 15, 11 AM | New-York, June 12, 11 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.
Rhynland..Ap. 24, 4 PM | Friesland..May 22, noon
Westernland..May 1, noon | Rhynland..May 29, noon
Noordland..May 8, noon | Westernland, Ju'e 5, noon
Waesland..May 15, noon | Noordland, June 12, noon
International Navigation Company.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

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Will leave New-York during the season by leading Steamship Lines.
Next Departures:
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May 4, s. s. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."
May 25, s. s. "Etruria."
June 12, s. s. "New-York."
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WHITE STAR LINE.
*Majestic, Apr. 24, 7 AM. | *Majestic, May 22, 3 PM.
*Adriatic, May 1, 10 AM. | Germanic, May 29, 10 AM.
*Teutonic, May 8, 7 AM. | *Teutonic, June 5, 3 PM.
Britannic, May 15, 10 AM. | Britannic, June 12, 10 AM.
No Cattle carried on Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $35, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL. FROM QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Apr. 20, 1 P.M. | Umbria, May 11, 8 A.M.
Etruria, Apr. 27, 8 A.M. | Lucania, May 18, M.
Campania, May 4, M. | Etruria, May 25, 3 P.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Manitoba, April 20.
For Freight and Passage apply to
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General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon....Sat., April 20, M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent..Sat., April 27, 5 AM.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeurt....Sat., May 4, M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
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NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Veendam...Saturday, April 20, 1895, 1 P. M.
S. S. Amsterdam..Saturday, April 27, 1895, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....May 4, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....May 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, May 25, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....June 4, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, Gallery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver.
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, April 22; June 24; Aug. 26.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, May 13; July 15; Sept. 16.
Exhibition—Kyoto—Japan, April, '95.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
WARRIMOO, April 16. | MIOWERA, May 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight